

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

England has now in the course of construction 15 iron-cased ships, of which there will be 11 afloat in the course of the present year. In the course of 1863 there will be 12 afloat; and in 1864 there will he 15, and, in addition, there will be a new ship, provided the Committee of the House agree to it. The first-class of ships, including the Agincourt, the Minotaur, and the Northumberland, were agreed to last summer; they are in process of building, and they will be ready in 1864. They are 400 feet long, and it is expected they will attain a speed of 14 knots an hour. They will be of 6,621 tons, and are of a peculiar build, as they carry their plating right round. The Warrior and other iron ships are only partially plated up to a certain distance from the bow and stern. The next class comprises the Warrior, the Black Prince, and the Achilles. They are partially plated, are of 6,100 tons, and have a speed of 14 knots. The next class of ships comprises the Hector and the Valiant, each of 4,060 tons, with a speed of 12 knots. The next class includes the Resistance and the Defence. which are of 3,668 tons, and have a speed of 11.45 knots. The next class is that of the Prince Consort, the Ocean, the Caledonia, the Royal Alfred, and the Royal Oak, which were begun as line ofbattle ships, which are now being converted to iron-plated frigates, and which are to be plated right round. Their tonnage is 4,045. They are wooden line-of battle ships, and they are to be lengthened 12 or 15 feet. The Prince Consort and the Calcdonia will have engines of 1.000 horse-power, and an estimated speed of 12-41. The Royal Alfred and the Royal Oak are of the same tonnage, with S00 horse-power and a speed of 11.52.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent sends us lata files of Southern papers containing the robel reports of the late naval engagement in Hampton Ronds. It will be seen that they contain many statements which are either wholly untrue or greatly exaggerated, and which will be news to our people at Fortress Monroe and Washington. The rebels accord great praise to the officers and sailors of the frigates Cumberland and Congress for the bravery they displayed in defending their vessels. Our foreign news by the arrival of the Africa at New York is to the first instant. Mr. Griffiths had given notice that he would call the attention of the House to the case of the pirate Sumpter, whose lieutenant (not captain) had been arrested. The blockade question is still pending in Parliament. A despatch from Earl Russell upon the subject had been submitted; likewise Secretary Seward's despatch to Lord Lyons relative to the stone blockade, and a letter from traitor emissary Mason.

TIt is generally believed, by members of Congress, that the bill providing for the completion of the Stevens battery, which was introduced yesterday, will pass without opposition or material modificairon-clad vessels, but embraces all the valuable principles which should be observed in their construction

It becomes our pleasant duty to record a fresh victory to-day. A despatch from General Strong, commander at Cairo, to President Lincoln. states that "New Madrid is ours." This is all the news we had received up to the hour of our going to press; but there can be no doubt of its reliability. General Pope, with a large army, has been

esieging the place for some time past, and we

THE PROPOSED TAX BILL is now attracting great attention in Congress and throughout the country. Many amendments will doubtless be offered, and a considerable number adopted. That the war will entail heavy pecuniary burdens is inevitable; but they will. in the main, be cheerfully assumed by the

dered.

President Lincoln seems to have lost the confidence of the Breckinridge leaders in the Free States. He was their prime favorite so long as they supposed he could be flattered by

their empty compliments. Whenever they American people. Every good eitizen should desired to embarrass his Administration, or be prepared to surrender a part of his resources to attack a member of his Cabinet, or to misto preserve the whole. Practically, the rebelrepresent his party friends, they ingeniously lion compelled the nation to choose between selected him as an object of invidious eulogy, anarchy and virtual destruction and a herand assured the country that he was not reculean effort, which would, necessarily, be sponsible for the acts of those of his friends. attended with great expense, to preserve This is an old game of old politicians. How false the Republic and all its mighty interests. and deceptive it is, is proved by the conduct of Self-preservation and patriotism impelled us these Breckinridge sympathizers. The Presito adopt the latter alternative, and having dent has at last spoken; not as a partisan, but as adopted it, all the sacrifices that may be nea patriot. He has made a recommendation to cessary to maintain it will be submitted to. Congress in favor of gradual emancipation in The people ask only that the war be conthe Border States, with the consent of the peoducted as vigorously and economically as ple thereof; and compensation to the loyal ownpossible-that no time should be lost in strikers of slaves. In doing this, he carefully avoids ing the enemy frequently and effectively, and

that no money should be unnecessarily squandresses himself to the well-known record of others. And how is this Presidential recom-The amount of revenue that should be colmendation received by the Breckinridge leadlected to maintain the national credit during ers-the chiefs of the so-called Democratic the continuance of the war, is estimated party? As yet, not a single newspaper in their at from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 per interest has uttered a word in its favor. Some annum. The latter sum, great as it denounce it-others criticise it-and others may appear, is but about one-half the hypocritically regret and deplore it. The amount of revenue derived in times of peace President's plan has always been contemplated by the British Government from the people of with favor by the old Democratic leaders. The England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. There Virginia statesmen, even so late as their Reare single articles of luxury upon which we form Convention of 1829-80, came within an annually expend nearly as much as this whole ace of recommending an emancipation law to sum. The annual agricultural and manufacthe people; and such men as Van Buren, turing products of the country in ordinary Silas Wright, Benton, James Buchanan. and times, are estimated at \$4,000,000,000, and Cave Johnson, always favored the same idea. all the national taxes now contemplated will At this moment, when our necessities demand probably not yield more than five per cent. of action upon the question of slavery, when this amount. All the interests, and all the thousands of contrabands are escaping into citizens of the country, will be expected in some way to contribute to the revenues of the naour lines, and forever freeing themselves from their masters ; when the loyal as well as the tion ; but if the burdens are fairly and equitadisloval owners of the Border States will be bly distributed, they will not fall very heavily equal sufferers from this stampede of the upon any class, for those who may be called slaves, the men who hold that they are exupon to contribute large amounts will have clusive Democrats resist the wise and humane correspondingly large incomes or estates.

these heartless and desperate politicians.

people of Pennsylvania?

shameless partisans.

out the rebellion.

motion.

THE RICHMOND journals contend that their army, in falling back from Manassas and Winchester, is neither defeated nor disgraced, but that its sole object is to assume a new line of defence, which can be more easily maintained. They allege that their former position was originally assumed mainly as a basis for offensive operations against Washington and Maryland, and that hereafter they will devote all their energies to the protection of the rebel capital. How completely they failed in their attempts to accomplish the first object, the whole world now knows. That they will be equally unsuccessful in baffling the efforts of our gallant army to rescue all portions of Virginia from the dominion of the conspirators cannot well be doubted. Some bloody battles may be fought, and the onward march of our forces may be somewhat delayed, but of the final result we entertain no fears.

THE MONTREAL Gazette, in discussing the ate emancipation message of the President, commends the purpose it has in view, but in the midst of its rejoicings over a measure that tion. Mr. Stevens' plan, it is said, is the original of it supposes will eventually lead to the abolition of slavery in this country, it indulges in such sentences as this: "There is some prospect that the tropical American colonies of Great Britain, and her own great Indian dependencies, may be enabled to compete for the sale of their products in the markets of the world upon fairer terms than heretofore." If Brother Jonathan always keeps one eye open to the "main chance," John Bull never shuts either

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862. From Wil Special Army Correspondent.

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY. MARCH 15, 1862.

CENTREVILLE, Va., March 12, 1862. I have been rambling this glorious afternoon over the fatal field of Bull Run, and roaming through the country hereabouts. The weather has all the sweetness and temper of a pleasant summer day, and the coy and bracing breeze that comes down from the mountains sends new life into the yeins. and buoyancy into every nerve. Those mountains ! distant, dim, and blue, they trace their rugged and ragged peaks along the horizon, and seem Nature's type of calm sublimity. Who does not ove these cloud-wrapped homes of freedom ? In all ages of the world, the mountains and the mounaineers have preserved independence and civilization and religious liberty, and wherever, in this Republic, these majestic peaks exist, liberty and loyalty exist among them. The heights of Centreare but the commencement of a series of hills which roll and swell until they reach the high mountain ridges. The view is comprehensive the extreme men of his own party, and adand magnificent until it abruptly terminates in the forests and fastnesses near Manassas. We pass down the old road, along which the centre of Mc-Dowell's column advanced, and by which the retreat of the panio-stricken teamsters took place. On the left, at the top of a hill, are Beauregard's old headquarters-deserted and lonely. A little farther on is a small frame house, where a negro family resides. The father beckons smilingly from his door as we pass along ; the children gambol and romp over the grass, shouting heedlessly. Most of he fences have been demolished. The race of ences in this part of Virginia sooms to have oxpired-some are in a primary state of decay, some are in a secondary state, while most of them have

passed away and left no token. We ride along the ascending and descending road. It is covered with evidences of the haste and waste attending the retreating rebel army. Shattered pots and kettles, half burned-out equipages, torn cartridge-boxes and haversacks, remnants of old clothing, hats, shoes, pipe heads and stems, bones and biscuit, horse-shoes and tattered harness, strew the road in great profusion. There are long lines of rebel encampments. Whatever may be said of the rebel soldiers, it must be admitted that they passed the winter in a very comfortable manner. Their quarters are commodious and compact, and consist of log walls and partitions densely plastered recommendations of the President, and refuse with mud and mortar. to second them. It is well for the people,

Inside berths were erected and furnaces were who are deeply interested in the doings of buried in the earth. Large chimneys projected Congress on this and kindred subjects, to from the roof, and in most of the buildings there watch the intrigues and inconsistencies of were one or two windows. Many of the encampments are in the middle of a forest, occupying picuresque positions. They were left in great haste, In reading over the late debates in the but. with the exception of those around Manassas, Senate of Pennsylvania on the proposition in none were burned. I should think, from my own favor of the abolition of slavery in the District hasty observation, that there are buildings enough of Columbia, no honest observer could fail to ow standing, and in good order, to accommodate be amused at the ridiculous attitude of the fifty thousand mon. Indeed, from Centre-ville to Bull Run, the line of encampments Senators who call themselves Democrats. was continuous. I expressed some surprise to a Not a vote was thrown by any one of them in favor of the proposition. Afraid to express Virginian, with whom I rode part of the way, at themselves directly on the side of the rebels, the huts being left unbarmed. He replied by saying that when the retreat was ordered, on Saturday they contented themselves with lame apolo express orders were given, by General Johnston, gies for their course, attacks upon the Repubnot to destroy anything, as he intended to return licans, and repetitions of the stale and threadagain very soon. "But, I guess he changed his mind when he got to Manassas," said my combare arguments of the pro-slavery leaders in Congress. Not a man of them rose to the dig panion, very quietly, "for then he commenced nity of the issue. Can these politicians be ourning, and he keeps it up all the way along.' the real representatives of any portion of the It was painful to see the number of dead horses lying around. In every field they were festering A striking evidence of the insincerity of away. They had died from overwork-from want of foed and attention, and from brutality. The party demagogues is the manner in which they sight was extremely painful, and it was always

try to excite popular feeling against President Lincoln's scheme of gradual emancipation by I stopped at the hospital cottage. It was here stating that, if it should ever be adopted. a where the dead and wounded were brought during heavy tax will be levied upon the loyal States. the battle. The former owner had moved away, Ignoring the unanswerable argument of the and it was now occupied by a family of negroes. President, that if some such remedy is not number of our soldiers were sitting on the porch adopted in regard to the Border States, the war surning themselves and cating a lumoh of biscuit and bacon. The well, where waters soothed the will probably be protracted at an enormous exthirsty agony of many of our brave soldiers in their pense, and the property even of loyal men will dying hours, was still there, but very much dilapibe sacrificed in the general stampede, they look dated. At Cub Run the bridge had been deforward to the day when, by making opposition stroyed by fire, and we were compelled to ford to taxation their battle-cry, they may regain the water to reach the other side. Cub Run is a power, and, by uniting their fortunes with the narrow, shallow, and insignificant stream, which rebels in arms, defeat the object of the present empties into Bull Run. Beyond this the Ohio war, viz: the restoration of the Union and troops had held a position on the day of the fight. To the right, Sherman's battery was planted. the maintenance of the Government. Have When we came to Bull Run, we found the massive these narrow partisans ever reflected that the stone bridge which had been the scene of a fierce soldiers now fighting for the Union, and the conflict in the early part of the contest, blown up. relatives and friends of those who have fallen The timbers were shattered, broken, and scarred with powder. The stream is deep, rapid, and imthat is not based upon legislation that will petuous. On the opposite bank, a high bluff arises, covered with scanty foliage, and overhung in some places with trees and shrubbery. Crossing a broad have been guilty of such atrocious crimes and have shed so much innocent blood ? Do they can see traces of the conflict in shattered trees, suppose that these brave men, who must wield broken trunks, limbs and boughs. The grass is such a controlling influence in all our future long and rank, the ground is uneven and marshy, elections, will allow politicians, whose only and in some places traversed by streams of water. hope is to get into power, to frighten them Crossing the ford, we go over the Manassas road. by these objections to taxation? A great Here the rebels were strongly entrenched, change has unquestionably come over the opiand along this road camo the reinforcenions of many of our countrymen in arms on this ments of General Johnston, which turned the very question of slavery. When they see the fortunes of the day. At this point of the field Beauregard was stationed, and a house was shown slaveholder beginning and pushing forward where a stray cannon-ball passed over the table this monstrous rebellion, and exulting over the while he was eating his dinner. The wall of the massacre of their companions and friends. house is broken, and although this story, like many others, may be apocryphal, the building evidently they will care little what becomes of the slave property of this aristocracy. A great clamor suffered from the fire of the Union artillery. is raised at all attempts to interfere with Beyond the ferd the rebel cavalry were stationed slavery even on Mr. Lincoln's plan, and one and over these broad fields they made the charge of the favorite arguments used by these party which completed the panie of our troops, and cap leaders is, "You are exceedingly anxious to tured Mr. Ely, Colonel Corcoran, and a number of take away the property of the Southern proprisoners. On a knoll to the right, at the edge of ple and to tax us in order that emancipation commanded the road and raked our retreating may be effective, but we hear nothing from forces. The way was narrow, straight, and for a you about protecting the poor white men mile or two very even, affording a sure aim for and women of the free states." How casy the guns. The effect of a few rounds from heavy to turn this shallow reasoning upon these cannon could easily be conceived, and the loss o life must have been fearful. The spot where The loyal people of the free States are Colonel Cameron fell was pointed out, but obbcd of their property by rebel confiscation in the mind of my informant there was and capture. Their rents are cut down, their some doubt as to the exact location of the death scene. The extent of the battle-field was business paralyzed and destroyed, their comvery large and intricate. It is impossible to merce rained, and yet, in the face of this specform any definite idea of the nature of the field. tacle, the only interest that excites the indig-The scene of the action changed from one part of nation and sympathy of the so-called Demothe ground to another, varying and shifting, adcratic leaders is the protection of slavery. They vancing and receding, according as the tide of bat-tle went with us and against us. I fancied I could and Northwest depreciated and destroyed, trace, from the open field near the ford, where the feigned attack was made early in the day, the course of our army as it slowly pressed the enemy back. On the right, where it is said the regulars, the New York Sixty-ninth, and the regiment of Burnside were engaged, the trees are broken and shattered. One heavy cannon ball passed through the trunks of two large trees and shivered them into splinters. The limbs still remain brown and decayed. I was curious to see if any traces of the far-fament-OCCASIONAL. The position of the enemy was naturally a strong one. They had the devious, intricate, and heavily. WE ARE JUSTLY called to account by wooded banks of Bull Run as a natural defence; Donglas Democrat, who goes for the war and they commanded every ford and every bridge. For against the rebellion, and who supports the a great part of its course it reminded me of the Administration in all its efforts to prosecute scene along the banks of the lower Wissahickon. the one and put down the other, for speaking although the grandeur and majesty surrounding of the Breckinridge Democracy. He says, that beautiful stream were wanting. Nature was with great truth, " there is no such thing as a the strongest bulwark of our foes, and in failing t Breckinridge Democracy. There is a Brecksurmount it we were vanquished. inridge party opposed to the war and sympa-In an open field, from which the fences had been thizing with the rebellion, but this cannot be torn away, immediately beyond what is known as "Lewis' House," where the rebel General Stuart called a Democracy. You might designate had his headquarters, our dead lie buried. There the slave-holding treason as a Democracy are no distinctive marks to designate the names with as much truth. When the Democratic of the fallen, but there they lie, " in one red burial organization fell into the hands of the Breckblent." It was some days after the battle before nridge leaders, it ceased to be a Democracy. the dead soldiers of the Union army were placed in The only combination now opposed to the their graves, and I am sorry to say that, from what: war and in favor of the rebellion is the Breck-I heard, all the stories of the indignities heaped inridge party." We accept the suggestion. upon their remains-the plunder and rapine-were Hereafter, let us refuse to give the name of true. They were huddled into a common grave. and ever their resting-place the deep ruts of wagons Democracy to any men or party that devote and teams were marked. It seemed so strange, on this bright summer afternoon-with Nature burstthemselves to assaults upon an Administration that can have no other or higher ambition than ing into spring; the songs of birds ringings to conduct the war successfully and to crush merrily through the air; the distant humming of the noisy stream coming like a murmuring cadence upon the ear, with all the realities around beautiful and romantic-to ride over Gregory on the Blockade. Mr. GREGORY, representative in the British this sacred ground. My companion had gone on his errand, and I came back alone. Every-thing was calm and subdued, and so far as the out-Parliament of the Southern Confederacy and the county of Galway, was to bring the question of our blockade before the House of ward seeming went, there could be no more attractive place than the battle-field of Ball Run. An Commons on the 7th of this month. Conoccasional soldier passed along the road his pilsidering that the British Government has degrimage, an occasional officer rode quietly and clared that the blockade is sufficient, it is procuriously along the Manassas road. There were bable that Mr. GREGORY took nothing by his the woods, the fields, the streams, the heights, the lonely encompments of huts as silent as the city The continued stay of the Sumpter at of the dead; no longer the roar of cannon Gibraltar, a British port and fortress, is re- as on that sad Sunday in July-the contest of angry and infuriated men-the wounded and the dead markable, considering Lord Russell's recent they were constantly carried along to the nearest circular directing that no "belligerent" veshospital-the rattle of musketry-the noise and the sel should remain more than twenty-four hours shouting-the long-continued strife-the sudden in any British port, home or colonial. lull, and the shameful retreat in the shadows of the

result from an order to this effect.

IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS. THE STEVENS BATTERY. MAJOB GEN. McDOWELL CONFIRMED.

VOTE OF THANKS TO CAPT. FOOTE. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

NEW IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS ASKED FOR THE TAX BILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

SENATOR POWELL RETAINS HIS SEAT.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1862. SENATE.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported back the resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make equitable arrangements with the contractors for steam machinory who failed to perform their contracts, and to rendit the ponalties. Passed.

Assignment of Continants, Mr. WILBON (Rop.), of Massachusetta, from the Hilitary Committee, reported a joint resolution au-borizing the President to assign the continand of troops in the same field or division without regard to soniority. It also gives the President the power to dismiss any officer rom the service, if he sees fit to do so, without the find-ng of a court matrial. g of a court martial.

mich power. Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, also ob-

Mr. IIALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced bill to authorize the bulkling of a steam iron-clad ran and steam gurbouts. Also, to complete Stavans' battery It appropriates \$1,000,000 for the run, \$13,000,000 for th ts, and \$700,000 for the completion of Ste

and passed.

Naval ASahs, in the House, relating to this subject.

Senator HARRIS introduced a bill to-day, providing fo the rights and privileges of those persons, arising from the constitution of the United States, which, but for the

are forfeited. The last section provides that nothing in this shall one. rate to prevent prosecution against any person who may have incurred this forfeiture, to punish crime which may be incurred under any other law of the United States. The President is authorized, in his discretion by proclamation, pardon, or otherwise, to exempt or discharge any person from the forfeiture thus preupon such terms, and under such restrictions, as he may see fil; and he may suspend at any time, by proc mation, any portion of this act.

Assigning the Command of Troops to Officers of the same Grade without Re-

Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, "that whenever military operations may require the resence of two or more officers of the same grade in the command of the forces in such field or department, with-out regard to sessiority of rank; and he may dismiss from the service, at his discretion, without the sentence of a court-martial, any officer of the army, when, in his adgment, the efficiency of the service will be promoted hereby

ections. Every section has been amended. It will be some time before the list of articles to be taxed is reached. The House decided, to-day, not to allow the States to collect the tax.

do? The sailors always get a portion of the property they capture. Why should not the soldiers, especially in HALLBCE'S Western division, where they have taken

Six Millions for Coast Defences

the 11th of that month in the Towar Hamiets, on the anhiert of the relations between your country and mine, the Righth United Presbyterian Congregation of Phila-Builded of the remaining between your schulry and mine, It is very graftfying to me to he assured, as I am by those proceedings, that the course which this Go-vernment has adopted in regard to a question of neutral rights in mariline, war is approved by a large and respectable portion of the Brithn public. The policy of the American people, sir, is a policy of prace at home, peace abroad, peace with all methons, a policy of free(am for themselves, of freedom in their ex-pending empire, and a policy homeful of and conducive to. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill to incorporate he Perneyivania Lying-in Hospital was consi OBSECT. On motion of Mr. SERRILL, the bill to incorporate the Downingtown Cemetery Company was taken up an passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday afternoon a 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.

[Conclusion of Thursday Evening's Proceedings.] [Conclusion of Thursday Erening's Proceedings.] The Townage Tax Bill Prassed. After the conclusion of our report of Thursday sce-ning, the bill entitled "An act to repeat an act, approved the fill entitled "An act to repeat an act, approved the fill entitled "An act to repeat an act, approved the formage duties," was further discussed by Meesrs. Alboit, Tracy, Cessna, Early, Williams, Smith (Chester), and Dennis. The amendment of Mr. Armstrong was then voted upon, and lost-yeas 31, nays 65. Mr Williams bill was then passed-yeas 65, nays 31. The rules were then suspended by a vote of 79 yeas to 13 nays, and the bill was put upon 1% final passage. The yeas and hays were then called for by Mr. CALD-WELL, seconded by Mr. WILDEY, and resulted as fol-lows:

Where a shift wage war against the American people will find themselves obliged, not only to commit the first wrong, but to become, when they enter the contest, the enemies, not only of order, peace, and progress on this confluent, but of human nature itself. With many thanks for your great courtesy, and with best winhes now, as always, for the prosperity and happiness of all your countrymen. I have the honer to hey your most obe-dient servant, With I. SEWARD," [From Wilmer & Smith's Times.]

ding empire, and a policy hopeful of, and conductive to, ultimate freedom of all classes and conditious of men.

Washington's Birthday.

ever shall wage war against the American people find themselves obliged, not only to commit the first

Washington's Birthday.
[From Wilner & Smith's Timæs.]
The ar niversary of Washington's Dirthday drew together a large assemblage of the leading Americans in London at a public threaknast, and the opportunity was not lost of miking most of the creasion. It has been the good fortune of the great Western Respublic to have been ling represented at the British Court by men of distinguished ability, but we question whether the United States over had an abler diptomatist or a more skill speaker than Mr. Adams, and his eloquence and terseness folly sustain the reputation enjoyed in their day by his father and grandfather. In this trying moment of his country's fate Mr. Adams made a speech which contains an admirable summary of Washington's career and the moring which it is possible. But it is worthy of notice that this appreciation of America's greatest bistorical personage is not confined to the Federals; the opposing party draw from the hero's reverses and success exactly the same conforting arrithme to mutain them in the strongle in which take the command of an army, he found himself buriehead with the task of creating one, without money, and with the task of creating one, without money, and with the task of creating one, without money, and with the task of creating one, without money, and with very slight provision of the United States which carries with it an aggrostive principle to Made a hugp bit at those who are striving to destroy the integrity of "Lorind". The speech of the American Minister treation, the Swert and States which carries with it an aggrostive principle in States which carries with it an aggrostive principle in States which carries with its medlers to say, the same distribution to put down and ther integrity of "Lorind". The speech of the American Minister treathed, it is medlers to say, the same distribution to budy the server ender the state of the States which carries with its an aggrostive principle that, if not defeated, must, in the strong apprecipted which there Wall, second 2, lows: YrAS--Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Elanchard, Bhas, Boileau, Brown of Microar, Brown of Northumberland, Buaby, Casana, Craig, Craine, Dellone, Divins, Donley of Green, Dongh-erts Filint. Fox. Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Graut, Mercer, Brown of Norhumograni, Blany, Casan, Craig, Craine, Dellone, Divins, Donley of Green, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hepkins of Washington, Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Lubar, Lehman, Lichtenwallner, McClellan, McCoy, McCullough, Mysre, Notman, Peters, Potteigur, Rammey, Her, Ikhoada, Ritter, Ross of Luzerne, Bosa af Mifilia, Rowland, Russell, Byon, Shannon, Strang, Tate, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Werley, Zeigle, Rowe, Speaker-70.
 NAYS-Messus, Abbott, Armatrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Donnils, Donnelly (Philadelphia), Jösépha, McMackin, McManuk, Purshing, Quigley, Scott, Smith (Chester), Smith (Philadelphia), Potent, Wincent, Warner, Wildey-28, Po the bill of Mr. Williams was passed.
 Nore.-Some errors occurred in the report of the Norte.-Some errors occurred in the report of the

[Nork-Bone errors occurred in the report of the afternoon session. Mr. Vincent said that there were four grounds given by the friends of the present hill why it should pass: First, That the act hal been procured by

fraud. Second, That it was unconstitutional. Third, That it was impolitic. Fourth, That the friends of the present bill have the numerical power to repeal the act of last session. Mr. Worley said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Conpany should some back to their orginal charter.--Reporten.]

HOUSE.

The House assembled at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rowe, Speaker, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Witt. Meesrs. MOULE and TWITCHELL obtained leave to record their votes upon the tonnage tax bill. They voted "no."

Reports of Committees. Mr. ROSS reported, with a negative recommendation a bill making an appropriation to certain hospitals

a bill making an appropriation to certain hospitals in Philadelphia. Mr. BIGHAM, with amendments, an act to levy a tax upon bankers and brokers in this Commonwealth. Mr. BIGWN, of Morcer, with a negative recommen-dation, an act to repeal certain provisions of an act ap-proved May 16, 1861, to provide for levying a special tax of one half mill on a dollar. The conmittee, to whom was referred the bill autho-rizing the sale of certain read estate in Philadelphia, and to invest the proceeds in New Jersey, asked to be dis-charged from its further consideration. The request was granted. The bill was then referred to the Conmittee on Estates and Eschests. Mr. PERSIIN Greported favorably an act relative to

Mr. PERSHING reported favorably an act relative to French Candidate for the Mexican Throne.

certain records in Philadolphia Mr. GREENBANK, favorably, an act «xplanatory of certain acts relative to the inspection of buildings in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. KAINE, with amendments, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Brady Bend Iron Company. Mr. McMANUS, with amendments, an act to incorpo-rate the Philadelphia and Eastern Transportation Com-pany.

Also, favarably, an act to incorporate the Philadelphia

Drug Exchange A speciation. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, with an amendment. an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and New Jersey Fer-

ry Company. Mr. HOPPEN, favorably, a further supplement to an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Delaware Biver Railroad Company.

Bills Introduced.

Bills Introduced. Mr. SHANNON introduced a bill to provide for the military education of youths. Mr DUFFJELD, "an act to authorize the election of a Board of Education in the city of Philadelphia, and to abolish the present Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the First school district of Pennsylvania." This bill roads as follows:

This bill reads as follows: SEC. 1. Be it enacted, dc. That the qualified elec-tors of each ward of the city of Philadelphia shall, on the second 'uesday of October next, elect two persons, who second 'nuesday of October next, elect two persons, who shall possess the qualifications now required for the olec-tion of School Directors—one person for the term of one year and one person for the term of two years, and an-nually thereafter on the second Tuesday of October elect one person for the term of two years, who, when organ-ized, shall be known us the Board of Education of the City of Philadelphia, and shall have all the powera, du-ties, rights, privileges, and immunities now invested in the Board of Controllers of the First school district of Pathasi's and.

The Blockade in Parliament—Letter from John M. Mason—Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons. the Board of Controllers of the First school district of Datasaylvasia. SEC. 2. That on the first Monday of January, 1863, and in every year thereafter, on the first Monday of Janu-ary, the members of the Board of Education shall meet at eleven o'clock in the morting, and shall organize by electing one of their members president, a secretary, and such other officers as may be requisite or necessary. SEC, 3. That the Board of Controllers of the Tirst school district of Pennsylvania, as constituted by the 22d and 23d sections of an act to incorporato the city of Philadelphia, approved February 2, 1864, shall be, and is hereby, abolished from and after the 1st Monday of January, 1863. Mr. DifferELD also introduced an act to attach the The following letter of the Confederate envoy Mason s among the blockade papers submitted to Parliament

"100 PICCADILLY, Feb. 17. "MY LORD: I have the honor to transmit to your bordship herewith (by permission) returns of yeasels en-tered and cleared at the blockaded ports of the Confederate States of America at the respective dates to which they refer. Your lordwide will ob-serve that the returns from the ports of Charles-ton and Savannah are only up to the 31st of October hat; from New Orleans, Mobile, Penseola, and Lavaca. Mr. DUFFIELD also introduced an act to attach the

Assignment of Commands.

of great speed and strength, to act solely as a ram, and for that purpose that 6% a million of dollars, or as much as is necessary of that sum, be appropriated. Section second provides that \$783,294, being the amount necessary to provide, as estimated by a board appointed for that purpose, to finish the Stevens battery now partially constructed at Hoboken, New Jørsey, be

appropriated for the immediate completion of said bat Section third authorizes the Secretary of the Navy t extend the present facilities of the Washington navy vard, so as to forge or roll plates for armored ships; fo

which purpose \$500,000 is appropriated. Section fourth appropriates thirteen millions of dollar

or the construction of iron-clad gunboats. This bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Af airs, who have entirely reversed their action in rejecting House bill for the construction of these iron-clai

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW POST OFFICE OBDER.

CAPTURE OF NEW MADRID, MD.

The Stevens Battery to be Completed,

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS SATISFACTORY

Stevens Battery.

loating battery.

A large number of inventions are before the Committee

New Confiscation Bill.

the forfeiture of the property of persons who may be found holding any civil, military, or naval office, under the so-called Confederate States, or who may be found aiding them in rebellion. Provision is made for the confiscation of all slaves owned by those who do not make oath that they did not give aid and comfort to the robellion, and that they were loyal to the United States. All

provisions of this act, such persons would be entitled,

gard to Seniority. In the Senate this morning, Mr. Wilson, from the

The Tax Bill.

tee of the Whole, and have thus far considered some ten

Special Despatches to "The Press." Contractors for Stram Machinery. WASHINGTON, March 14. Iron-Clad Gunboats—Steam Ram—The Senator HALE introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for the construction of an iron-clud steam ram, iron-cla steam gunboats, and the completion of the Steven Section first provides that the Secretary of the Nav e authorized to have constructed an iron-clad steam

vessel of not less than five or six thousand tons burden, MF. SHERMAN (Bep.), of Ohio, objected to the lat-er portion of the resolution as giving the President too

cted The resolution was accordingly laid over.

On motion of Mr. HARLAN (Rep.), of Iowa, the bill o anthorize the settlement of certain lands sold by the Juited States in the State of Louisiana, was taken up

Case of Senator Powell, The case of Senator Powell was taken up. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, said he hoped to treat the subject dispassionately and considerately. He though his culleague had been rather personal and magnacions. Courtesy might have led his colleague to notify him that be was going to make such a complaint. The resolutions for his expulsion, it appears, were drawn in his colleague's handwriting, though they were pre-sented by the Senator from Minnesota. He gave notice to his colleague, that, if his duty ever called him to make any charges against him, he would notify him of the fact end do it in his own proper person. His colleague had said that he (Mr. Powell) attended a trasson-shele meging in the county of Owens, and that he

any charges against him, he would notify him of the fact sud do it in his own proper person. His colleague had said that he (hr. Powell) attended a treason-able meeting in the county of Owens, and that he knew Humphrey Marshall was organizing troops to attack Frankfort. The fact was, that he had not been in the county of Owen since 1856, and had no knowledge of Marshall doing any such thing. Indeed, he had a letter from Marshall, in which he denied any such thing. If he was popular in Ken-tucky, as his colleague had said, it was because he had aways acted with thrift informity. He denied that he had advocated neutrality with any intention to decrive the people, but had acted honesely. He gimply meant to keep Kentucky as a peacemaker for the sake of pre-serving the Union. He referred to the resolutions adopted at a nuccing which was held at Louisville, and at which Mr. Davis was one of the committee on resolutions. They avycated the adoptit form a supa-rate Confederacy. And yet his colleague says he has always been an unconditional Union man. He (Mr. Powell) was then in the Sonate urging the compromise as a means of peace, but he never hinted at a contingency which could separate the Union. He referred to several other meetings whero resolutions were passed, to show that the Union mon in Kentucky favored neutrality, and the Governor's refusal to raise troops and opposition to coercion, and there was certainly nothing worse than this in anything that his colleague had charged against him. He then read several the wishes of the people of Kentucky, and of the very Union sof the Legislature of Kentucky, and yet neutrali-ty, and when the State shougs at induced in the state actuation in where of the people of correnne i refusition-due was to be driven from the Senate by his colleague. Was ever such injustice done to a public man ? He stood with and represented the State shougs at induced the indu-tion when the State changed its position he acquiesced. There was a proxisional Government ? He stood with and repr

ame field or department, the President may assign the

The House considered the tax bill to-day, in Commit-No Prize Money for Soldiers.

The numerous captures of rebel boats, &o., by our soldiars naturally excites the inquiry whether they should not be permitted to share the prize money as sailors an anormotils amount of valuable property, such as steamboats and their contents ? Great good would

Senate for mere abstract opinions. He referred to the votes in the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, where persons had voted against the war measures. In the

Iron-clud Rams and Gunboats

battery. Referred. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels. Referred. United States Lands in Louisiana.

Case of Senator Powell,

bility of the abolition of slavery, after all the ave been hourly expecting to hear of its capture-

Congress Yesterday.

SENATE .- Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of an iron-clad ram and steam gunboats, and the completion of Stevens' battery, costing in all \$14,000,-000. Referred. The case of Mr. Powell being resumed, that gentleman spoke at length in his own behalf. Finally, it was decided, by a vote of 28 to 11, that Mr. Powell was entitled to a seat. House .- Thanks were voted to Captain Foote.

The report of the special committee on the Paoife Ballroad bill was made the special order for next Tuesday. The tax bill was taken up.

Pennsylvania Legislature,

SENATE.-The supplementary act relative to the Board of Health of this city was passed. The bill incorporating the United Presbyterian

Congregation of this city was passed. Alse, the bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Lying-In Hospital.

House .- The act of Mr. Williams, to repeal the | fell, their stern devotion to their duty affords act of March last, which commuted the tonnage duties, was passed by a vote of 65 yeas to 31 navs. The act to tax bankers and brokers was reported

from committee with amendments. Mr. Duffield, we are glad to perceive, has introduced a bill to authorize the election of a Board of Education for this city. The interests of ducation demand that such a Board should be appointed. The bill will be found in full in our Legislative reports.

THE ADVANCE upon Manassas, and some of the results flowing from it, suggest one or two thoughts in reference to the question of slayery in Eastern Virginia. The experiences problem of slavery in the other Southern States. Bundreds and thousands of these

negro slaves are abandoning their masters and coming within the lines of our army. Masters fly from their homes, and many of their servants remain. It is so in Kentucky, in Tennessee,--and especially so in Virginia, as the experiences of the past fortnight testify. It results in making free that part of Virginia occupied by our troops, and in virtually making free a great part of our Western territory. This proves the wisdom of letting the question of slavery depend upon the progress of our army and the occupation of the rebellious country, and also the feasibility of Mr. LINCOLN'S proposition in reference to gradual and compensating emancipation. In Mr. LINCOLN's plan, indeed, we see the only way to save the slaves of loyal owners. If this goes on, all the slaves must either escape or be concentrated in the Cotton States. Those who come within our lines become immediately dependent upon the Government, and the Government must devise some means for dealing with them. They cannot be returned to slavery ; they cannot be held in trust for the masters who have abandoned them. If they are simply liberated, they burden the States and communities where they happen to remain. If they are supported by the Government, they burden the treasury. They cannot, to any general extent, be employed, for we have little work

for them to do, and, indeed, little work they can do. It would probably be the best plan to make an appropriation, authorizing the President to purchase for these people a home in Hayti, Libill of Mr. BLAIR we have this proposition bodies could be carried into effect, this difficulty would be overcome. The idea of removing these negroes is a feasible one. They are dependent upon the Government, helpless, charity, as well as a measure of public econo- and both Houses of the Legislature. my, to place them in congenial territory, and give them the opportunity of earning a livelihood. In carrying out this scheme of coloniza- cised in regard to the necessity of the speedy tion, we must of course discriminate between settlement of the existing difficulties in our those who are criminals, and those who are country. It is not customary for Eugland to worthy but unfortunate. In doing this we regulate her domestic policy by our wishes meet one branch of this question. We pro- and interests, and she has no right to suppose vide for the slaves of disloyal masters who fall that we will permit the disintegration of our away to the extreme Cotton States are to be and political writers.

abuse that he has showered upon America for tolerating it, are like the lamentations of Shylock, when he exclaimed, "My daughter and my ducats! Oh! my ducats and my daugh-

of his visual organs to any promising pecuniary

venture. Even his rejoicings over the possi-

ter !"

IN OUR REJOICING over the many victories in its defence, will never consent to a peace achieved by our gallant army and our intense desire to hear of new achievements, we should | inflict the severest punishment on those who not forget to do honor to the memory of the " unreturning brave," who have lately yielded up their lives upon the altar of their country. The gallantry of Captain MCCRAY and Lieu-

tenants STONE and MICHLER, in defending their battery in the battle near Fort Craig against the Texan Rangers, is one of the most thrilling and tragic events of the war. Deserted by the cowardly New Mexicans, they resolved to stand to the last by their posts, and they welcomed death rather than dishonor. The annals of history contain few nobler examples of determined heroism and exalted courage. Glorious martyrs to the cause in which they

an example which will be imitated under more fortunate circumstances. Those who at one time complained of the

slow progress of the war have certainly no cause for such complaints at present. Scarcely a week elapses without two or three important battles taking place, and in every direction our army is pushing forward vigorously against the enemy. PRICE has been recently routed in Arkansas; Fort Craig has been gallantly defended against great odds; new successes

have been gained in Tennessee ; Commodore Dupont has taken possession of the whole sea thus gained will go far towards solving the coast of Georgia and of the strategic points of Florida; and the army of the Potomac has occupied Manassas and Winchester.

IN THESE TIMES, when everybody must expect to bear a share of the public burdens, it will not be out of place to make a reference | see the property of the white men of the North to the enormous tax that must be borne directly and indirectly by newspaper publish- | with no indemnity to those who uncomplainers. If the war has stimulated many avoca- ingly suffer, and yet they throw themselves tions, its effect upon journalism has been to around the institution of slavery, and declare increase expenses in an enormous ratio. The | it inviolable, not to be touched even when paid people who will not do without their daily | for without shaking the foundations of society reading can scarcely conceive the amount of and Government. It will require a very little labor and the outlay of money required to experience of such manouvres as these to produce a first-class newspaper. The compe- consign all engaged in them to oblivion and tition is so great, and the rivalry to excel so shame. animated, that the owners and editors forget their individual interests in order to gratify their patrons and to surpass each other. When we reflect that, notwithstanding the almost incalculable increase in circulation, the advertising custom has not been proportionately enlarged; that the price received for every printed sheet is not much more than that paid for the white paper, great surprise may well be indulged that our leading journals

should be able to subsist; and yet, to their lasting credit be it said, few or no complaints are made when it is proposed still further to increase their burdens by imposing a direct tax upon their circulation and advertising. OUR HOSTS of Washington readers must not

forget that JAMES E. MURDOCH will this evening read "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," at Willard's Hall, on F street, back of Willard's

Hotel. He has been invited to repeat this splendid poem by a large number of Senators and Representatives in Congress-gentleberia, or some of the negro countries. In the men who not only admire Mr. MURDOCH, but regard the author, Mr. T. BUCHANAN READ, fully elaborated, and if the principles he em- as one of the most deservedly successful of all modern writers. This will be the only opportunity to enjoy this rare intellectual treat. On Wednesday evening Mr. MURDOCH will read the Wagoner of the Alleghanies at and very poor, and it would be a measure of Harrisburg, by invitation of Governor Cuntin

THE London Times is unnecessarily exerwithin our lines. How those who are carried great Republic to please some of her statesmen

The Military Committee of the Senate, resterday, had under consideration, and it is believed will favorably report, a bill, placing at the disposal of the Secretary of War six millions of dollars, to be expended in the defence and fortification of our coasts, harbors, and rivers. This is not intended for shore defences only, but for toating batteries, &c. Why should not Philadelphia anpeal to Secretary STANTON to assist in the strengthening of Fort Delaware and the Breakwater !

George Chumer Smith, of Pennsylvania, Who has just returned from Europe, where he soand open field, we came to Blackburn's ford. We journed on Government business during all the excitement consequent upon the detention of the Trent, and the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON, pays the highest compliment to certain American citizens, who labored in season and out of season to defend the Federal authorities and the people of this country against the malevolence of the Secession agents, and the prejudices of the British people. Among these he prominently names Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, and Archbishop HUGHES and TAURLOW WEED, of New York. He adds that Dr. JNO. MCCLINTOCK, formerly of Philadelphia, also merits the than's of our people and our Government, for hi unwearied and effective labors in the same cause.

Major General Fremont's Movements, General FREMONT is expected to arrive here to-day. Frendy a new German regiment is partially raised in New York, it is said here, to accompany him to East essee and Georgia.

Our Foreign Relations. The relations between the United States and foreign nations are now entirely free from any apprehension whatever of disturbance. The tone of all the correspondence is conciliatory and amicable. It is considered that a rock, the battery of the rebels was placed, which the British as well as the French Ministry is evicently gaining strength owing to the discounts symmethy with the Secossionists. Major General McDowell Confirmed.

The Senate was in executive session an hour and a half .day, the result of which was the confirmation of Brighdier General McDowell as a major general of volunteers Dwellings Burned at Centreville.

Browning (Fep.) Carlile (Union.) Clark (Rep.) Cowan (Rep.) Doolittle (Rep.) Yesterday evening a number of dwellings in Centre-ville were wantonly burned by some of our soldiers. Return of the Assistant Secretary of War. The Assisiant Secretary of War, Mr. SCOTT, returned Foster (Rep.) Hale (Bep.) om the West to-night. From Alexandria and Fairfax,

Mr. II.A.LE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced a bill authorizing the President to transfer the moneys ap-propriated last summer for gunboats. Referrel. Mr. W1LSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introdused as The provost marshal at Alexandria to-day closed all the drinking-houses and all the stores of sutlers who had been selling liquors. A number of itinerant speculators went to Fairfax bill to provide for the organization of the army corps, and to organize the staffs, corps, and divisions, Re-Court House yesterday and took possession of the vacant erred. f The Senate went into executive session, and subse-quently adjourned till Monday. stores to commence business. The provost marshal, however, promptly ejected them.

Post Office Regulation. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT-APPOINTMENT OFFICE. March 13, 1862 .- Postmasters who make up packages for

members of Congress direct under the order of December 3d, 1861, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package "Congress," embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representative masked batteries existed, but nothing was covered. This will enable any distributing office through which Foote was employed in a dangerous service, and, a should fall, his helds may remember with gratoful rec-lections the thanks voted to him to-day. they niay pass, to place them, without delay, in the Co gress beg, JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Signed by the President. The President has approved, to-day, the bill providing for an additional article of war. This prohibits the military or naval authorities from returning all persons

of color within their lines to any claimant. The Naval Academy. A delegation of citizens from Perth Amboy, New Jer

ey, were before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning, urging the permanent establishm nent of th Naval Academy at that place The Maryland Legislature is also endeavoring to have it removed back to the old quarters in Annapolis. The citizens of other places are urging their claims.

Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts, and WENDEL. PHILLIPS, the well-known lecturer, were present on the fluors of the Senate and House to-day. The Committee on the War at Manassa

mittee on the Conduct of the War, are to-day at Ma nassas, examining the rebel fortifications, defences, etc. Their views will probably be incorporated in the report of the committee.

ANOTHER VICTORY! NEW MADBID IN POSSESSION OF THE

WASHINGTON. March 14-11 o'clock P. M .-- Presi dent LINCOLN has just received a telegraphic message from Brigadier General STRONG, briefly announcin that "New MADRID IS OURS."

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

case, his colleague, together with Senators Foo mr. http://www.sissimicourseu an act to attach the ownships of Byberry and Mcreland, in the Twenty-third rard of Philadelphia, to Bucks county. Mr. AltaISTRONG, an act to authorize the sale of the tock of any stockholder in banks in certain cases. and King, who were then in the House of Representatives voted against the loan bill—thus showing that those hono-table gentlemen could at times yote against war measure 1 abla gentlemen could at times vote against War measures without censure or charge of disloyalty. Mr. DAVIS (Union) replied to Mr. Powell, defending the Union men of Kentucky, and his own course, and contending that the course of Mr. Powell, especially since the battle of Bull Run, has been a state of passive hostility to the Government. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.) said that, as he had pre-sented the resolution, he would say a few words, then the battle intervent of the he how the them to the them.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, with the

Howe (Rep.) Lane (Rop.), Ind. Pomeroy (Rep.) Sumner (Rep.)

Wright (Union.)

YEAS.

NAYS.

Nesmith (Dem.) Pearco (Dom.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Captain Foote.

Captain Worden.

he Committee on Mayau Pacific Railroad.

Increase of Clerical Force.

The resolution was unar

crush out the reb

following result:

Davis (Union) Dixon (Rep.) Harlan (Bep.) Howard (Rep.)

Anthony (Rep.)

colleague—one not so hasty nud erves. His thought is a strange doctrine that a man should be expelled from the

The Public Calendar. The House proceeded to the consideration of the pub-

Sented the resolution, has wond say a low words. When the resolutions were presented to him he looked them over, and concluded that no logal man could preside over a nuceting that passed resolutions like those in the charge against hir. Powell. But the discussion had taken a cu-rious turn, and he had listened with attention to the re-marks of the Senator (Mr. Powell.) from which it appears that the whole nearly and time advested the doctrine d controling the one time advested the doctrine ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS. marks of the Senator (Mr. Powell,) from which it appears that the whole people at one time advocated the doctrine of neutralily, and porhaps the Senator might have been actuated by the same feelings as actuated many who are now Union men, and he (Mr. Wilkinson) had now little feeling about it, one way or the other. Mr. TRUMBULL (Bep), of Illinoia, said that the committee had reported against the expulsion, not be-cause they helieved in the doctrine of neutrality—foi-they thought it mischierous, and wholly willout excuse— but the whole people of Kentucky seemed to take that position, and the United States Government at least paid some respect to it; but at last the time came when the people of Kentucky had to go on one side or the other, and the traitors went to the side of the provisional go-vyrnment, but the Scuator came to the Government of the United States, and had lischarged his duties have; and although his opinions differ from the majority, yet that was not a cause for expulsion, and there was no evidence before the committee to show that, since the people of Kentucky had taken their position. These considerations governed the committee in their report. Mr. TEN EYCK (Hep.). Of Naw Jarses, Keid and see how a Senator of the United States, as late as the 10th of September, could counsel the State to resist the United States in its attempt to come into the State to crush out the rebellion. The yet was then taken on the resolution, with the [PER STEAMER AFRICA.]

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

THE TIMES' OPINION OF THE WAR

By the arrival of the Africa, we are placed in posse sion of our London files of the 1st inst. We make extracts of the most prominent topics presented : Terrific Blast from the London Times

The War must be Settled.

Terrific Blast from the London Times— The War must be Settled. "This war must he settled somehow." The world has been waiting to hear free words. It has been only a question of time. The present moment is, perhaps, rather earlier than any one expected, but already we catch the expected phrase, borne in confiden-tial whispers across the Atlantic. It has found birth in Wall street, it stirs gently in its cradle, and it is swathed in unconvertible rags. No one yet dares to own it openly. The thousands of vultures who are living upon their prey would ecream horribly, and attack with beaks and claws any one who should willout selevate power interfere with their banquet; but still the phrase is heard, and it is growing into more potent voloe="In theire ninesty days, the cry of the contractors, the Go-verpment officials, the functic cities withering from hour to hour; they see the Marchouses empty, the larger dwell-ing. They see and tadies of the second intering from hour to hour; they see the warehouses empty, the larger dwell-ing. They see a wasteful and corrupt expenditure of half a million steling every day, and no results or days, and long will be well. If thoses mart indi-ying. They see a wasteful and corrupt expenditure of laff a million steling every day, and no results orcept an accele-rated pace towards national insolvency and general ruin. Still they are told to wait another minety days, and all will be well. If may be well for thoses smart indi-viounis, who by that time will have gathered all they can hope to gair, have realized their plonder, and logged it where waste paper is not a legal tendor. But will it be well with the constitute in any one who will pay the rates? Will it be well with the poor and thrifty producers of the West, who are con-demed by the teims of the Constitution to be taxed in a ratio proportioned to population, and not to property f Will, it be well with the enders of State boards, Harris (Rep.) Harris (Rep.) Harris (Rep.) Kennedy (Union.) King (Rep.) Lather (Rep.) Lather (Rem.) Miley (Union) McDongsil (Dem.) Wiley (Olion) Modor (Rem.) Wiley (Olion) Modor (Rem.) Wiley (Noion) Miley (Noion) poor and thrifty producers of the West, who are con-demined by the terms of the Consitution to be taxed in a ratio proportioned to population, and not to property ? Will it be well with the holders of State bonds, which were hilterto holding a respectable posi-tion as securities, but must now be overlaid by the mountain of National debt? Will it be well, either, with the holders of the Federal State securities and the possessors of paper money, who will had atreated in Value for some whence their claims may be met, and will awake to the reality that their property is but a delusion and a dream ? This is all that those who wait will ever see. The very joy and exultation which the "successes" of the least for weeks have caused in the North show how little the promoters of this war really expect that absolute compact which they promise. The capture of an earthwork on the Tennessee river, oven if it be followed by the capture of the stronger neighboring for tupon the river Constantine, is only one of the first of a long sectes of military proparations for a campaign in Kestucky and Tennessee. If the inveders should obtain this success, its use will only be to enable them to food the army which has alrabade through the first of a long the heat heat heats and through the theories of the which has alrabade through obtain the On motion of Mr. SEDGWIGK (Rep.), of New York, the House took up the Senats joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and the American people to Cap-tain Foote and the officers and men of his flotilla for the galantry exhibited by them in the recent naval victories. Mr. SED IWICK briefly urged its passage. Captain Posta a a amploved in a dangerous service, and, if he The Senate resolution of thanks to Captain Worden as referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

army ublich has advanced through Kentucky, and to keep it in working order for operating on a theatre 500 miles distant from the opposing armies on the Potomac. A year of successes would only give them military pos-secsion of two States which were nover among the mosi zenious in the Southern causo. As to the descents upon the coast, they are annovances rather than wounds. They are but like the burning darts which the Spaniard thrustsing the flauks of a sluggish built to sting him from his defensive posture. A hundred such victories and such inroads as these tell noting towards the con-unest of a country half as large as Enuope, if that coun-Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Pennsylvanis, from the special committee on the Pacific Railroad bill, made a re-port, which was made a special order for one week from Intesday next. from his defensive nosture. A hundred such victories and such inroads as these tell nothing towards the con-quest of a country half as large as Europe, if that coun-try be really carnest in its own defence. The Southern States before they revolted must have exceeded all this, and much more. We have always in Europe given the North credit for first successes very greatly superior to these, and have reckoned that their real difficulties would only commence when they had mastered the great strategio points throughout the South. At the rate at which the war is now proceeding, it will take, not nicety days, but incely serves, to "erush, this rehellion," and the re-spective grandsons of General McClellan and General Beauregard may at last fight out the battle for Manešas. "Wall street" begins to see all this more clearly. It was worth a cosity experiment to rate in that rich South-ern highers, the Work will be hard put to it either to win it back or to do without it. But the capitalists have now come to the conclusion that the game is up, and that the sugrestion to rates \$150,000,000 yearly, by direct taxtion, does not deceive them. They know very well that, even if the soveright rate of England, America could not continuedly rates one than 100,000,000 stering annually. The rough calculation has always been that in capacity of taxion the proportion between the two countries is, that An erican dollars are equal to English pounds stering. If we raise 560,000,000, exclusive of our cus-toms, America, probably could, if she planes, raise Sob_000,000 or 510,000,000, stering annually. The rough calculation has always been that in capacity of taxion the proportion between the two countries is, that An erican dollars are equal to English pounds stering. If we avery poor security for half the debt

The amendment was discussed and rejected. An interesting proceeding was had in the considera-ion of the general provisions of the bill, including the interes of the officers, etc. uties of the officers, etc. The House, without action, adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Close of Thursday's Proceedings.

BENATE, March 13-Evening Session.-The Senate met at 7 o'cloch, and discussed the resolutions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia until 12 o'clock, when they were passed finally.

HARNISBURG, MAFAL 14, 1862. 1. 1. 1. SENATE. The Senate was called te order at 10 o'clock by the

Petitions. Mr. CONNELL, a remonstrance from Philadelphia against the extension of the lien law to alterations and aven if it were not basid upon the what improvements that the Western States will consent to pay any such taxes, would be avery poor security for half the debt which has already accrued. In this state of things the commercial adage, that "the first loss is the best," comes into play, and the capitalists of New York are now watching for the first opportunity when it may be safe to Bay openly. "This war must be settled somehow." repairs. Mr. HEILLY, two petitions from Schuylkill county for the passage of a law to protect the wages of labor. Mr. MOTT, a petition from Philadelphia for the pas-sage of the supplement to the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company.

Bills Introduced. Mr. BEILLY, a bill to authorize the Court of Com-mou Pleas of Schuylkill county'to appoint auditors to re-examine the accounts of Samuel M. Kepner, late trea-

to the blues given in Acquet, and riom within the ton the lock September. Your lordship will further ob-serve, that in the list from New Orleans a large number were inland by the river Mississippi, and therefore involv-ed no question of a breach of blockads. Wishing to be per-fectly frank, it may be proper to remark also, that others from some of the ports may have been quasi inland; that is to say, through the estuaries and sounds along the "An act to attach Erie and Crawford counties to the district of the Supreme Court" was isken up used by MP. VIACENT in favor, and Mr. and discusses by SIANNON in opposition. The ball was finally postponed until Thursday next. The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon s

is to say, through the estnaries and sounds along the coast. "I state, as an example, from New Orleans to Mobile, where the route for small vessels may or may not have been through the inland sounds. But in regard to the lat-ter, I do not see why the obligations of a blockade do not extend as fully to them as by access to the port from the open sec. These centuaries or sounds are accessible by inlets from the sea, and, if not guarded, the ports to which they lead may be reached as successfully by goa-going vescels of light draught through these channels a sby a direct sea routs. That the Government of the United States so considered, is proved by the fact that the inland sea communication between New Orleans and Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and, porhaps, other places, is claimed to be blockaded by mayal forces of that Go-vernment.

vermiont, "I This Hansderlipts herewith wore those furnished to me by my Government, to be communicated to your lordship. Attioug purporting to be copies of the original returns, they were copies made at the proper department at Bich-mond from those returns, and ure, therefore, authentic. I ask permission also to includo herewith a printed list of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Guba from and to the blockulad ports of the Califederate States. These, for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all for the most part, are enumerated in September; and all integrity, well Known to me, and worthy of entires retinced in the transcripts. from my Government. This paper, sent to me from Harana, was taken from official documents there by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, well Known to me, and worthy of entires iclard (at their ports of destination) was matter of no-toristy, from the almost daily intercourse between tha-vana and those ports. I have no official returns from my Government for the months of November, December, and Jannary, to be accounted for in the fact that, until very recently, it could not be Known when I might reach Louiden. But, as your bordship is -loublies a wares ports, by vessels of largeas well as of small tonnage, both inward and outward bound, have been during the last three months, and yot are constantly reported. I have, ac., The following despatch from Lord Lyna h Near Buser three months, and yot are constantly reported. I have, acc.

to the dates given in August; and from Wilming-ton till 10th September. Your lordship will further ob-

"109 PICCADILLY, Feb. 17.

The following despatch from Lord Lyons to Barl Bue-

sell, respecting the obstruction of the Southern harbors, has just been haid before Parliament. It was received on the 24th of February : "WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1862.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1362. "MY LOHD: Yesterday, in obedience to the instruc-tion conveyed to me by your lordship's despatch of the loth ultimo. I spoke to Mr. Seward respecting the ob-struction of Southern harbors by vessels smith at the en-trance by order of the United States Government. "I referred to the conversation which I had held with trance by order of the United States Government. "I referred to the conversation which I had held with him on the same subject, on the 11th of last month, and I observed to him in your lordship's words, that the ob-ject of war is peace, and the parposes of peace are mutual good will and advantageous intercourse; but that this propeeding will define any of its highting abject, by

proceeding with derive way of its tegramate object, by stripping peace of its natural fruits.⁴ "After some further conversation, Mr. Seward told me that I might inform your fordship, that all the vossels ladern with stone, which had been propared for obstruct-ing the harbors, have been already sunk, and that if is believed on the parallel base of the function of the func-

not likely that any others will be used for "I have, &c.,

FORGED NOTES .- The semi-monthly number of Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, published this day, announces forty-eight new bank forgeries in the month, and the following, on Pennsylvania

banks, within the last formight : BANK OF ORAWFORD COUSTY, Meadville, PAtured-vig, an eagle polsed on a shield, cars, &c.; on right end a girl gleaning and figure 1; on left female sented near grain, holding an eagle and the stars and

stripes. stripes. COLUMITA BANK, Columbia, Pa, -1s, 2s, 3s, and 5s are in circulation, altered from a broken Washington bakk of the same name. Observe the name of the State and the city, which are darker than rest of note. Most of

the city, which are darket that the of heat of heat heat them have a coarse red stripe on each old. COLLING BANK, Columbia, PA.-23, initation-wig., Spread ougle on a shifted, cars and bridge in distance; the left wing of the eagle is bhurred and coarsely engraved; right end, female and child in facov 2 i oft and, portrait of Washington. Better refuse all 2s, unless satisfied they

FARMERS' BANK, Reading, Pa.-Is, spurious-vig., CARMERS' DANN, Reading, Pa.—1s, spurious—vig., entile scene, trees, &c, train of cars in distance; figure 1 in given each side of vig.; female with scales on right; locencitive on left; one on all four corners. FARMERS' DANN, Pa.—5t, spurious—Indian and 5 above on left; portrait with 5 above on right. Name across the bill.

across the bill. BARRISHTING BARR, Pa,-5s, altered-rig, bust of General Scott; girls on right. The is have only a bust

Public Amusements.

THIS IS THE FIFTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF John Drow's enpagement at the Arch-street Theatre, when he will appear as Connor the Rash, in the "Knight of Arva," and Paddy Maphy, in "The Irish Dragoon." Mr. Drew is, undoubtedly, the very best delineator of the lrish peasant on the stage. One of the most touching pieces of acting we have over witnessed is his perform since of O'Bries, in the "Irish Emigrant." The actor who can draw tears one moment, and set the house in a coar the next, is a true artist; and this John Drew does in the character of O'Brien. A new Irish piece, with a nost unpronounceable name, is underlined. The public is getting in patient to see what " Crohoore-na-Billough' s like THURN WILL BE AN AFtarison purformanes at the Wal-

ant-street Thestre to-day, by Dan Rice and his astonishing company of bipeds and animals. In the evening, Mr. Rice takes a benefit. Madame Tournaire and Mr. Melville are certainly wonderful performers. On Monday evening, the irropressible Mr. and Mrs. Barney Willisms will commonce another engagement, of six nights, after a highly successful one in Washington and Baltinore. We are not info: med what pieces will be played the first night; whatever they may be, however, a full house is likely to be in attendance.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

The House passed the bill authorizing an increase o the number of clerks in the office of the assistant treasure at Boston. The Tax Bill. The consideration of the tax bill was resumed. The consideration of the tax bill was resulted. Mr. ELIOT (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered an amendment that the provision for collection by Federal officers shall not apply to any State which shall, through its Governor, notify the President that such State will cause to be daily assessed and paid over the duties and taxes prescribed by this sct. The amendment was discussed and rejected. Personal.

Messrs. Covoue, OURLL, and JULIAN, of the Com

	total we must of course discriminate occurrent	motion.	lopely encompments of huts as silent as the city		Bills Introduced.	say openly, "This war must be settled somehow."	lisms will commonce another engagement, or six nights,
t	hose who are criminals, and those who are country. It is not customary for England to	The continued stay of the Sumpter at	of the dead; no longer the roar of cannon	BATTLE IN PROGRESS AT NEW MADRID.	Mr. REILLY, a bill to authorize the Court of Com-	There are benefit is indeed had anough There are all	after a highly successful one in Washington and Balti-
'м	orthy but unfortunate. In doing this we regulate her domestic policy by our wishes		the state attack and the state of the state	la contra de la cont	mou Pleas of Echuylkill county to appoint auditors to re-	the profits of the Southern agencies gone. The coffers	more. We are not info: med what pieces will be played
	neet one branch of this question. We pro- and interests, and she has no right to suppose	Giordiana, a printina port una roracos, is re-	as on that sad Sunday in July-the contest of angry	Chicago, March 18A special Cairo despatch to the		are all drained by a disastrony loan of many millions.	the first night; whatever they may be, however, a full
U U	heet one branch of this question. At g pro- and mericasis, and the head has he suppose	markable, considering Lord Russell's recent	and infuriated men-the wounded and the dead,	Times tays that heavy cannonsding was heard, to-day, in	surer of said County.		house is likely to be in attendance.
v	ide for the slaves of disloyal masters who fall that we will permit the disintegration of our	circular directing that no "belligerent" ves-	they were constantly carried along to the nearest	Times lays that neavy cannonsuing was nearly, to-day, in	Mr. SMITH, of Montgomery, a bill relative to the ap-	Bot borrow any money from abroad, and they have a Government so recklessly manufacturing paper monoy	AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, to-night, Mr. Gottschalk
v	rithin our lines. How those who are carried great Republic to please some of her statesmen		hospital-the rattle of musketry-the noise and the	the direction of New Madrid. The officers of the steamer	pointment of auditors in Montgomery county.	Abat shown in the home of FAGDing up for any longer of	the chiligent planist, performe for the last time. The
	way to the extreme Cotton States are to be and political writers.	sel should remain more than twenty-four hours	shouting-the long-continued strife-the sudden	Lake Eric, No. 2, say that the cannonading was heard	Bills Considered, &c.		opera of "Betley" will be performed, with Miss Hinck-
		in any British port, home or colonial.	1011, and the shameful retreat in the shadows of the	very distinctly at Columbus from four till ten o'clock	On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the supplement to the	I an a station could don where they now stor I boud i	opera of a Betley will be performed, and in the principal
ង	usiance is a mysicity. They can only out in the enjoy that while the warlike no.			this morning.	act relative to mechanica' liens was considered and		ley, and Signors Brignoli and Susini, in the principal
e			evening hour-the panic and utter rout.		passed. On motion of Messrs. BENSON and IMBRIE, the	might restore to them some that for the rest wealth the and while the more indolent Southerners have wealth the sharp Northerner may always hope that he will get some	rôles.
-	eople, and be an element of danger and improved the section of Europe were experimenting upon	THE SILENT COMFORTERUnder this appro-	Two scenes-the summer day in July, the spring	From Fortress Monroe-All Quiet-Re-	yota by which the supplement to the act laying out a		THERE WILL be an "Uncle Tom" matinee this after-
		priate title, the American Sunday-school Union,	day in March. Very different-very distinctive.	connoissance by Two Rebel Tugs-No	State road in the counties of Berks and Lebanon was	1	noon, at the Continental, when ladies and children, who
3	nxiety during the whole rebellion. their utility in actual warfare. America should	1122 Chestnut street, have issued a folio volume,	Each with its great lesson, each the moral of a na-	Signs of the Merrimac-Arrival of Gun-	negatived, was reconsidered, and the consideration of	i mature to appointate NOTGO WE VEHLUTO TO CHICHIBIC HIBI	do not wish to visit the theatre at night, will have an op-
	The effect of this exodus from Virginia at once have proved their fearful superiority	containing a judicious selection of short, striking,	tion's history. We come over the hill and Centre-	boats.	the hill postponed: On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the supplement to the	the power of capital is immediately folt as decisive on such aquestion. America has such imperishable advan-	pertunity of sympathizing with little Era, and laughing
5	will be to increase the value of lands and in-	A second s	ville appears. Over its heights the Union flag is	FORTHESS MONHOR, March 14-Evening All is quiet	Bet incorporating the New Holland Turnpike Road Com-	such aquestion. America has such imperiations advan- tages in her great unbroken wastes of fertile soil that no	at the drolleries of Top 19
	ite actilers from Ronnenhumic Mondend and over orainary vessels, and discovered an en-	the second base because of these methods	Ville appeals. Over no aciguis into onion hag is	here. Two rebel tugs were seen off Sewell's Point this	DBUY was taken up and passed.	i man function difficulties can strangle her. She may	M. WHERE AN AND WERE ONCO SO DODULAR SE & ballad-
		one different heads-branches of three subjects,	floating, and the Union musicians fill the air with	forencon making are connoissance.	On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, the supplement to the	have and repudiate over and over again, and run t	alugon will have a benefit concert at the National Guards"
t	he Northern States. The country is desolate and assailing them.	viz: Christ, Heaven, and God. There is also the	sweet and patriotic sounds. I think the lesson of	There are no signs of the rebel steamer Merrimac.	act incorporating the Columbia Water Company was		That on Wednesday evening next, at which Mr. Frager
а	nd neglected—the shameful conduct of its	hymn "Just as I am." This collection, printed	Manassas has been learned. J. R. Y.	The gubboats Uncas, Currituck, and Sachem are	considered and passed. Mr. BOUGHTER moved that the Committee on Claims	But at such a crisis as this the interests of moneyed men are likely to be of great influence upon events. Wo are	and many amateurs will assist. Mr. Quaylo has friends
	habitants having brought ruin upon it. It is Congness is evidently deeply impressed with	in large and very legible type, is chiefly intended			be discharged, and the Senate proceed to the consultion	nuch misinformed if the opinion of the com nercial body	enough to fill a larger room.
			ENGLISH PICTORIALS From W. B. ZIEBER,	here. It was Capt. Davis who recently resigned the post of	tion of the bill relative to the claim of Burke & Gouder.	in the great cities of Federal America has not recently	chough to hit a kinger room
8			South Third street, we have Punch and the Illus-	It was capt. Davis who recently resigned the post of provost marshal at this post, and not Capt. Phiness A.	Not agreed to.	manned mound and if there he not all up and down wall	HAND CRUSHED William Campbell,
8	nd is very fertile. Under the influence of iron-clad steamers and gunboats, and a bill has	and the second ships in the mountain	Could I Ditu Sereet, we have I made and the rena-	provost marshal at this post, and not Capt. Phiness A.	Mr. LOWRY, on leave given, offered a resolution pro- viding that hereafter it shall be one of the standing rules	street, a general discust and antipathy to that ninety	HAND URUSHED
7	Northern enterprise and industry it would been introduced into the Senate providing for	thing at night and the first thing in the morning.	trated London News (the latter with double sup-	Sprague, as erroneously telegraphed.	the Remote that a vote of two thirds shall be required	days' bill, and a unanimous resolution to protest it when	aged twonty-six, was yesterday admitted to the hospital, having had his hand grushed at Wood's Iron Foundary.
	ery soon bloom and blossom. At any event, the completion of the Stevens battery, and the	We would suggest their use in the Sunday school	plement), and from S. C. UPHAM, 403 Chestnut		to discharge a standing committee from the syngles at	it next comes to maturity.	in Wood street, near Twenty-first.
		also. There is a simple moonanical attangoment	street, we have the above and Illustrated News of	English Opinion on the Settlement of the	tion of a bill, and a like vote of two-thirds to consider	International Courtesy.	
	t has become a part of the free territory of construction of a powerful steam ram and a	whereby the collection can be hung up in view,.	the World, of same date, with portrait on steel. It	American War.	any bill reported negatively.	LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.	ANNIVERSARY The thirtioth anni-
1	he Republic, and will be forever more un- large number of new iron-clad gunboats.	and any particular subject made visible. The price	is worth noticing that Punch, lately so vulgarly	NEW YORK, March 13A letter from London, dated the 1st of march, to the Commercial, says: "On the	A motion was made to postpone the resolution indefi- ntely. Not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 19.	The London Times says, under the heading of "In-	versary of the Robert Morris Huse Company was cele-
	the enlightening influences of free insti-	of the whole collection is only half a dollar, and it	and savagely satirical on this country, has only two	whole, there is an obvious growth of the impression, in	my latter mention of the regulation was not approved to	tornational Courtery," a cotemporary publishes the	brated, last evening, by a dinner at their house, in
			allusions in this number, and these are mild as	Fuctand, that the struggle in America will be terminated	and the resolution as amended was adopted - year 15	following extraordinary specimen thereof It is a letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, president	Lombard street, above Eighth.
	ntions. This, in itself, is one of the triumphs soldiers are grieving over their absence, with	can be safely sent through post for thirteen cents.		this spring. American securities have consequently been	mone 13	of a "pence rejoicing meeting" held somewhere in the	HARINGER DRIDEL HAR LA BIRLITE
(milk-and-water.	buoyant."	On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, relative to the	Tower Hemiate region !	RECOVERING - We are glad to learn
1	results of the war.	REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C., TUESDAY NEXT, AT	·····		Beard of Health, was considered and passod.		that Mr. Joseph D. Murphy, the popular treasurer of
•	army of the Potomae is in admirable physical	THE EXCHANCE Pamphlet catalogues issued to-	PIANOS ! PIANOS ! ! George Steek (New York)	The New Hampshire Election.	on motion of Mr. MOLT, the bill to incorporate lug	"WASHINGTON, February 4, 1862.	that Mr. Joseph D. Murphy, the popular trouble of the Arch-street Theatre, who has been seriously ill for
	Col. JOSIAH HARLAN, of the Eleventh Regiment condition and buoyant spirits. Thousands of	day comprising full descriptions of Thomas & Sons'	makas a Piano-forte which has no equal in fulness	CONCORP, March 14 Returns from all but 18 towns		"DEAN SIR: I acknowledge, with sincere pleasure, the reception of your letter of the 17th of January, and also of	some days, was much better resterday, and is now out
		third spring sale stocks, real estate, etc. See ad-	and richness of tone and beauty of touch. J. E.	give Berry (Bep.), 31,374; Stark (Dem.), 27,489; Wheeler (Ind), 1,553, Berry's majority is not far from	hassen has hard has		sidered quite out of danger.
	K Tomplying a outer'll me benerge true			2.000.	On motion of Mr. NICHOLS, the bill to incorporate	the brottrampa et a brant merte	[1] 17 - 2017년 17 - 2017년 17 - 2017년 18 - 201 - 2017년 18 - 2017년 18 - - 2017년 18 -
8	handsome sabre by the men under his command. any former period of their lives.	vertisements.	Gourd, Soventh and Chestnut.	4	🛓 이 학교는 이 학교에서 전 이 이 이 이 이 가격을 가지 않는 것이다.		이 바람은 물질적 것이 가슴을 가지 않는 것을 했다.
		에는 것이 아니는 관련을 통하는 것이 같아. 같이 물건	에 가락했다. 그는 것 같은 물건을 많이 많이 가 많을 것 같아요.	물건 이 가지 않는 것을 가려면 것을 하는 것을 수 있다.			
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