THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

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THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A letter has been received in Providence, Rhode Island, from Burnside's Expedition, which states that General Burnside was aware of the evacuation of Manassas by the rebel troops, and was accordingly devising measures to prevent a surprise. If this he so (and we hope it is), it will, to a great extent, allay the apprchensions that have existed in many quarters that the retreat of the rebel army from Manassas was but the prelude to an attack upon General Burnside in overwhelming force.

A gentleman who has arrived at Cairo from Memphis states that great excitement still exists in the latter city, and martial law had been proclaimed. The people were still debating the question as to the feasibility of burning the city on the approach of the Federal troops. General Bragg, with ten thousand men, had arrived there, and had been sent to reinforce New Madrid. Generals Beauregard and Bragg were at Jackson, Tennessee, superintending the fortifications erecting there. All the negroes in the surrounding country had been called out to work on the defences.

When Beauregard arrived at Memphis he sent a despatch to New Orleans, stating that if that city wanted to be safe from attack it must furnish him with five thousand men to rendezvous at Columbus. The first and second brigades of Home Guards were immediately called out, but they peremptorily refused to go. The "Orleans Guards," a company in which Beauregard, before the war broke out, held the position of high private, and to which he presented the colors captured at Fort Sumpter, was the first company to refuse his summons.

By telegraph from St. Louis we have the full details of the Fort Craig battle, which was most desperate; and, notwithstanding the loss of Captain MoCray, one of our most gallant officers, and Lieutenants Michlar and Stone, who alike evinced their bravery by an honorable death, it would seem to have proved indecisive. Our loss in killed and wounded is placed at 200 ; that of the enemy is stated to have been much greater.

We publish in another column, from our special correspondent following the army, a complete account of the great advance movement of the army. It presents a most graphic picture of the scenes anc incidents which transpired upon the march, and will be read with much pleasure and interest.

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- The Naval Committee were instructed to inquire what method should be taken to recognize the bravery of John Davis, who had been brought to the notice of Government by the report of Commodore Dupont. Resolutions of thanks to Captain Foote, General

Curtis, and Licutenant Worden were adopted. The case of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, was discussed without action.

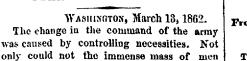
House -A joint resolution was passed thanking General Curtis and his command for the late victory in Arkansas.

The tax bill was considered. The first section was amended to give the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the franking privilege. Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, from the Commit-

tee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to secure increased railroad facilities between New York and Washington.

SENATE. A remonstration remonstrance from our merchants against a charge in the pilotage law was presented. House.-The tonnage tax bill was taken up,

and occupied the entire afternoon session. A mesfence viewers in this city.



LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." **ON THE ADVANCE!** From our Special Army Correspondent

The order to advance was received early in the in the army of the Potomac be handled by norning. We had been expecting it patiently; and when the rapid roll of the drum called up the one leader, but it was literally impossible for him to give proper attention oven to this, if sleeping legions, they gladly prepared for the encumbered by the vast and increas march. It was clear and beautiful, and, under the lengthened shadows of the waning moon, the ra-tions were prepared, knapsacks were bundled up, ing duties of superintending all the other departments, far and near. Even and the guns affectionately examined as to the fon the thorough experience of General Scott dition of their looks and priming. Where we were could not be wholly adapted to operation going, nobody knew. We were in Virginia,-our conducted upon so wide, strange, and diverurse was to the west, and westwardly the rebels sified a field. Much was indeed gained from were securely entrenched. Johnson's headquarthe programme he left to his country when he ters were within a day's march .-- we had three resigned active service; but subsequent exdays' rations in our haversacks. "Take periments have proved that the only way sucnothing along but subsistence, arms, and a cessfully to prosecute this war is by dividing the blanket." This is what every captain told military responsibility, and by leaving the Presihis men, and if this did not mean a fight there was dent perfectly free to exercise the functions of no virtue in military language. What are those quaint words of Walt. Whitman? "War-suggest-Commander-in-Chief. It has happened that ing trumpets, I heard you ; and you I heard beat. frequent changes of leaders have been essening, you chorus of small and large drums!' tial in all wars. It is rare that a great military nming, trumpeting, and fifing-tumult, bustle, genius is found, like Washington, Marlborough, and confusion-shouting, swearing, hurrying to Wellington, or Bonaparte, powerful or disin and fro. The quartermaster is ready, and the terested enough to select the right man for the impatient teamsters are cracking their whips. The right place, or to transfer a general to another ominissary is ready, and the pork and forage are division, and sometimes to dispense with him securely stored in huge wagons. The sutler is always ready, but he is in a very bad temper this altogether. There are so many factions in orning, and thinks the army will be cut to pieces, the army, especially in such an army as ours, and the soldiers might as well staw in their camps engaged in vindicating such a Government, if they only knew what was good for them. We that no one soldier can do all the thinking

and all the planning. ake a cup of coffee, and forward, march ! Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States. What are your ideas of an army on the march? is made, by the Constitution, Commander-in-[have no doubt they are very conventional—full of majesty and music, and the pomp of war. A band Chief of the army and navy. He is supposed to be above mere personal influences. He in the advance playing the Star-spangled Bannermust, of necessity, bear the shame of defeat, pioneers following with large whiskers, and heavy axes over their shoulders-the officers in rich lacif such there be. He must hear, not only the ings and flaunting feathers-the men following with conflicting counsels of the soldiers and the a steady, precise, and measured step, every piece sailors who fight our battles, but that also mathematically exact-an occasional halt, of course, which the military head of the army cannot to enable the colonel to make an eloquent and imor will not always listen to, viz : The great and pressive speech. How mistaken we very often are ! irresistible judgment of the public ! These A marching army is a very monotonous and prosy facts, added to the support of an able and thospectacle. The men creep along, carrying their pieces at will; some plodding on alone; some elusrough Cabinet, will show the justice and wisdom of the three orders published in the Natering in groups of eight or ten to hear an old ampaigner tell about Cerro Gordo and Monterey; tional Intelligencer of vesterday, and doubtsome sitting at the readside to rest their wear less in The Press of to-day. The President limbs; some smoking a pipe; some prowling in the can change or dispense with his Cabinet acadjacent fields to dis cording as he may desire ; and it happens that stream : some reading a newspaper or a paper cothe reasons which sometimes demand such vered volume. A halt for a quarter of an hour changes, are far less imperative than those and the creeping multitude lie down under the which compel the selection of new men in mifences, on the roadside. Some steal a brief nap; litary and naval service. Who that remembers some commence a friendly game of cards; quarre the manner in which President Washington, over the aces, kings, and queens; others replenish their haversacks out of the farm-yards; and others President Madison, President Jackson, Presi--shrewd fellows that they are !-make for the dent Van Buren, and President Polk, assumed nearest stream, and bathe their chafed and weary and discharged the office of Commander-infeet. If in an enemy's country, skirmishers are Chief of the army and navy, will not honor thrown ont, keen, active, daring men, who prow among the fields and thickets on either side, and in

Abraham Lincoln for the three orders referred to? Under President Polk very few Whigs were the advance, to discover any ambush or anticipate selected to high military positions, though thousudden attack. There is something exciting sands were in the ranks. Generals were apabout this, especially when in a wooded and hilly country. But, beyond the anticipation of danger, pointed and removed at will, and no man was and the incident anxiety, an army on the march is permitted to occupy, an influential position dull, slow, tedious, dreary, and tiresome spec who attacked the object of the war, or did not lacle. sustain the Federal Administration. It is We pass beyond the lines, leaving the familia wonderfully different under Mr. Lincoln. scenes of our early campaigning, Munson's Hill, Recognizing the presence of hundreds of Bailey's Cross Roads, Fall's Church, Lewinsville, thousands of Democrats in the army, and corand Langley's. Every diverging road from the dially upholding his Administration, he has Occoonan to the Chain Bridge is crowded with sol conferred upon Democrats a number of his diers. They push on in all directions-to the north, to the south, to the west. Where each divibest military appointments. A Chief Magission went, nobody is supposed to know. McDow-ell's marched towards Fairfax Court House. That trate who has been so generous and so impar-

tial, will not be acquitted by posterity if he general commanded the centre of the Potomac cofails in his high office. He must bear the umn, and to him was assigned the duty of occupy blame fo the mistakes of others, and share ing Manassas, and the field of his former misfortune the glory of whatever victories they may win. ill-fated Bull Run. We took the road leading He should therefore take care that his military subordinates are effective against the common foe, and in entire sympathy with himsege was received announcing that the Governor's self. I have said this much, not by way of signature had been affixed to the bill providing for defence of the President's course, (for it requires no defence,) but to show the causes and motives that led him to adopt it. No patriotic citizen will require that it should be defended. Its expediency and justice will, of course, appear to, as they should be freely admitted by, the friends of Major General McClellan. That excellent young officer has been cordially and warmly supported by President Lincoln. In the more than nine months of his experience at the head of the army he has shared the full confidence of the Adminisceivably. tration. He was pre-eminently fortunate in this, Pleasant Fairfax was found to be in a sad condias in the good will and uncomplaining patience tion. It is a fair type of a ruined town. Occupy of the people. Millions have been voted, and ing a beautiful site, the centre of a rich and at hundreds of thousands of troops enlisted and tractive country, and inhabited by a class of aristocratic Virginians who lived in affluence and case volunteered. He has had the unchecked seit must certainly have been an attractive dwelling lection of his own assistants, and, though place before the war broke out. Since July last it much criticised by those who have insisted as changed wonderfully. I remember the many that he should advance against the enemy, has evidences of thrift and comfort it presented at the been left free to take his own course. Now time of my visit on the day of Bull Run. There that he has been relieved of the weighty rewere hotels and places of public resort-most of sponsibilities of other departments, and rethe houses were occupied, and from many stricted to that of the Potomac, he can strike the residents our Union forces received a kindly greeting. Seven months of rebel occupation have with effective promptitude. The retreat of the rebels will greatly embarcrushed it. There is now not a single hotel in the place; certainly not a comfortable inn. It was rass the movements of Gen. McClellan, and only with difficulty a meal could be procured. It may compel an entirely different policy. As was at a dilapidated tavern on the main street. I write, I have information that a large num-The rooms were bare; rails were torn from the ber of regiments are returning to Washington, fences; the walls were traced with the names of but what course they will take when they rebel soldiers and inscriptions denunciatory of the reach here cannot be anticipated. Yankees, and offensive to every feeling of decency.

marter has departed to serve the men who have FROM WASHINGTON ruined his country and desolated his home

About three-quarters of a mile beyond the town on an elevation commanding the road, were the headquarters of General Beauregard. A flag-staff CENTREVILLE, Va., March 12, 1862. remained, from which the Confederate flag had floated. Around the house were the remains of several encampmonts. The huts had been destroyed, the chimneys only remaining. The regiments had departed some weeks ago with the General when he went to Kentucky, and were his favorite commands. From all I could learn, Beauregard was the favorite of the rebel soldiery. The prestige around his name, his buoyant, youthful manner, his connection with the Southern aristocracy, his very name-novel and musical a it is-endeared him to the hearts of his mis guided and degenerate followers. "I'll tell you how it was," said a Virginian with whom I spent an hour at Centreville, "they liked Beauregard, because he was a gentleman and neve put on airs, but Johnston was the meanest white man we ever did see." This Virginian, by the the way, was a representative man. He had been a strong Secessionist, he said, and often cheered for Jeff Davis. " because," he continued, "one must go with the crowd, and when there's an army around one must be careful. Every man around here who voted against the Secessionist ordinance was ar-rested but one. He was an old Whig and did'nt know too much. Some one told him the secession of the State was a Democratic measure, and he went against it. They let him off, and now he's gone with the army." I only give you these rambling sentences as they come to my mind, and because they express the feeling of resident This one had been driven from Virginians. his home by a rebel general who wanted are all ready now-let us take a cup of coffee. We his house, and had sent his family to Gaincsville. Now, he had returned and wanted to live once more in his home, if the Union general would give him protection. He spoke about the

rebellion : "We might as well give it up. The North is going to whip, and the sooner the better, for then we will be out of our misery. I've seen a good many of the Yankees, and they ain't such bad fellows after all. You can't blame Virginia, for the has been imposed upon. South Carolina pulled her out and brought all this trouble. I would like to see every one of the Carolinians hung, and that's the way we all feel." He wanted to know how the people of the North felt, and whether the war had ruined New York and Philadelphia. When told of the peace and prosperity existing, he exhibited great deal of surprise, and said the general opinion was that our Northern country was desolate, and our Northern cities as bleak and forlorn as Tyre and Sidon. over a spring or running

I rode over to Manasses. This celebrated place a heap of ashes. The rebels burned their stores, heir barracks, and the buildings, dismantling their fortifications, and committing general devastation. A large quantity of knives, sabres, and clothing had escaped the destruction, and had been borne away as trophies by visitors and soldiers. The fortifications were large and more formidable, but not as elaborate as those at Centreville, having been intended for heavy guns. Fugitives were flocking in from all parts of the country around. They were the only smiling faces we saw, and seemed to enjoy the advent of the Union troops. Our soldiers occupied Manassas on Tuesday, the rear guard of the rebels having left but four hours before. The ruins of their barracks were still smoking, and in their hurry many valuable arm were abandoned. Wherever they went they destroyed everything. The bridge over Cub Run was burned-the bridge over Bull Run was blown up. A large flour mill was destroyed, and the little town of Gainesville was reduced to ashes. They left Centreville on Saturday, as I was told by resident, and were retreating all that day and the next. No one anticipated their speedy departure, and to the people around it was at once a surprise and a relief. It is not known where they will make a stand. Some think at Warrentonsome at Gordonsville-while some say they will

not stop this side of Richmond. These are all conjectures, however, and you may receive them as mere matters of opinion. The details of the occupation and the advance

from Fall's Church. It was a country road, and have been told by the eager telegraph. I have simply written what I saw and heard on this had never been niked or renaired. It was a fair sample of Virginia roads, even after the genial inmemorable journey into the refuge and stronghold fluence of the recent sunshine. The mud was deep, of the enemy, avoiding many interesting facts, liquid, deceptive, and tenacious. In some places which a respect for the high prerogatives of the the road was ploughed up into ridges, in others officers compels me to suppress. As to the numcrossed by stagnant pools of muddy water. Occa ber and position of our forces, nothing can be said. sionally we passed the ruins of an army wagon, or I will say, however, that they are all in good spirits the remnants of an unfortunate team. The rimles -eager to pursue the fee and anxious to follow spokes of a wheel, the fragment of a shaft, broken the retreating column into Richmond. The counpoles and fence rails, were strewed along, partly try all around is in our possession. From Washingburied in the mud. Temporary bridges had been ton to Manassas the flag of our Union floats once erected, but they only served the convenience of more over evidences of rebel triumph and the scenes foot passengers. The infantry marched with but of rebel tyranny and oppression. It floats proudly comparative trouble. The horsemen, the arand forever, with no maitor remaining to mock its tillerymen, and the wagoners fait the effects of the J. R. Y. glory by treason and perfidy. execrable roads, the poor horses suffering incon------

CONFIRMATION OF GENERAL TYLER'S APPOINTMENT.

ANOTHER VICTORY AT PABIS, TENNESSEE. DESPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK. OUR EXTENDED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

THE VOLUNTARY EMANCIPATION MEASURE. New Order from the War Department. THE CASE OF SENATOR POWELL.

THE COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO HIS EXPULSION. HIS COLLEAGUE FAVORS IT.

Passenger Railway on Pennsylvania Avenue. THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT UNFAVORABLY.

IOW MANASSAS WAS EVACUATED.

Special Despatches to "The Press," WASHINGTON, March 13.

Message from the President—European Railway System

The President, this morning, transmitted to the Senate message complying with their resolution of the 11th instant, requesting a copy of any correspondence on the records and files of the Department of State in regard to railway systems in Europe. It embraces a report from e Secretary of State, and several papers accompanying it in regard to railway systems in Europe. Mr SSWARD, in his report, says that further information on this subect may be found in the annual report of the Secretary of State on foreign commerce for 1859, second session, Executive document No. 95, House of Representatives. These papers consist of a letter from Mr. BIGELOW, United States consulate at Paris, transmitting & careful analysis of the railway system in Europe, perfected by Mr. Browner, an American gentleman of fortune re-siding in Paris, which Mr. Bicknow requested permision to forward to the State Department. He says "that had our country been bound together by ways of iron, under a system of railway administration adapted to the country, it would have been impossible to have organized a formidable rebellion against the Fadaval Government, and in case of such a rebellion, such means nication would have furnished the most important agencies for reducing it."

Mr. BECKWITH, in his analysis, says that the railways f France radiate from Paris towards the front The Minister of the Interior prescribes for the roads a

special police, comprising a chief, thirty-one heads of local departments, and numerous inspectors, who are livided into three classes, portions of which are always on duty along the lines. The documents transmitted comprise a lengthy analy-

sis, explanatory of the financial operations relative to those roads. The funds for construction, he save are derived : 1st, from shares; 2d, from loans; and 3d, from subventions of the Government. One of the charac-teristics of the French method, which Mr. BECKWITH thinks worthy of consideration, consists in having all th trains in the empire worked by one time, which is supplied by the observatory at Paris, and regulated at al points by telegraph.

How Manassas was Evacuated-Import-

I learn from authority, which admits of no doubt, that the evacuation of Winchester and Manassas commenced two weeks ago on last Friday, and ended at the forme place Tuesday night, and the latter on Sunday night. The rebels took their heavy guns from Winchester down the Strasburg railway to Gordonsville. This was followed by those at Manassas, and a gradual evacuation of infantry took place from day to day until Friday and Saturday, when the rear guard of only several thou evacuated in a panic, caused by intelligence of an ad-This statement may be relied on.

General HALLECE has telegraphed the following:

Hon. E. M. STANTON : Our artillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the ene-my's works one half a mile west of Paris, Tennessee

killed and wounded and prisoners. Our loss is Captain Bull, of the artillery, and four men killed and four wounded.

attacked one of PRICE's guerills parties, killing 13 and woulding 5, and capturing over 20 prisoners, among whom was Brigadier General CAMPBELL, the commander

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. FROM WINCHESTER.

A SKIRMISH WITH COL. ASHBY'S CAVALRY.

WINCHESTER, Va., March 13-8 o'clock P. M .- Thi afternoon, a squadron of the Michigan cavalry pursue Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, asked that the case of fr. Powell be taken up, as the Kentucky Legislatur ere in seasion, and would like to have the case settled Ashby's rebel cavalry several milis. A skirmish ensued nine miles hence, on the Strasburg road. The Michigan men took six prisoners, including Second Lient. Murray of Ashby's corps.

When Jackson evacuated the town, he left unmoleste the rails and rolling slock, consisting of five locome tives, four passenger and fourteen freight cars. A train for Harper's Ferry will start early in th

norning for commissary supplies. The telegraph line has just been completed to this Mr. KENNEDY (U.), of Maryland, offered a resolu-tion, that the Scoretary of the Navy inform the Sanate b, what law the Navai Academy had been removed to New lace, making a complete connection with all points. A number of deserters have given themselves up. The advance this morning was planned and led by senior Captain B. G. Hamilton, with the impression tha whether such reasons still exist. whether such reasons still exist. CAPTAIN FOOTE. The resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to Capiala C. II. Foote, and the officers and men of the Western fittila, was taken up. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.) of lowa, said that he felt it his duty and pleasure to call attention to the exploit of this arm of the navy in the Western waters. In May last Commander John Rodgers was sent to Cinclinuali to pre-pare gunheat for the operations in the Western waters. The Taylor, Lexington, and Constoga, were built, but when they first went to Caire were inughed at. Since that no rebel craft has been above Columbus. After-wards, in September, Captain Foots was sent to take the place of Commander Bodgers, and charge of the gun-boats (narity iron-clad) St. Louis, Carondelt, Pitts-burgh, Essez, and Mound City, of thirteen guns each. The said lint, so far as he could learn, the plan of turning the enemy's flank by going up the Tennessee and Cum-tion of Columbus to the indimence of the gunboats and Forts Henry and Donston, and attributed the evaca-tion of Columbus to the indimence of the gunboats and the mortur fleet. He contended that this country was destined to be a great maritime country, and the maxy must be the right or undefinee. He referred to the guilant exploits of the navy elsewhere, under Commodores Dupont and Goldsborongh. our approach would be strongly resisted by Jackson, which case it would have proved emimently successful. Yesterday, Col. Mix, of the Van Allen cavalry, with suadron, pounced upon a party of rebel cavalry, four miles west of Perryville, while they were breakfasting ded three of the party and took them prisoner HWINCHBETER, March 13-Noon.-Heavy explosion were heard here at 10 o'clock last night, in the direction of Strasburg, which is believed to have been caused by the enemy blowing up a stone-arched bridge over Cedar reek, in order to prevent the pursuit of Jackson. The skirmish on the Strasburg road was led by Maj. Mix, of the Van Allen Cavalry. He pursued Ashby's flying scouts until he came upon the main body of the latter, taking the prisoners before stated. Lieut. Mur

ay, one of the prisoners, is a Baltimorean, Last night is acknowledged by the Secondin ladies to have been the most quiet they have had for six months. although several thousand soldiers were in town, and the remark was added: "No wonder your arms are victorious from the excellent discipline of your troops." of the navy elsewhere, under Commodores Dupont and Goldaborough. He said that the recent event at Mampton Roads de-monstrated that ordh my wooden boats were no defence against iron boats, and no stone fortress was any obstacle to the entrance of iron boats in any harlor. If e referred in terms of high eulogy to Lieut. Worden and Mr. Ericsson, and to the lamented dead on the Con-gress and Cumberland. Colonel Leonard has been detailed for provost duty by order of General Hamilton, the military comm Among the distinguished persons here is Mrs. Dandridge, late Mrs. Bliss, a daughter of the late President Taylor. Her husband is an officer in the rebel army. Col. Flauntleroy, late of the United States army, and now a brigadier general of Virginia troops, effected his escape from this town on Tuesday, on hearing of our

The resolution of thanks to Lieut. Worden and the officers and seamen of the Monitor was then taken up Two locomotives, surmounted by the "stars and stripes" and attached to a long train of cars, started for Harper's Ferry at 9 o'clock this morning. It carried a Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved to take up the report of the Committee from the Judiciary in the case of Mr. Powell, Senator from Kentucky. Agreed to—yeas arge military mail.

A strong cavalry scout, which was sent out last night, Mr. Powel, schator from Kentucky. Agreed to --yeas 24, nays 16. Mr. Davis proceeded to speak in favor of the resol-tion to expet the Senator. He said he favored the reso-lution from a sense of duty; from what he considered ts be the instructions of the Legislature, and his own judg-ment on the subject. He though this colleague entirely misrepresented the views of the people of Kentucky, and that the majority of the people and the Legislature desirad his place vacated. He (Mr. Davis) came here determined, it of the subject of the the senit of the senit here be in the subject of the senit set of the senit of the senit set of ailed to overtake Ashby's Black Horse Cavalry, which were retreating on the Strasburg road. It is believed acceeded in joining Gen. Jackson at Strasburg. A few of his scouts may yet remain on this side of Ceda - : **1** : :

The Battle at Pea Ridge, Ark. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 10.-(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)-A messenger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the recent battle

in Arkansas. The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish took place on the march down.

In anticipation of an attack on the south, Gener Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north

ide; but, unexpectedly, the attack was commenced on the north side-being the rear of our army-by from ,500 to 2,000 rebel cavalry. General Sigel, with 800 men, protected the train for several hours, holding the rebels in check while the toams

While thus engaged, General Sigel was three times urrounded, but he cut his way through each time. The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen. Sigel in this way.

On Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout. Our officers behaved with much allantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Cel. Carr's ivision, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's brigsde of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa, the First Iowa battery, the Chirty-fifth Illinois Col. Phelps' regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Missouri. The Second brigade, under Col. Van Dorn, of the Ninth Iowa regiment, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque battery and Col. Carr's regiment of cavalry. A letter from Colonel Carr says the losses in the Fourth and Ninth Iows, Thirty-fifth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Missouri are from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded. Only 300 of the Twentyfourth Missouri were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded. The Twelfth and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa cavalry, and Eighth Indiana regiments lost about 40 each.

The First and Second Iowa batteries lost about 20

RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1862.

SENATE.

CASE OF MB. POWELL.

REWARD FOR HEBOISM.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

CAPTAIN FOOTE.

on was passed.

LIEUTENANT WORDEN.

CASE OF MR. POWELL.

quently withdrew the request

BESOLUTION. Mr. DENNIS-*Resolved*, That the final vote upon the bill quilticl an act to repeal an act approved March 7, 1801, entitled "An act for the commutation of the tonnaye tax," and amendments now offered, or to be bereafter offered to seid bill, be taken at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon, and that no member of the House be allowed to speak more than one on the said bill and amendments, nor speak more than 45 minutes. Mr. CESSNA moved to strike out "5 o'clock," and insert "evening," and add, "and will bid an evening sessions commencing at 7% o'clock, if not sooner disposed of." Mr. WILLIAMS was opposed to limiting the time for each member speaking. He wanted the people of the State to know what the arguments were against the bill sud also the replies. He wanted a fair hearing to the eating. Mr. BBOTT was in favor of onding the controversy to-day. Mr. BLANCHABD said thut the people would not hear

BEWARD FUE DEDUCTION DEDUCTOR Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, offered a resolu-tion that the Committee on Naval Affairs bo in-atructed to inquire what was necessary to be done in re-gard to John Davis, whose distinguished bravery had been brought to the notice of the Government by the report of Commodore Dupont. Adopted.

-dar. Mr. BLANCHABD said that the people would not bear all that was said here, and if they did, they would not elieve one half of it. port, B. I., and the reasons for such removal, and

haif that was said here, and if they did, they would not believe one half of it. The resolution, as unended, was adopted. The ilouso proceeded to the consideration of the ton-nage-tax bill. Mr. HOFKINS, of Washington, referred to the con-nection of the interests of the Subbury and Bris Rail-road with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under the act of 1861 the State received the bonds of the Subnery and Erie Railroad Company for \$3,500,000. It was to be the first lien upon the road. The State has security for these \$3,500,600, held bonds of the company as first mortgage upon the road. By the liberality of the State against the Subbury and Erie Railroad Company to secure the pay-ment of the interest and purchase money, was patpond in favor of other parties who might furnish money. The claim of contract lacks an essential element in the contract "-to with " a consideration." Now, what is

ontracts "= to wit: "a consideration." Now, what i consideration in the commutation bill ? So far from

the consideration in the commutation bill ? So far from the State having received a dollar, they [it] absolutely gave the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company an accumi-lated fund of seven or eight hundred thousand dollars for the priviloge of relieving these gentemen from the payment of this tonnage tax in future. The State may as well commute the dividends of banks and other corporations as to commute the tonnage tax of the Pennsylvania Hailroad. By the lordistion of the next two or three years in

Danks and other on period period. Is of the Pennsylvania Halload. By the legislation of the past two or three years, in-cluding the bill for the commutation of the tourage dust, at least \$20,000,000 of the people's money have been taken from them, and transferred to two corporations. Sector and the people's money have been taken from them, and transferred to two corporations.

at least \$20,000,000 of the people's money have been taken from them, and transferred to two corporations. I might say, perhaps, to one corporation, because the two have been merged into one. Let us pass this bill. I presume, so far as the Sunbury and Erie Rairond Company transaction is concerned, it is probably beyond our reach. But that should net deter us from doing our duty, which is within our reach. Let us *restore* this tonnage tax, and relieve the people from raising an equi-valent amount from direct twation. The people will continue for years to come to be ground down under tax-ation. This tux must either be restored, which now smounts to four or five hundred thousand dolars, or an equivalent amount must be staid from the hard earnings of the people of the Commonwealth. Chose ye between them from Lycening will vote for his amendment, and thus put an end to the question. Those who favor to restore this tax mode medments, and let us vote for the bill restoring to the treasury this amount of the genite-man from Lycening will vote agains this smondment, and while I say it is demanded, in us yted for the bill restoring to the treasury this amount of money, which is justify due. I say it is demanded, in us yted for the bill restore the Line all to the been for the energy of the Penpsylvania Railroad Company, our Capitol sta Washington might have thus day been in ashes. The Sunbury and Eric Bailroad will dovelop a mineral wealth which will be superior to all that of New York. That the majority of the people and the Legislature desired his place-vacated. He (Mr. Devis) came here determined, if possible, to carry out the will of the people in vacating the seat of his colleague. He said that in the time of struggle and doubt in Kentucky, when it was doubtful whether she would turn rebel or not, the whole influence of his colleague was thrown against the Government and in favor of rebellion, and he had endeavored by every means to indoctrinate the people of Kentucky with trea-son to the Government. He referred to the State Bights Convention held in Houderson, K_{J} , in May, where Mr. Powell presided, and read the recolutions adopted by that meeting. He claimed that Jeff Davis and his colleague worked together to destroy the Government, and that the schemors of soceasion washington might have the usy been in sames. The Sonhury and Erie Bailroad will develop a mineral wealth which will be superior to all that of New York. Cripple the resources of the Fabus, Vanila Bailroad Com-pany and you cripple the resources of Ponnsylvania, be-cause the interests of that road are so connected with the interests of Ponnsylvania, and especiality Philadelphia, that in interfering with one you interfere with the other's advancement. The tax on the developed lands along the Sunbury and Erie Bailroad will bring into the treasury more than has been taken out by the act of 1851. If is not only unconstitutional to repeal the act of 1851. If is not only unconstitutional to repeal the act of 1852 essention, but impolitic, unwise, and incredient at this time, or any future time, to interfere with any of the laws of Pennsylvania. It is calculated to destroy the credit of Pennsylvania in the estimation of her own citizens, as well as in the ostimation of the laws of the limits of Pennsylvania. Mr. CBANE said that at an early day this company took measures to depreciate the value of the State works

Government, and that the schemors of secession were alone responsible for the war and the conse-quent burdens upon the people. His colleague took the position that the independence of the seceded sintes must be recognized. J his in itself was treason. He re-ferred also to the neutrality proclamation of Governor Magoffin, and characterized the concluding portions of it as blasplemy when connected with such diabolical purposes. He then referred to the record of Mr. Powell in his yotes in the Senate. He said he yoted against the bill to raise an army of five hundred thousand and the Mr. CBANE said that at an early day this company took measures to depreciate the value of the State works so as to be enabled to accure them at another day. In July, 1857, the public works were sold for \$7,500,000, which cost the State near \$19,000,000. The official re-cords will show that the company have been the assres-sors. They took from the Commonwealth certain pri-vileges and agreed on giving a remuneration. The com-pany are seeking now whether it is in the power of the Legislature, through the Legislative department, to re-turn to the people what was taken from them last year. It is said that the agreement of the company was to ap-propriate money to tight of turn railroad companida, and that the bill is so interwoven together that it must fail in whole or stand in whole; that the Supreme Court can-not decide one portion unconstitutional, but must de-clare the whole bill 60. I maintain the contrary doc-trine. The bill of 1861 has to fail because the Legisla-ture of 1862 has the constitutional power to repeal it; or it must stand bacause this Legislature has het that power. purposes. The science, He said he voted against the bill to raise an army of five hundred thousand and the bill for the collection of imposts, against the admission of the Virginia Senators, against the loan bill, and the bill for the organization of the army, and had presented a written protest against the bill to punish compiracies. He also voted against the bill to in-crease the pay of soldiers and how company with Breckinfidge, Polk, and Johnson of Missouri. He re-ferred to the Mexican war as a part of the great conspi-racy to which Powell, with Breckinfidge, lent him-selves. The mentrality of the Governor of Kentucky and of his colleague was opposition to the Union men of that State. Kentucky had then a traitor and a rebel in the executive chair; but that gallant State has nobly re-deemed hersoff since then. He referred to the conven-tion held at Frankfort, at which Mr. Powell attended, and draited resolutions, as a convention of Scotsolity re-

or it must aland because this Legislature has not that power. Irrespective of any legal question involved, I believe-the people of this Commonwealth demand its repeal.—I bolieve they demand that this question shall be settled. They wish to know whother now, when they are being called upon for three times the taxation we have yst pressed npon them; that this source is left to them far-ever. They wish that this holing be forced to au alti-mate and thal decision, to know whether they have laws, and whether a corporation has been donated, some say S20,600,000 annually. he \$310,000 annuall Mr. TATE deemed it his duty to vote for a repeal of

the tonnage tax EXECUTIVE MESSAGE.

The Governor informed the House that he had signed and approved "An act relative to certain records in the city of Philadelphia;" "An act to extand the Granite Land Company of Philadelphia;" "An act to provide for the appointment of fence-viewers in the city of Philadelphia."

aut Fact. pushed backward to the main body.

Another Fight in Tennessee — Despatch from General Halleck.

Sr. Louis, March 13, 1862.

The enemy was driven out with a loss of one hundre

A cavalry force was sent out from Lebanon, Missouri,

approach.

The Proposed Emancipation Policy. A correspondent suggests that the adoption of the emancipation policy proposed by the President in his late message should be accompanied by an act forbidding the inter-slave trade. He argues that, if this is not done, the Cotton States will eventually become thoroughly Africanized by the large number of slaves that will be sent to them. This view of the subject is worthy of consideration; but it is of secondary importance to the recommendation of the message itself. The duration of the existing war will, in all probability, depend greatly upon the policy adopted in reference to the slavery question, and while it is desirable to avoid, as far as possible, such evils as may loom up in the distant future, we have many great duties of pressing and immediate importance to grapple with. It is useless to disguise or ignore the fact that some one of the Protean forms the slavery question has assumed was intimately connected with the rise and progress of the Rebellion, and it is natural to suppose that a satisfactory settlement of this protracted controversy may have much to do with its suppression. The question is everywhere asked in the free, the border, and the rebellious States-what is to be done with the slaves? A final answer to this ever-recurring interrogatory is demanded by many considerations. It is due alike to the North and the South-the enemies and the champions of the "peculiar institution"--- to those who wish to foster, those who wish to destroy, and those who wish to "let alone" the whole matter of domestic servitude. The preliminary votes the President has made a favorable impression has upon the great body of the American rare sight, to find that some, at least, who belong to each extreme wing, as well as some who belong to the conservative classes of our country, unite in approving the policy recommended by Mr. LINCOLN. Many men in the North earnestly desire the abolition of slavery, and will never rest content until some practical steps towards the accomplishment of that end are taken by the Federal Government ; and yet an immense body of the American people are now, and always have been, resolutely opposed to any interference with the domestic institutions of the several States which is not distinctly authorized by the latter. The war will necessarily inflict upon slavery the most terrible blow it has ever received. Shorn of its power and prestige, it will never be in a posi-

to appearely dictice insulting as the penalty of a refusal to submit to all its exactions. But it is not to be supposed that the war in itself will entirely destroy slavery, or sweep away all the rights which the laws and constitution or our country nave contested. upon save-owners; and justice demands that we should evince our willingness to bear a portion of the pecuniary burden that will necessarily fall upon them when their desire for emancipation. concurring with our own, renders such a step practicable and mutually gratifying.

The Abolitionist will find in the message an assurance that the Government of the United States is not indifferent to the cause he has so deeply at heart ; pro-slavery men gain from it a new proof that the rights of the States to regulate their own internal affairs (while the action of the Federal Government in its legitimate sphere is not opposed), is as fully respected as ever : and the efforts of those who. anxious to be relieved of the blighting influences of slavery, fear the burdens which the realization of such a wish would impose, find in it a desirable assurance of assistance and relief.

The American people have achieved many great things and they are prone to believe, not without good cause, that they can accomplish almost any object that is really practicable and desirable. If the recommendation of the President is endorsed by the favorable action of Congress, they will have an oppor- public. Captain PORTER will doubtless be tunity to peacefully and gradually remove what, by other civilized nations, and by many proper time for action arrives. of our own citizens, is esteemed the greatest blot upon our national escutcheon. Rash and

OCCASIONAL.

Their Occupation Gone. It is evident that the European mission of Mr. SLIDELL and his co-mate, the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, is virtually ended. It is not to be expected that they will follow taken in Congress indicate that the message of the example of Mr. YANCEY and endeavor to return to the South, simply because to act on upon our national legislators, as it undoubtedly the Scotchman's noted "bock again" might be unpleasant and unsafe. The determinapeople. It is a gratifying, though somewhat tion of the British Government not to break the blockade was doubtless the result of a mutual understanding with France and the other great nations which have openly expressed an interest in our Civil War, now nearly concluded. The conclusion of England, in this matter, is what all the leading Powers of Europe accept. When the news of our recent brilliant successes reaches Europe, proving the physical as well as the moral superiority of the North, the governing powers there will rejoice at having avoided any rash step, and Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will sink into as deep and deserved contempt there, as is felt for them in this country. At home or abroad, they are wholly innocuous and unimportant now.

> THE JOURNALS which allege that the Border States will never consent to abolish slavery forget that at the last session of the Legislature of Delaware the chief topic of discussion was a proposed scheme of emancipation, and We beliar that a majority of one branch fa-ved the measure. It is so originary the interest of that State to remove all vestiges we_be of the peculiar institution from her borders, that it is scarcely possible a free discussion of the subject can fail to result in a cheerful endorsement of the plan proposed by Mr. Lin-COLN in his late message. That one such example would speedily be imitated is at least probable, especially in Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky; and a new era of abolition, by the action of the respective States, similar to that which existed shortly before the commencement of the nineteenth century, might be inaugurated.

-GENERAL BURNSIDE appears to have been informed as early as the 3d instant of the retreat of the enemy from Manassas, and he has probably taken precautions to guard against a surprise from them.

GENERAL JOHNSTON is reported to have established a new line of defence from Strasburg to Gordonsville, but the next movement of the army of the Potomac will probably destroy it.

THE MORTAR FLEET is afloat in the Southern waters, but its exact destination and present position are wisely concealed from the enabled to render effective service when the

Some of the straggling members of such dwellings and large warns; one tavern at the terrific companies as the "Louisiana Tigers" and the "Yankee Killers" were captured without resistance by our troops during the advance upon Manassas. Well might SHAKS-PEARE ask "What's in a name ?"

The Anderson Troop.

The Anderson Troop of Cavalry is composed of Pennsy vanians, who represent nearly all sections of our State. It is now stationed at Nashville, with the advance guard of our army in Tennessee, and, by the following correspondence, it will be seen that it has acquired a deservedly high reputation :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARHY, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862. { To Brig. Gen. D. C. Buelt, Commanding De.

To Brig. Gen. D. C. Buelt, Commanding De-partment of the Ohio: GENERAL: I am directed, by Major General McClellan, to forward to you the enclosed extracts from the inspection reports of Major J. Buford, As-sistant Inspector General, U. S. A. The General wishes the colonels of the regiments, and the generals to whose commands the regiments belong, furnished with extracts of those portions of the servet referring to their commands the report referring to their commands. I am, General, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

N. B. SMITZER, Lieutenant Colonel and Aid-de-Camp.

"EXTRACT.] "Capt. Palmer's Independent Company of Penn-sylvania Yolunteer Cavairy, 'Anderson Troop.' Inspected December 20. 1361, near Louisville. "This company is 100 strong, composed of the best men I have ever seen in the service—young, active, and intelligent; good ideas, neat in their dress and appearance, and under fine discipline. They have just received their horses, which are good ones and are receiving excellent care. The men and officers tay in camo. exceet when sent on It was kept by a pleasant looking of decendy, was very deaf. She had felt the effects of the war in ker ruined mansion and the scarcity of food. She had not seen a piece of butter for months; salt was almost worth its weight in gold. The rebe

troops had been allowed the fullest license. They occupied her house without asking her consent, and without giving her any compensation. The old good ones. and are receiving excellent care. The men and officers stay in camp, except when sent on duty to the city. They drill constantly and study their tactics, and seem to be in dead earnest to make themselves good soldiers. Its arms are sabres, and Colt's new pattern revolver. Carbines are expected to arrive daily (since received). This is by far the best company I have yet seen in the department.'' True copy—O. D. GREN, Assistant Adjutant General. Cant. PALWER. Anderson Troon. court house was torn and shattered. The roof admitted the rain and sunshine, and along the eaves a colony of cawing crows had taken pos session. Most of the houses were closed. A few negroes loitered around the steps; an occasional resident would be seen travelling timidly and suspiciously about. I saw but one female. She

Capt. PALMER, Anderson Troop.

cowled from an upper window, and watched the

novements of our troops with a kind of hateful

General McClellan made his headquarters in the

town. He occupies a small brick house, very com

pactly built, with narrow windows. General Mc

This compliment was innocent and proper.

The approach to Centreville evidences the sign

urispity.

From Columbus.

A NEW REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE.

The Columbus correspondent of the Chicago Times, of the 13th, writes as follows :

Dowell made his headquarters at a country house From the best sources of information at com about a mile from the town, on the road to Centre ville. Two large tents are pitched in the enclosure, where the members of his staff are quartered. On taking possession of the town the General placed a guard over it, with instructions to prevent all de

From the best sources of information at com-mand, I judge the rebels are forming a new line of defence, extending from New Madrid and Island No. 10 on to Murfreesboro. Heavy canonading has been heard for three days past in the direction of the island, probably caused by trying range of gurs after mounting. From appearances, the rebel cannon and large quantities of cannon-balls near the witer's edge, helow the water-batteries, were rolled there not for the purpose of submerging thom in the river, but to be hoisted on,boats and taken iway. The gun-carriages were placed there for the same pur-pose, doubtless, but, undoubtedly expeding an at-tack, they got scared and ran away. Above the two water-batteries, the one lowest down the river being one hundred, and the upper one twenty feet high, are caves of considerable ex-cent, form natural and some artificial. They have been fitted up year concentable. predations upon property and all interference with the rights of the remaining citizens. As a result of this proper precaution, the town of Fairfax is as orderly and quiet as the city of Washington. There is no drunkenness, no license, no crime. Beyond Fairfax we pass into the country so long occupied by the rebel advance-for the

town itself was simply an outpost, where skirmishing parties assembled for the purpose o annoying our pickets. The road is macada-mised and easily warding. The farms and anomings along the road have been plundered, every house I saw being deserted. Timber one twenty feet high, are caves of considerable ex-cent, four natural and some artificial. (They have been fitted up very comfortably, and used as resi-dences by the artillerists. They are arranged with rooms, and completely hidden from view. There are two places of egress on the land site, through winding staircases among the cliffs. The ordnance, provisions, and everything to be used by the artii-lerists had to be landed from steamer. A steam orgine was discovered below the wathr-batteries, for conveving water into the fort, as will as waterhad been hewn down-not a fence-rail remained One incident will illustrate the conduct of the di ferent armies. A couple of negroes were engaged in building a fence around a farm. They had been engaged during the day, and had nearly finished their work. "I wonder," said a passer-by, " that for conveying water into the fort, as well as water

you are not afraid of the soldiers tearing away CONTINENTAL THEATRE .- Mrs. Chapman, the your fence." " No," replied the negro in his pe-Topsy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," takes a benefit culiar vernacular, which I don't care to follow, this evening. She is said to represent the character "we aint afraid no more. Them who took thes very naturally. The piece has been a remarkably down before won't be back in a hurry, and them successful one, and a full house to-night will be a who are coming always minds their own business substantial evidence of the public appreciation of the lady's talents.

T. BUCHANAN READ .- McAllister & Brother

of the elaborate military preparation of the rebel leaders. The trees had been felled, and the houses have just published a striking likeness of the artistalong the road were either destroyed or evacuated. poet, in a carte de visite, from a photograph by On either side of the road the country had bee Gutekunst. Among their recent importations are small full-lengths of Mr. Cubbitt, Lord Mayor of cleared, and the ascending slope was commanded by long lines of fortifications. Without professing London ; Earl Cawdor, and the late Lord Herbert. to pass any opinion upon their efficiency in a mili

tary point of view, the impressions they made were MR. BLAND, manager of the Washington Theaof a startling character. As far as the eye could reach tre, as will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, has engaged, for a few nights, Mr. J. S. Clarke, the comedian. Mr. Clarke is unrivalled in crowning the gently-ascending hill-side, there were batteries, ditches, rifle pits, embrasures, and abattis. They had been erected with grea his peculiar style of acting, and has just conclude a highly successful engagement in New York. He care, and showed signs of labor and skill. No heavy guns had been mounted, and at the best they could merely have been intended for the performs in Washington on Monday evening next. use of light artillery. Behind the fortifications

War Bulletin-Order Respecting Contracts for Arms. was the village of Centreville. It never made

UTACLE IOF AFTMS. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON UITT, D. C., } March 13, 1802. { Ordered—That the Hon. Josepä Hoit and the Hon. Robert Inle Owen be, and they are hereby, appointed as a special commission to audit and adjust all con-tracts, orders, and claims on the War Department in respect to orthogue a spus, and argumation, thus day any pretensions to a town. In its best days there was nothing attractive-a few frame houses, with large piezzas around them; small

H. W. HALLECK. Extended Railroad Facilities—Proposed Completion of the Reading and Co-lumbia Road. The report made from the House Committee on Roads

and Canals to-day, accompanying a bill for increased railroad facilities between New York and Washington, sets forth that the exisencies of the Government requir dditional and more speedy communication, and that the line should be inland, and safe from the dangers of foreign invasion, to which the existing shore line is everywhere sayosed. This want, they say, can be supplied by completing the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and the the Tressury by authou ized to endest and the Secretary of gage bonds the guarantee of the payment of the principal and interest to the extent of \$450.00 --- one- half to he

paid on the completion of half of the road, and the romainder on its completion Brigadier General Tyler's Appointment Confirmed.

DANIEL TYLER, Esq., of Connecticut, was confirmed to-day as brigadier general. Mr. TYLER graduated at West Point in July, 1819, and was appointed second lieg. enant of light artillery. On the 21st of May following

he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry, and in Augus the First Artillery. He was made first lieutenant in May, 1824, and was adjutant of the artillery school of practice at Fortrees Monroe from August, 1821, to January, 1828. From 1831 to 1834 he was superintendent of the contract arms service, and in May of the latter year he resigned. In 1828 he translated "Manœuvres of

Artillery " from the French. He was president of the Norwich and Worcester Bailroad from 1840 to 1844, and f the Macon and Western Railroad of Georgia from 1846 to 1848. Since 1849 he has held the position of

superintendent engineer of the Cumberland Valley Bail-General TYLER was among the first to offer his services to the Government when the present struggle wa

commenced. He commanded two divisions of troops, both at the battles of Bull Run and Manassas, where he proved himself a capable and gallant officer. Colonel Kerrigan as a Representative. Colonel KERRIGAN, who was recently involuntarily re-

lieved of his military command, took his seat in the House to-day for the first time this session Contrabands Arriving at Washington. A company of about twenty-five contrabands, from the gion recently evacuated by the robel army, arrived here to-day. They report that the resident sympathizers with

the rebellion are generally hurrying their negroes Southwaid. The Contract Investigating Committee The Government-contract Investigation Committee are now scattered. Mr. DAWBS is at Boston; Colonel VAN

WYCK and Mr. FENTON at New York, probably examin-ing into the fees and pergulaites of the Federal officers in that city, and the affairs of the custom house generally. Several other members of the committee are in the West A Masked Battery Discovered.

Accounts received to-night from the Virginia side represent nothing of especial interest among our troops According to the statement of one of our officers, s nasked battery of three guns was discovered yesterday. on the Warrenton turnpike, between Centreville and

Bull Run. Captain Buchanan, of the Merrimac, Not Killed.

The Star of this evening says: "We are certain the Capt. Buchanan, recently in command of the rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac, was not killed in either of the late naval engagements near Newport News. One of his knees was so shattered by a shot, however, that the chances are that he will lose the leg by necessary amputation.

Case of Senator Powell.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senat on the alleged disloyalty of Senator Powell, was under consideration in the Senate. The report of the commitee is unanimous against the expulsion of Mr. Powell. His colleague, Mr. DAVIS, spoke three hours to-day in opposition to the report.

Evidence on Evacuation of Manassas. The Committee on the Conduct of the War vesterday and to day had several witnesses before them with regard to the condition of the rebel fortifications at Centrevile and Manassas, and the time of their evacuation. I understand this evidence all tends to show that the rebels' so-called stronghold has been very much ex-

aggerated. City Railway. The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, i is reported, have decided not to report House bill, as it stands, for the building of a passenger railway slon

Pennsylvania avenue. There is an earnest desire amoni the citizens for a road here. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[BY TELEGRAPH DIRECT.] NEW REBEL FORTIFICATION AT SEWELL'S POINT

SCOUTING PARTY FROM NEWPORT NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT DACOTAH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Match 13-Evening .- The rebel commenced, yesterday, a small work of logs and sand at Sewell's Point, apparently to protect the single gun first discovered there on Saturday last. The Seventh New York Regiment went out ou a scout,

Among the wounded are Gen. Asboth, in the arm; Col. Carr. in the arm: Lieut. Col. Fallighan, Lieut. Col. Herran, and Major Coyle, o the Ninth Iowa. Bosides being wounded, Lieut. Col. Herran was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge had three houses shet under him Lient

mith, of the Second Obio battery, was taken prisoner, He jumped from the wagon to make his escape, when he was killed.

Among the rebel officers killed and wounded are Gen Ben McCulloch, killed; Brig. Gen Slack, dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh, killed; Col. B. H. Rives, dan-Jongress to central clutus and the oncers and her must him for the late brilliant victory in Arkansas, and sin-prely sympathizing with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army who so bravely fell at gerously wounded ; Col. Herbert, of the Third Louisians ea Ridge. Volunteers, killed or dangerously wounded; and Maj Gen. Sterling Price, slightly wounded. Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our man. luding one of the pieces lost by Gen. Sigel at Wilson'

Creek. Our loss is estimated at 800 or 1,000 mill-s and we

The rebel loss is not known, but is supposed to be from 2.060 to 3.000. A large number of rebel prisonersprobably 1,500-were taken, and more are being con or the payment of the expenses of their transport tantly brought in. hither. Mr. MORRILL (Rep), of Vermont, raised a point of order. that this amendment is not germane to the first Two thousand Indians were engaged in the battle, and rder, that this amendment is not germane to the action of the bill, which provides for the appointme

ighteen of our killed were scalped by them. General Price, with about 10,000 men, retreated no fficers necessary to carry it into effect. The CHAIBMAN (Mr. Coltax) sustained the objection ward, and then took an easterly direction. General Jeff C. Lavis is after him. the same time saying that the de

at the same time saying that the densite must be connect to he special order, bir. RICHARDSON said the gentlemen from Ken-tucky (Mr. Wadsworth) and Pennsylvania (Mr. Ste-ven) secured to express some foars, because they have not sufficient confidence in the President, that the money THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO. proposed to be raised will not be properly appropriated; out the Chief Executive had, in his opinion, by his pub-ic acts, shown his disposition to abide by the law and phold the Constitution. While he differed from the DETAILS OF THE FORT CRAIG BATTLE.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THE TEXANS DEATH OF CAPTAIN MCCRAY

200 UNITED STATES TROOPS KILLED AND WOUNDED

THE REBEL LOSS MUCH GREATER

ST. LOUIS, March 13 -The Republican has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, February 23, which state that the Texas rebel troops have made various sigificant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig.

 purpose.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, rose to a point of order, viz-that the acts of the Administration are not perlinent to this bill.
The CHAIBMAN remarked that the gentleman from Illinois had rot yet proceeded far enough to enable him to decide on the relevancy of his remarks.
Mr. RICHARDSON expressed his surprise that Mr. Stevens should now endesvor to restrain debate, when he had permitted so wide a range yesteriay.
Mr. RICHARDSON, resuming, said that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) on the other side, told us yesterday, that the preservation of the Constitution and the Union was secondary with them—the primary object with them being the destruction of slavery.
Mr. RICHARDSON desired to say to his friends on the other side, told us yesterday, that the preservation of the Constitution and the Union was secondary with them—the primary object with them being the destruction of slavery.
Mr. RICHARDSON desired to say to his friends on the other side that the zentleman from Sentucky (Mr. Wadsworth) yesterday was subject to similar interruptions. The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham) on the ohis friends on the other side that the evold bring them from day to day to the strict line of debate, and he would make them to it every hour. Mr. Richardson then resumed his seat. On the 18th they advanced a column of infantry, 1,000 ong, in line of battle in front of the fort, and also noved a column of cavalry, 800 strong, to the west of our defences. They advanced within a mile and a half of the works, and halting, with the rebel flag floating in the reeze, remained some time and then commenced a retrograde movement. During the time of the advance Col. Camby prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced re treating, and the infantry was separated from the ca-valry, Col Camby ordered Major Duncan to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy etreating before them until they arrived at a deep ra-The first section was amended by giving the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue the franking privilege.

The Texan Infantry, in the meantime, advanced to the elief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ra-

A proposition to collect the United States taxes, through Bate machinery, was for a long time discussed—one side arguing that this would be the cheaper and better mode, and the other that it was wholly impracticable and worthless. This proposition was subsequently withdrawn, vine. Major Duncan, late in the evening, was recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back. He reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery in a battery, nasked in the ravine, but a short distance below wher nd the o the skirmish took place. NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Boads and Canals, reported a bill to secure increased railroad facilities between New York and Washington. Becommitted. bank of the Bio Grande, in order, it is supposed, to take saion of the heights opposite Fort Oraig. Colonel Ganhy crossed and pursued them in force, when the Texans on the heights fired some fifty can Mr. MAY (Dem.); of Maryland, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, and for the courts of the United States to take bail or recognizances to secure the thial of the same without damage to our forces. Col. Canby fired but two shots, deeming it impredent to waste his amounition. On the morning of the 21st, two hundred Texan_mules were captured, with their wagon-master. The Texans on the Highlands are destitute of water. Col. Canby has The House then adjourned.

he pass to the water guarded by a battery and a strong force, and all the other outlets are guarded. The Texans nust either fight desperately for water or surrender. When the express closed, on the morning of the 21st ult., the booming of cannon could be heard in the direc-Hon of Valverde, announcing that the battle had begun.

Later. An express has just arrived from Fort Craig, with news of a serious conflict between our forces and the Texans which lasted from 9 o'clock A. M. on the 21st until sun down of the same day. The fight commenced in the morning between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy asross

he Rio Grande, with varied success, until 1 or 2 o'clock, when Col. Canby crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McGray, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery, and, also, a mall battery of two howitzers. The enemy are support o have had seven or eight pieces. The battle commence by the artillery, and skirmishing soon became goneral. They, hewever, made a desperate charge on the howitzer

Wind primary. Mr. SMJTH (same), as committed, the supplement to the Delawars county Farm Stock Association. Mr. ROBINSON (same), as committed, the supple-ment to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, interest to strata a different. pattery, but were repulsed with great loss. elative to certain o Captain McCray's battery was defended by Captain Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relative to the Board of Health, Mr. McGLUWE, a bill directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the Commonwealth by virtue of locations and office titles. Plimpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of Col. Pinos' Regiment of New Mexican volan-teers. The Texans charged desperately and furiously ith picked men about 600 strong. They were armed with carbines and revolvers and long seven-pound bowis BILLS CONSTITUEND, ac. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communi-cation from the Anditor General, stating that the Brie-Ganal Company had paid taxes amounting to \$204, within the past sixteen years. On motion of Mr. BOUND, the bill relative to the Mitton Saviags Bank was considered and passed. nives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery n a storm of grape and canister. The New Mexicans. of Pinos' Regiment were panic-stricken, and ingloriously fied. Captain Plimpton and the infantry stood their. ground, and fought nobly till more than one half were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cut "On motion of Mr. KINSEY, the bill to incorporate the Altoons Academy was taken up and passed. On mption of Mr. SMITH, of Nonigomery, the bill to. oxtend the charter of the Goshenhoppen Mutual:Fire Indown, his support separated, killed, wounded, and flying from the field, Captain McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand, from Newport News, this morning, and drove in the refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last, and gloriously dies like a hero, the last man b The Texans, suffered terribly in this charge. Many of

tion held at Frankfort, at which Mr. Powall attended, and draited resolutions, as a convention of Secessionists, under the garb of peace. He said he was for the exput-sion of his colleague from he personal fauling or ennity of any kind, but from a sense of duty, as be thought all his votes and actions had been against the Government and in favor of the Secession cause. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, said he wished to make a few remarks in reply to his colleague; but if other Senators wished to speak on this question, he would wait until they had finished their remarks. Mr. DAVIS said he knew no rule by which his col-league could prescribe the rules of debato. If he had asid anything which he (Mr. Davis) wished to answer, he should retain his right to reply. Mr. POWELL asid he intended to ask no favors of his colleague, as he was his proscutor. Nor had he say incolleague, as he was his prosecutor. Nor had he any in-tention to prescribe rules for debate. EXECUTIVE SENSION.

President as to the best mode of doing other things, he n this, accorded to the President a perfect honesty o

AN AMENDMENT.

COLLECTION OF THE TAXES.

STATE PRISONERS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the peaker. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hay, of Harrisburg.

PETITIONS.

Mr. OLYMER (Corporations), as committed, the bill o incorporate the Delaware Steam Tug and Transporta-ion Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

BILLS CONSIDEBED, &c.

Mr. CONNELL, two remonstrances from citizens o Frankford against the incorporation of the Frankford and Philadelphia Railway Company; also, a remon

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1862.

At 12.54 the House took a recess till 3 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. GENERAL CURTIS AND COMMAND. Mr. DUELL (Rep.), of New York, introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of Congress to General Curtis and the officers and men under

AFTERNOON SESSION. The House was again called to order at three o'clock. The tonnage-tax bill was then taken up. Mr. VINCENT doclared that there wure four reasons why the act of last session should be repealed. These reasons were, first, that the act had been procured by fraud; second that it was unconstitutional; third, that it was impolitic; and fourth, that it was passed solely by the numerical power of the ifouse. Dir. SHA NNUN argued that there was no contract on the act of last ecclon and to assume that there was such was an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State.

THE TAX BILL. The House, in committee, resumed the confi the tax bill. AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

State. Mr. WORLEY thought that the Pennsylvania Bail-oad Company should return their original charter. Mr. BYUN favored the passage of the present bill. Mr. SCOTT opposed it. The House then took a recess until half past seven clock. Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, moved an amendments shat two pay cant of the revenue derived from the bill shall be set spart for the purpose of buying or obtaining by treatly territory outside of the limits of the United states, on which to colonize free blacks, and EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION. The House reassembled pursuant to adjournment. The discussion on the tonnage-tax bill was resumed. Mr. ABBUTT reviewed the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at some length. Mr. TRAOY also spoke upon the merits of the bill. Mr. TRAOY also spoke upon the merits of the bill. Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, moved that the time for the final vote on the bill be extended until eleven o'clock. Agreed to. The debate was continued at considerable length.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, March 13, 1862. Last night the leves of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont and their children, in honor of the Seventh Vermont Regiment, took place. A tamer, yet more pretending affair has not come off since the commenof the war. The grand effort seemed to culminste in the glory of "a leves at the Fifth-avenue Hotel." The Go-

mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, rose to a sernor of Vermont and his staff were not present, and not more than a hundred of the sons and daughters were there to exercise their hospitality to the man of warm hearts who were on their way to offer themselves on their country's altar. Perhaps, however, they may improve upon the first effort on another occasion.

Country's interfaces, intervents, interve

The following are the sales of to-day's stock board :

trance against extending the lien law to alterations and Bitance same statements
Mr. NICHOLS, three remonstrances against the Frankford and Philadelphia Bailway.
Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a remonstrance from merchants of Philadelphia against a change in the law relative to photage.
REFUETS OF COMMITTEES.
CONMENT (Decorporations), as committed, the bill

Gorn meak is quiet; we quote Jerzy at 32.00, brandy-wine \$3.25, puncheons \$15.50. Wheat is dwll, and there is not enough doing to estab-lish quotations. The stock is light and not offered to any extent except as full rates. By a is duit at 50.0540.

iye is suil at 800840. Barley is steady at 82095c. Onts are inactive at 88240c for Jersey, Westera, <u>Gauadian</u>, and Stato, <u>Corn is steady</u> with a better demand; sales 50,000, bushels at 58% co60c, for mixed Western in store and.day. Hysred.

ill-judged action will be avoided, and the rights of loyal masters, as well as the freedom of the slaves, will receive due consideration.

The Pennsylvania Ra Prves. On Tnesday night last that noble division of the army of the Potomac, the Pennsylvania Reserves, in which the people of this State feel a just pride, were quartered at Hunter's Mills, Virginia, in a beautiful country, surrounded by farm-houses. They did not expect to remain long in that position, however, and no doubt have, ere this, occupied a more advanced position.

IT is said that the newspaper correspondents have been ordered away from Fortress Monroe; but this precaution will not prove very useful if prominent commanding officers are permitted to send to the North for publication such unofficial information as has recently appeared over their signatures.

THE distress of the rebels in the vicinity of there at the time of the Bull Run battle, and at Winchester may be more easily imagined than whose house the newspaper men made their hoad described, by those who read the painful intelquarters. He was a violent Seccessionist, but still very kind and gentlemanly. I stood talking with ligence that whisky has recently been selling him on his porch, on the morning of that fatal Sun in that town for two dollars a pint.

day. "It's a sad business," he said, " this conquer LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR CARPETING, MATing a free people. You see them out there-fight TINGS, RUGS, &C .- The early attention of puring and killing one another-but you must kill them all, they can't be subdued." The cannon were chasers is requested to the large and attractive seortment of 500 pieces English velvet, superior rearing at the time, and the smoke of battle floating tapestry, Brussels, heavy Lowell three-ply, and superfine damask and plain Venetian stair and densely over the sky. There was a garden around hi house; everything was neat and attractive. We come hemp carpetings, rugs, mats, white and red checkback to Centreville, and the great change that has come over all things is in nothing more manifest than in his little inn. The windows are paneless ered Canton mattings; also, stock of a city dealer declining business, to be peremptorly sold, by catathe palings are torn from the fences ; the steps are logue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 e'clock precisely, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctionbroken; the grounds are barren, and covered with eers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. offal stones and the remnants of camp life. The

as a special commission to audit and adjust all con-tracts, orders, and cleims on the War Department in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition-ther de-termination to be final and conclusive as respects a de-partment on all questions tonching the validity, execu-tion, and sums due, or to become due, upon such con-tracts, and upon all other questions arising between the contractors and the Government upon the said contracts. 2. The said commission will proceed forthwith to in-vestigate ill claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition in the War Department, or pond-ing settlement, and adjudicate the same. All persons in-terested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by sttorney, before the saud Commissioners, and be-heard respecting their claims at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint. The chief of ordnance and all other officers in the department, is spe-cially asigned to all and assist the Commissioners in their investigations. All claims that they may award in favor of shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by this department respecting any claim or commut which they shall adjues to be invalid. 3d If, in their investigations, they shall fluid reason to believe that any agent or employee of the War Depart-tment was directly or indirectly inferents d in any con-tract for ordnance, arms, or sumunition, or received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give and determine the fact, taking such testimony as they may deem proper; is dif the fact of such interest be setablished, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent. How its Astary agent or sumunition, or received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give and determine the fact, taking such testimony as they established, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent. end of the town where General Johnston had his headquarters. The tavern was in the possession of a couple of boys, the proprietor having gone off with the rebel army. The tavern was very dismal I was anxious to see it, having some pleasant and uppleasant recollections of its proprietor, who wa

rebel pickets up the James river The new United States gunboat Dacotah arrived today from Boston. WIGHINGTON, March 13 .- The telegraph reports al

quiet to-night at Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

The Department of the Mississippi. Er. Louis, March 13.-General order No. 2 of the regiment of volunteers v ho wowe applyed at skirnlish Department of the Mississippi states that martial law has did 100d service during the session, and behavel, well never been legally declared in Missouri, except in the city of St. Louis, and on and in the immediate vicinity of the railroads and telegraph lines, and even in these localities military officers are specially directed not to inter-fere with the lawful process of any logal civil court. It fere with the law fal process of any logal civil court. It is believed the time will come when the rebelion in Mis-gouri may be considered as trrminated, and by none is this more desired than by the Genaral Commanding. It also states that ovidence has been received at these headquarters that Major General Sterling Price has is-sued commissions or licenses to certain bandits in this State to authorize them to raise a guerilla force for the purpose of plunder and marauding. Gen. Price ought to know that such a course is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and that every man who cellsts in each organization forfeits his life and becomes an outlew. All purpose of plunder the tift by uoin any gmerilias

organization forfetts his his and becomes an Outraw. All persons are hereby warned that if they join any gettinan they will not, if captured, be treated as ordinary prison-ers of war, but will be hung as robbers and murderers. Their lives anall acons for the Darbarity of their general.

our officers distinguished themselves on this da . Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Colonel Canby, acted bravely, and was conspioucas in every part of the field His horse was wour ded in several places, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in commend of a regiment of volunteers v ho wave acployed at skirmishers, We have, however, to name the less of Liouts. Michler and Stone, who, like Cant. McCray, nobly and brawely maintained the honor of our flag to the last, and gioriously died the death of patriots. Many other officer a e wounded, Our loss is about 200 kille? and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much graner. The graatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the whunteers will do their duty, the Toxans will be driven incloriquely from the country. A Flag of Truce for Norfolk on Sunday. BALTIMORE, March 13.-The Provost Marshal of Bal-timora gives notice that a gag of truce will be sent over

to Norfolk on Sunday, the 16th inst. Thuse holding passes will present themselves at his office before four o'clock P. M. on Saturday, and permits will be granted to the number named

ortena the chaiter of the transformer and passed. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill relative to the Township Line Road Company was considered and passed. passes. On motion of Mr. STEIN, the bill trachange the places of holding elections in the borough of Catasaugua was considered and passed. ousidered and passed. On motion of Mr. SEBRULI, the supplement to the et relative to courts in Delaware county was taken up

act relative to courts to prantice the supplement to the act by motion of Mr. CAYMER, the supplement to the act by motion of Mr. CAYMER, the supplement to the act hying out a State acad in the counties of the Senate. : the motion of Ma. Oth NELL, the bill to be corporate the Society of Cerman Baplians of Gremankown was considered and gassed.

AFTERNOON SESSION The Senate reassembled at 30 'clock The Senate reassembled at 30 'clock The consideration of the resolutions in favor of the abo-lition of sixwery in the District of Columbia, and ch-dorsing the recompendations of President Lincoln for the gradual e nanapation of the slaves in the several States, was resulted. A longthy discussion ensued. Meastra WilA STON and HOIND advocated the pas-sage of the resolutions, and Mr. DONAVAN oppower tham. & Without taking any final action the Senate adjourned

until 7 6 block HOUSE. The House assembled at 10 A. M., the Speaker in the

Prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt.

THE SUIDENE COURT.-Mr. Wilson, from, the House Judiciary Countities, apported on, Wednes-day the bill reorganizing the Supreme Court, as an amendment to the Senate sill. It constitutes circuits as follows : First. Rhode Island, Megsachusetts, New, Hom Maine, as now.

nalos, sa now. Second. Vermont, New York, as now. Mird. Raw Jersey, Dannayivania, as now. Fourth. Maryland, firginia, Delaware, North Caslina. Fifth. South Caredina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi,

kırla. Sixth. Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tonnessoe Soventh. Ohia, Kentucky, Michigan. Bighth Judiana, Itdüyda, Wissoutia. Ninth. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas. Except the last three, the circuits are constituted as by the new Senate bill. Michigan is added to the Seventh circuit. Illinois is taken from the Ninth circuit, and put, instead of Michigan, in the Fighth circuit,