WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The growing fears, that General Burnside with his army would be overpowered or captured by a larger number of rebels before succor could reach them, were happily dispelled by the agreeable intelligence received yesterday that the gallant General and his army, instead of suffering a disastrous defeat, had achieved a most brilliant victory. The rebels, 10,000 strong, under the command of General Branch, were formidably entrenched six miles below Newbern, North Carolina. Our troops attacked their position on Friday last. and, after a most desperate fight, drove the rebals out of their stronghold, capturing three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, and a large quantity of small arms, ammunition, etc., together with 300 prisoners. Our troops displayed great bravery, and due credit is awarded them for dispersing the rebels at the point of the hayonet, after their ammunition had been exhausted. Our loss amounted to about ninety killed and four hundred wounded, while that of the enemy is about the same. The effect of this victory cannot be over-estimated. With Newbern in their possession, the Union troops command two important railroads, one running to Raleigh and Goldsborough. and the other to Beaufort, N. C. The latter place 16 North Carothe principal defence of its harbor, becomes a milipecessity. The steamer Nashville, which entered Beaufort after running the blockade, will also fall into our possession, provided it be not de-

Our special correspondent writes us an interesting letter from Bowling Green, Ky. The devastation of the town is described, and the atrocities of the rebels detailed.

Another fight has taken place in Arkansas, and, as may be supposed, the enemy have been completely routed. The happy event occurred at Salem, Fulton county, a few days since. One hundred of the enemy were killed, and a considerable number of them taken prisoners, including three colonels. But two companies of our troops were

engaged. The despatch which we published yesterday, that Island No. 10 had been taken, was premature, but it will doubtless be substantiated in the course of to-day. Flag Officer Pennock has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy, via Cairo, that he had succeeded in battering the enemy's fortifications all to pieces, and had dismounted one gun. The despatch was sent at nine o'clock on Monday morning, and the bombardment was to have been renewed yesterday. We await details with interest. The rebels will undoubtedly fight with desperation at this point, as its loss would give us the entire control of the Mississippi, and place Memphis at our mercy.

The rebel Buckner, from his cell in Fort Warren, has written quite a jocular letter to Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, which the Kentucky editor has replied to in his usual vein. Buckner is treated to a mild form of scarification that will admonish him to curb his ironical propensities in future. We publish his first attempt, as a curiosity. Prentice, in his reply, which is about a column in length, says: "We are glad that the big rebel, in subscribing for the Journal, has had judgment enough to send us good Union money instead of the rebel shinnlasters he has so often forced upon as good Union men as ourselves. It seems that he avowibes for our paper because he thinks it surpasses all others in misrepresentation. Now. if he has such delight in merely reading falsehoods, how deep and keen must be his rapture in telling them. Beyond all doubt, his life must have been one of exquisite enjoyment. As for Roger Hanson's message to us, it shall of course the ordinary war-steamers have to be superbe attended to. We did promise Roger some seded by the iron-clad vessels. England exfine whisky, and it is on hand. It is already pects to have a dozen of these ready for serjugged, like Roger himself. And, truly, we can recommend it. While it is passing down his throat, he will perhaps almost forget the disagreeable sensation, that, in his moments of reflection, he no doubt feels about his neck."

Congress Yesterday. SENATE.—A resolution relative to the contracts with Mr. Stevens, for his floating battery, and also the payments made on such contracts, was adopted. The joint resolution from the Military Committee. authorizing the President to assign commands of troops in the field, without regard to seniority, was The bill to provide for judicial proceedings on

captured property, and for a better administration f the law of prizes, was passed. Mr. Starke offered a resolution that the papers. etc., in reference to his loyalty be referred to the | did not put forth her force, which is sufficient Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution was to destroy not only the Merrimac, a warreferred to a select committee of five.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and again postponed. House.-The Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army was discussed without action. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the past. Henceforth, naval contests will be detax bill, which was amended in some of its general provisions.

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE.—The bill to incorporate the Little

Beaver Valley Railroad was passed. House .- A joint committee of three was appointed to attend the remains of Colonel Cameron te the place of burial. In joint session, the public printing was allotted

to Messrs. B. Singerly and W. H. Myers for three years.

The Capture of Newbern.

A gentleman who left the Burnside Expedition on the 11th instant, safely embarked at Hatteras Inlet, brought the intelligence to this city that it would attack Newbern and capture it by Saturday, the 15th instant. Although aware of this movement, we declined to publish any information in relation to it, on account of the danger of apprising the enemy of the plans of the victorious general whose anticipations have been fully realized, and who has acquired new renown by his last brilliant achievement. It seems to be General Burnside's forte to

strike terrible blows upon the enemy at the very moments when our citizens are most distressed for his satety. While the nation was regretting the loss of some of his vessels in the terrible storm he encountered soon after he set sail from Fortress Monroe, and while many were fearful that nothing but a terrible succession of disasters awaited him, the hearts of all loyal men were gladdened by the news of the glorious victory of Roanoke Island. When the intelligence of his advance to Winton was followed by news o the evacuation of Manassas and the accumulaf tion of a large rebel force at Suffolk, Virginia, a depreciated currency, unremunerative indusgrave apprehensions were again entertained but he was fortunately then engaged in perfeeting his preparations for the capture of desolation invariably accompanying war. The the important city which the enemy have re- contest, which affects our financial system peatedly boasted was so strongly fortified that and makes comparatively easy burdens of it could laugh a siege to scorn, and defy any. assault that could be made upon it. It will now devastation to them, and when our adprobably be in his power to take Beaufort, N. C., and its chief defence, Fort Macon, and to seize the rebel railway communications been the victims of its leaders will turn upon in the interior of the State, whenever it becomes necessary to control them.

Iron-Clad Steamers. At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, held in that city yesterday, Mr. Low presented an interesting report from the committee which, in conjunction with delegations from the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia and Boston, had visited Wash- and go up to the polls, claiming an equality of ington for the purpose of conferring with the political power with our sons, who have Secretary of War in relation to the defence of risked their lives in defence of the country Northern cities from the attacks of iron-clad which those men tried to destroy?" steamships. The conclusions arrived at were, There can be no policy of mercy or magnathat stone forts do not afford sufficient ob- nimity to these people of the robol States stacles to their ingress, but that as vessels of which does not carry with it repentance and the Monitor's description can defend our own punishment. However auxious we may be to ports and successfully assail others; and that, forgive, forgiveness must be deserved. If. in view of the magnitude of the interests upon their subjugation, we instantly accepted | Luck," and the lady. in "An Hour in Seville," plays involved, it is the duly of the cities of Boston, these rebels on equal terms of citizenship, our Philadelphia, and New York to enter at once war would be an unnecessary waste of life upon the creation of iron-clad vessels of the and treasure, and treason would have an imrequisite strength and power to cope with the munity from punishment and molestation in Merrimac, or other formidable batteries, the future. Senators might leave their seats, should such appear on the scene of our pre- go into a war, and if vanquished, come back sent conflict."

As two iron-clad vessels similar to the Merrimac are believed to be nearly completed at enemy would, in any event, be fighting a Mobile, and one in New Orleans, prompt ac- winning battle. If victorious on the field, tion is urgently recommended. Corporations they could reorganize new power and estab. and wealthy individuals are requested to con- lish new systems. If defeated on the field, tribute to the speedy construction of com- they could appeal to our mercy as brothers, plete defences; and a hope is expressed that and come back to their old political dominion. our mechanical activity and energy will be en- The people of the war-ridden States apprelisted at once, so that the delays of legislation | ciate this far more keenly than our statesment may be avoided.

policy for dealing with traitors. They can | FROM WASHINGTON. Every important point against which we only return to their homes, or rather to the have fairly brought the resources of the nacommunities they have injured, after having tion to bear since the commencement of acmet the just retribution of their crimes. tive operations has been captured. The ac-

The Progress of the War.

tive rebels have been entirely driven from two

States, Missouri and Kentucky, in which they

had established mock Secession Governments.

They no longer menace the frontiers of Mary-

land or the national capital. Only in eleven

States is there a semblance of rebel authority

preserved, and all of these are constantly

nenaced by our fleets or armies. Large por-

tions of five of them-Virginia, Arkansas,

Tennessee, North Carolina, and Florida-are

now held by our troops, and the whole sca-

coast of the remaining six-viz: South Caro-

lina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisi-

equally occupied by the Federal authorities.

agonies of dissolution. The most sanguine

opes. They may possibly have prepared in

New Orleans or Mobile iron monsters resem-

successfully against our squadrons; or they

less still retain in Virginia, to achieve a vic-

spirits; or they may look with some little

confidence to their favorite General, BEAURE-

GARD, for new fortifications and new lines of

But it is not probable that any of these ex-

either of them will prove fatal to the con-

spirators. Look where they will, a host of

evacuation of Columbus has been succeeded

Southern metropolis, New Orleans. Thus

treason will be effectually crushed out in the

the furore of the first outburst of the re-

and Georgia. And on the Gulf of Mexico.

Fort Pickens and Ship Island are terrible eve-

Our lines are rapidly closing in upon them.

from the North, the West, the East, and the

South. Each week chronicles a series of new

Union victorics or rebel abandonments of im-

portant posts. Day after day our armies are

strengthened and our munitions increased.

while their guns and powder are captured,

and their soldiers taken and held as prisoners.

We are gloriously retrieving all the errors and

to a final and complete triumph with a celerity

Naval Warfare.

The effective service rendered by the Moni

tor, in the naval engagement on Sunday, the

9th, is of importance not alone for the present.

correctly, from the time that we have the iron-

clad war-steamers recommended by the Naval

Committee in the Senate—the United States

virtually will be equal to England and France

in naval armaments. As ordinary steam-ves-

sels superseded the "old wooden walls," so

vice within two years. The Warrior and the

Defence, it is true, have not answered expecta-

tion, but failures are often the parents of suc-

miralty are about building mailed war-steam-

ers on the plans of one Captain Coles, which,

as iar as can be judged from Lord CLARENCE

Captain Ericsson so advantageously employ-

There is no reason why the United States,

Warrior and the French Gloire. Give us,

what we soon shall have, a dozen or two of

mailed war-steamers, built on the best princi-

ples, and the boasted superiority of the Eng-

lish and French navies becomes a relic of the

cided by the iron-clad war-steamers, and there

is no reason why we should not have as many

of these omnipotent arms of battle as any other

It is flattering to our amour propre, as a

nation, to know that the practical action of

science and skill was first matured and ex-

hibited in this country. Many persons in

Europe had speculated and experimented

upon the application of steam to the purposes

of navigation, but John Firch and Robert

FULTON showed that it could be done-for

they did it. Again, FRANKLIN believed that

electricity might be applied telegraphically,

and, in 1794, (as we learn from the "Antho-

logia Hibernica,") ARTHUR YOUNG described

how M. Losmond, a French savant, actually

made an alphabet of motions by electricity,

declaring, "as the length of the wire makes no

difference in the effect, a correspondence might

be carried on to any distance—within and with-

out a besieged town, for instance—but it was

Morse, an American, who carried out the idea,

and invented the Electric Telegraph. Lastly,

though France and England have been en-

gaged for a considerable time, and at vast ex-

pense in preparing mail-clad war-steamers, it

was on American waters and by American

skill and courage that their power was first

WE HAVE always thought that the most

soldiers would be found in the seceded States.

It is natural that this should be the case. The

people of these insurrectionary States have

felt the practical force of the war, not only in

try, a ruined commerce, and grievous taxa-

tion, but also in the presence of the horror and

taxation for our people, brings death and

vancing armies have driven the rebellion

from its stronghold, the men who have

and rend them. We have a suggestive illus-

tration of this feeling in Kentucky, as de-

scribed by a newspaper correspondent writing

from Louisville. "Prominent Unionists,"

he says, "oppose the return amongst them of

those who took up arms against the country

and the State. They ask, 'shall we permit

outlaws against God and their country to

come back with hollow professions of loyalty,

again. On this policy, the war would be

one-sided, arbitrary, and profitless. The

in the North. They announce the practical

made operative in service.

Power.

ed in the construction of the Monitor.

worthy of a great and powerful nation.

sores to the conspirators.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862. Among the most carnest advocates of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, are Representatives and Senators who will oppose emancipation in the States, unless on the theory of the President's last special message. They demand the removal of the peculiar institution from this District on two grounds-first, that Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over this ten miles square; and second, that the Constitution does not prohibit such legislation. They insist that now ana, and Texas—is either closely blockaded or is the time, if ever, to pass such an act; that such an act once adopted, slavery can never The Secession movement is writhing in the be restored, and that of the three thousand persons held in bondage nearly all are fit for raitors can find but little to buoy up their freedom, and that no result would flow from this policy that would not favorably affect the interests of the people immediately concerned bling the Merrimac which they hope to dash and the reputation of our country among foreign nations. A clear majority in each may attempt, with the large army they doubtbranch of the National Legislature is known to be in favor of the abolition of slavery here. tory which will reanimate their drooping In the City Councils, however, a very decided opposition is manifested to this measure; but in almost every case it comes from men heretofore identified with the defence in Tennessee to prevent the army of interests of slavery, and more latterly the West from gaining possession of their with the proscriptive policy of the Buchanan communications between that State and Vir-Administration. To such an extent is this partisan feeling carried, that the same men literally oppose the oath of allegiance which is pectations will be realized; and the failure of proposed to be submitted to the voters at the coming spring election. Like all of their school, they continue to sympathize with the rebels, and look forward to the day when the dangers glare upon them. Their defences upon the Mississippi are fast giving way. The influence of the traitors in arms may assume its ascendency, and when Washington may by a terrific attack upon Island No. 10: and become as of yore, the headquarters of treathe period is not far distant when we will gain son. If this war is to be productive of wholepossession of Memphis an event that will some fruits; if the reign of Secession is to be soon be followed by the capture of the great forever closed, it will be the duty of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and especially of the military authorities, to adopt such a course as will show that it has not been fought in vain. On the Atlantic seaboard, it is menaced with Gradually, and, as a consequence of the occuequally portentous dangers. The guns of pation by our armies of the adjacent counties of Fortress Monroe, which was providentially Maryland and Virginia, slavery will voluntarisaved from the general capture of our ly or involuntarily retire from these counties, strongholds in the Secession districts in rendering its extirpation here a comparatively easy process. When the rebel slaveholders bellion, will forever command the natulearn the bitter lesson that they cannot secureral outlet of Virginia. In North Carolina. ly maintain their peculiar institution, they will the late victory of General Bunnsine at New: move to the far South with their property, and bern will create another panic and restore the the soil they leave will be opened to emigrants Federal authority at almost every point along from the free States, who will gladly purchase its coast. General SHERMAN, Commodore it either from the Federal authorities, who DUPONT, and the stone-fleet, have taken excelmay seize it, or from those who are already lent care of the sea-board of South Carolina willing to sell, in view of the fact that it has

become almost worthless to them. And if this great desideratum is to be accomplished, it will be the stern duty of the Government to facilitate the project of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The tax bill now before the House is expected to pass that body during the present week. It will not be seriously amended as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, except possibly in that portion of it which relates to the tax upon newspapers. A number of journalists are now here protesting blunders of our first battles, and marching on against this taxation as unjust and burdensome. They show that, if carried out, it will grievously affect their interests, and lead to the discontinuance of some of the most enterprising publications. Mr. Colfax, the able chairman of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, himself an editor of high standing, is, I learn, preparing an argument to illustrate Its influence on the future can scarcely be and strengthen these points. Notwithstanding over-estimated. From this time-or, more immense circulation of our America newspapers, which are now eagerly purchased and read by millions of our countrymen, it is a truth that cannot be denied, that, with rare exceptions, the men engaged upon, and interested in, newspaper property are worse paid than those concerned in other avocations. They toil in season and out of season, and in the loyal States have proved to be indefatigable and unselfish supporters of the Government. Insisting upon a thorough system of taxation, and devoted in their efforts to explain the necessity of such a measure, they will cheerfully cesses, and renewed efforts will probably lead submit to any act that may include their proto improvements. Besides, the British Adperty, but it would be unjust and invidious to pile upon them heavier loads than those which others are called upon to bear. Occasional. PAGET's brief description of them, seem to The Tracks of the Passenger Railways. have been "conveyed" from those which One of the most serious objections which the opponents of passenger railways originally urged against them is now, to a great extent realized, through the neglect of the companies with an immense extent of coast on the Atto keep the bed of their tracks in a proper lantic and the Pacific, should not have, not a condition. On many streets numerous deep dozen, but twenty or more, mailed steamers. ruts have been formed on the inside of the Captain Enceson has written that the Monitor rails, and practically ordinary travel has become almost as dangerous and difficult upon our leading thoroughfares as upon the roads steamer plated with iron, but even the English

in Virginia. The wear and tear of drays wagons, and carriages doubtless amounts to more every week in the aggregate, than it would cost to fill up all these unsightly and damaging ruts. The width of the track on on Chestnut and Walnut streets has almost entirely obviated this serious difficulty, and it is to be regretted that other roads did not use similar rails; but having failed to do so, they should in justice be required to speedily repair our streets, and to prevent, hereafter, the serious damage and inconvenience that is now so justly complained of by all who are in the

some of the greatest modern applications of habit of driving through our streets. The Tounage Tax Bill, The following is a copy of the bill for the repeal of the act to commute the tonnage duties, as amended and passed by the House of Representatives. It has not yet been acted upon by the Senate having been referred to the Finance Committee on

> Monday afternoon: AN ACT to repeat the act, approved seventh March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one entitled "An act for the commutation of tounage duties"
> Whereas, An act was passed at the last session of the
> Legislature, purporting to be an act for the commutation
> of tonnage duties, by means whereof the sum of seven
> impured and fifty-two thousand three hundred and innured and fifty-two thousand three hundred and eight dollars and forty-one conts, or thereabouts, besides interest then owing to the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in contemplation of taw in the Treasury of the State, together with a large annual revenue stipulated to be paid by the said company as the price of its chanter, and by way of compensation for the deterioration in value of the main line of the public works, apprehended and actually inflicted by the construction and operation of the said road, which revenue had already reached the sum of three hundred thousand deliars and upward, and would have amounted at this had already reached the sum of three numbers and consisting deliars and upward, and would have amounted at this time to a greally larger sum, with the prospect of indefinite increase, were wrongfully withdrawn from the sinking fund provided by the Constitution and laws of this State for the payment of the public debt thereof, and made sacred and invibilate for that purpose, upon suggestions and considerations which were either in conflict with the Constitution on the full illusory and worthless pretended contract of communation, to against an enterior of all the said moneys and revenue to a private experation, without any substantial equivalent what ever, thereby violating the plighted faith of the State and increasing the burdens of the posple at a time when the necessities of the country pre-eminently required the most rigid economy, and the atrictest husbandry of their resources.

> most rigid economy, and the strictest husbandry of their resources.
>
> Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatices of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the said recited not of Assembly of the seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the said tonnage tax or defining and better the converging the said Pennsylvania. ties imposed by the act incorporating the said Ponnsylva-nia Bailroad Company, and the supplements thereto, is hereby restored and imposed and made payable to the Commonwealth in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as though the said repealing act had

Ssc. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to preced forthwith to sue for, recover, and collect, by distress or otherwise, the arrears of the said tunage tax, which were due and owing at the time of the passage of the said recited act, which is hereby repealed, together with such additional tax or duties as would have accrued upon the tonnage of the said company until the date of the presentant; and for the proper sacertainment of the amount of the said additional tax, it shall be the duty of the said company to file forthwith, in the office of the Anditor General, a statement, duly authenticated by the oath of the president and treasurer of the said company, of the amount of their business so made taxable for the intervening period, and also to furnish to the Attorney General, from time to time, such other and additional statements, and such access to their books, as he may judge necessary for the purpess of the said suit, or other proceedings hereby authorized. Provided, knower, that the moneys paid by the said company, on account of the said pretended commutation, over and beyond the annual instalment or instalments, payable by them on their bonds for the purchase money of the public works, shall be credited upon the arrears of the said tax, which were due and owing at the passage of the said repealed act, and allowed in the collection of the said repealed.

were due and owing at the passage of the said repe act, and allowed in the collection of the said arrears Mr. and Mrs. Darney Williams had a good house, and an or thusingtic one, at the Walnut, last evening. Burney is as droll as ever, while Mrs. W. has lost none of

er vivacity or caricaturing talent. To-night, Mr. Wil-

liams appears as Paddy O'Rafferty, in "Born to Goo

seven chernelers. Miss Risnehs Chapman, the Eva of "Uncle Tom" Cabin," takes a benefit to-night at the Continental Theatre. Those who have seen the performance of this young girl speak of it in the most enthusiastic terms. We hope that a full house will be the result of the lady?

The complimentary concert to Mr. William Quayle comes off this evening at the National Guard Hall, Race street, below Sixth. Mr. Quayle is well known to all Philadelphians. He is a sweet ballad singer, and but seldom comes before the public except when he volunt teers for another's benefit. Now that an opportunit, offers, we are confident his friends will come forwat and substantially testify their appreciation of his merits People of taste will be pleased to hear that Mr. James E. Murdoch will give three more readings from his favorite poets; the first of which will take place to merrow night, at Concert Itali. Mr. Murdoch is too well known as a telented actor to need any cutogium. To be crabled to listen to his readings is a privilege that should not be lost.

Important Action of the Senate Naval

Committee.

THE STEVENS BATTERY TO BE COMPLETED. Liftaan Millians far Iranzelnd Was Vossels. Gen. Burnside Made a Major General.

FEES TO RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC LANDS. DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. Political Prisoners Released

Government Aid to Unfinished Railroads. NOMINATIONS FOR WEST POINT.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Rupture Between the Spanish and French Legations. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 18. Important Action of the Senate Naval Committee—The Stevens Battery to be Completed—Fitteen Millions for Iron-clud War Steamers.

The Senate Naval Committee, at their meeting this morning, decided by a formal vote to incorporate in an appropriation bill the sum of \$783,000 for the completion f the Stevens Bomb and Shot-proof Battery, now at Hooken, New Jersey, awaiting completion. They also deided to report a bill appropriating fifteen millions for oles the Secretary of the Navy to either contract for the censtruction of an iron steam-ram, iron-clad war steam-ers, or iron-clad gunboats, as in his opinion the public service may require. The com aittee specify ne plans nor details, but leave the whyle matter open to to the Bucan of Construction of the Navy Department. important action changes the entire policy of the Government in maintaining a navy, and places us in ad-

vance of the nations of the earth. Iron-Clad Vessels in 1812. The first legislation in Congress for iron-clad vessels was proposed in 1842, (April 14th), in the Senate. Mr. CKTON reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs authorizing the construction of a shot and shell proof vessel of the size of a steamer called the Missis sippi, and making the necessary appropriation therefor. It was to be built on the plan of Mr. Robert L. Ste-VENS; but it seems no action was taken on the bill till 1852, ten vears after, when it was briefly considered and

The War Contract Commission. Messrs. Holt and Owen, the commissioners to adjust and settle the claims under arms and munition contracts, have commenced their labors. The high reputation of these gentlemen for business capacity and integrity affords a guarantee to both the claimants and the public that justice and speedy settlements will be obtained. The commission was appointed not, as some interested parties pretene, to delay the settlement of claims, but to bring t about at the earliest possible moment. The commissioners are located in the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Secretary STANTON for his law offic They give their entire attention to claimants, and will be able to expedite the work which, if it had to come under the examination of the Secretary of War, could not be reached before the rebellion is suppressed and the war closed The Government at present is paying only yearly certificates to claimants whose accounts have been adusted and requisitions issued therefor by the different departments. As soon as the requisitions issue in favor of the different disbursing officers, yearly cartificated will be placed to their credit with the treasury here, and directions given them to draw against it in favor of those of whom purchases have been or may be made, in compliance with the law which passed Congress yesterday

Medical Reform in the Army. An animated delete took place in the flores to day on Senate bill reported from the House Military Committee for n edical reform in the army. The act provides that there shall be added to the present medical corps o the army ten surgeons and ten assistant surgeons, twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon General may require. The House committee amended the bill by promoting the surgeon general from a colonel to a brigadier general, and by requiring all promotions to be made from the regular corps, and to make this increase permanent. Mr. McPhenson, of Pa., defired that the bill should pass, as it came from the Senate,

The Colonization Question. In the Senate yesterday, an amendment was offered to trict of Columbia, by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. The smendment provided that the Government shall aid " in the colonization and settlement, with their own consent, of free people of color from the District of Columbia in the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, or elsewhere." This provision further amends Mr. DAVIS' amendment, which provided that the slaves when free should be sent from the District peremptorily. It is thought that the effect of this amendment will be to add a number of Democratic majority than its friends expected. New Legal-Tender Notes to be Printed

and Signed at the Same Time The contractors are now busily engaged in printing the \$150,000,000 new legal-tender notes. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized them to print the signa tures of the notes in fac simile at the same time the note is printed. This will save the Department a vast amount of labor and money, and enable the new issue of the notes to be made on the 1st of April. This is at a much earlier period than was at first unticipated.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Fees of Receivers of Public Lands. The Supreme Court have decided, after an elaborate argument, two cases—namely, the United States vs. Ly-SANDER BARBITT, and the United States vs. ROBERT Coles, in favor of the United States, settling therein the question that the Registers and Receivers of Public warrance beyond the compensation of \$3,000 per annum. 1818. The decision of this long-contested question saves to the Government nearly a million dollars. The argument on tehalf of the Government was prepared by Assistant Attorney General Coffer.

Release of Political Prisoners. Sixteen prisoners, principally from Maryland and Virginia, were released from the Old Capitol prison to-day ously taken the oath of allegiance. The commission, composed of General DIX and Judge Plearont, have changed their places of meeting from the State to the War Department. Among the prisoners ordered to be released to-day is Mrs. Monaus, of Baltimore, whose crime was corresponding in cipher with SLAVONI, a prisoner in Fort Warren, known as personating a French lady, and superintending the seizure of the steamer St. Nichelas, on the Potomac river. She, like the others, was set at liberty on taking the oath of allegiance. W. H. MARBURY, of Alexandria, was also released. No personal interviews can be had with the commission statements, with regard to the prisoners, must be reduced to writing, and addressed either to the commission or to their secretary, E. D. WEBSTER, Esq.

W. T. DENNIS, of the Agricultural Bureau, informs us that a considerable inquiry has been made in reference to the "Illinois Coffee Tree." Mr. Dannis says that this is the plant imported by the Agricultural Division in 1854, under the name of Garbanzo, (Cicer arietinum,) er chick-pea, from Alicante, in Spain. This is an annual ant, much cultivated in the south of Europe, as well as gestion; but when eaten in the form of a soup or por-ridge, it is much esteemed. The famous Parisian dish-called purés aux croûtons, and the olla podrida of Spain, particularly the former, are composed of this pea. In warm countries, it is sown in autumn, and harvested the following summer; but in a more temperate climate, it is sown in spring, and gathered in autumn just before its perfect maturity, in order that it may more readily be hal. How far this article may be substituted for coffee, the Bureau is unable to say.

Attempt to Obtain Government Aid to Unfinished Railroads. It is reported that there are various railroad repreentatives here, preparing applications to Congress for permiary assistance to complete present lines and open new routes, to an amount exceeding, in the aggregate, fifteen millions of dollars. A atrenuous effort will be made vernment endorsing the bonds, or in the shape of a donation, upon the ground of national necessity. Cadets to West Point-Nominations by

the President. The President has made the following appointme adets, at large, at West Point, viz.: tucky; Wm. H. Upham, of Wisconsin; Fred. A. Mahew, of New York; Henry D. Wallen, Jr., of Georgia; Arthur Tracy Lee, of Massachusetts; Edward Everett Sharp, of Missouri; Erasımus D. Gaines, of Illinois; Travers Jones, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Woodson Bates, of Missouri. Also, Richard Taylor Churchill, from the District of Columbia. The last mentioned is a son of the late Captain Churchill, U. S. A., who died in the service in

Difficulty among the Allies in Mexico Rupture between the Spanish and French Legations. ews received here from Cuba, indicating the occurrence of a serious misunderstanding between the Allied Powers Mexico-the probable departure of the British forces

from that country, the return of several Spanish regints from Vera Cruz to Havana, and the augmentation of the French forces in Mexico. A rupture between the Spanish and French legations in Mexico is supposed to Major General Burnside. Brigadier General BURNSIDE was, this afternoon, con irmed by the Senate as a major general of volunteers.

Colored Persons and the Mails. Mr. Summer introduced the following bill to-day, which was referred to the Postal Committee of the Senate : Re it enacted, etc., That from and after the passa analified from employment in carrying the mails, and all acts establishing such disqualification, including espo-

Creck, Ga The oraw of the List barrey deserted, and have arrived here (at New Yort). They state that that is ip raw the blockade on the night of February 27, and crossed Rattlemake Shoal, where there was but two and a half fathoms of water, the ship urawing thirreon feet. They saw some lights at a distance, which were supposed to be from one of the blockading fleet.

The bolk wing vessels were at Charleston when they left: The Elizam for Liverpool, with 1,800 bales of cotton; the brig Mary 16 right, (formerly the Belsy Ames,) with 1,500 bales aboated; and the brig John Welsh, laden with cotton. All were waiting for an opportunity to get out. cially the reventh section of the act of March 3, 1825, are hereby repealed Affairs in New Granada Information received at the State Department from New Granada incicates a vigorous reaction against Gen. Mosquera. Neither the Government of the United btates nor that of Great Britain has ever recognized his Government. Obitmary.

EDWARD HARTE recently died in Washington, aged 45 years. He was a native of New York, educated to the bar, and served as a lieutenant in the Mexican war. For twenty years he was prominent as a journalist. He had resided for the last two years in California. Personal.

Hon. MARTIN F. Conwar, of Kausas, has been absent for a week past from the House of Representatives, is consequence of a severe attack of the gastric fever. There remain but ten sections in the tax bill to be considered before the list of articles to be taxed in reached. Tax Bill.

Slavery in the District of Columbia. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION The Senate to-day considered the bill for the "release of certain persons held to service in the District of Co lumbia." As a great deal of interest is manifested in COMMAND OF TROOPS IN THE FIELD. this subject, I briofly recapitulate the points of the pend-

The Contracts for Stevens' Floating Battery

Resolution of Inquiry upon the Subject.

judicial Proceedings on Captured Pro-

perty Legalized.

THE LAW OF PRIZES MADE EFFECTIVE.

TOP LOVALTY OF MR. STARKE

deference of the Question to a Select Committa

Further Amendments to the Tax-Bill,

SENATE.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Comittee on Finsice, reported back the Indian appropria on bill without amenoment.

Stevens' Floating Battery.

Mail Transportation.

Mr. SUMNEB (Fop), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to remove all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails Referred.

Assigning Command.

On motion of Mr. The Unbull (Rep.), of Illinois the bill to provide for judicial proceedings on captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prize, was taken up and passed.

Case of Mr. Starke.

The resolution offered by Mr. STARKE (Dem.), of Ore

gon, that the papers, &c., in reference to the loyalty of Mr. Starke, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

for further investigation, was taken up.
Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, thought the question already settled, and hoped that the Senate would

pend no more time upon it.
Mr. HOWABD (Bep.), of Michigan, wanted to know

if the Senator from Oregon intended to go into an investigation of the question.

Mr. STARKE said that he offered the resolution in ar-

sir, STARKE said that he offered the resolution in ereder to show that he had no indisposition to meet the charge of disloyalty anywhere, but he had no intention of being his own prosecutor.

Atter further discussion, participated in by Messrs.

Hate, Browning, Howard, Trumbull, and Howe,
Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagred to. Yeas—Messrs, Hale, Saulsbury, and Wilkinson. Nays 35.

Mr. TBUM BULL (Rep.), moved to amend the resolution so as to make it reterable to a select committee of five.

Adonted.

Adopted
The resolution was then adopted—yeas 37, nays 3—yiz: Messis. Bayard, Hale, and Saulsburg.
Crew of the Cumberland.

Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to furnish clothing and supplies to the sailors and men belonging to the sloop-of-war Cumberland, Passed.

Slavery in the District.

he inherent right of manhood, and of the great question of humanity, Christianity, and duty; but they ask what will be the consequences on the price of sugar, tobacco,

d cotton. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr Davis) looks upon

uch results as the Senator feared; but that the re-

n regard to emancipation, which foreteld a different re-mit. He read from the fifty-righth chapter of Isaian a

prophecy, and said that the country had the osportunity to test whether that prophet or the Senator from Kentucky was a true foreteller of the consequences of this bill.

the amplet was postponed till to morrow, and the senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical depart.

eching him to have something done to save the lives o

ment a Director General, who, combining experience with great surgical skill, would be able to give efficiency an

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts,

nit of that emancipation fully proved the jus

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1862

ing bill. The first section provides that after the passage of this act slavery shall not exist in this District, and the ond section that all slaveholders, within ninety days from the passage of this act, shall present to three comnosinorers, to be appointed, their statements, verified by oath, setting forth the names, ages, and personal description of all persons held by them in involuntary servitude, declaring their allegiance at the same time to this Government. The third section authorities rizes the President to appoint the three commissioners named, who shall determine the validity and value of the claim of said slaveholders: Provided, that the entire sum so appropriated shall not, in the aggregate, exceed an amount equal to the \$300 for each person shown to have a lawful claim. Section fourth requires the com-missioners to make a final report of their proceedings in nine months to the Secretary of the Treasury, holding their sessions in Washington. The Marshal of the District of Columbia is required to attend the sessions of the commissioners, who shall also have power to summon persons. These commissioners are to receive \$4,000 each, and a clerk \$200 per month. The second section appropriates a sum net exceeding one million. Any person who shall kidnap a person into slavery thus freed

tentiary for five years.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, proposes an amendment: That all persons liberated under this act shall be colo nized out of the United States. \$100,000 is appropriated for the purpose. The Select Committee on Starke Case. After a long discussion in the Senate to day, the case Senator STARKE, of Oregon, charged with disloyalty y some citizens of Oregon, was referred to a select tee, composed of Messrs. CLARK, HOWARD, WRIGHT, WILLEY, and HOWE, with power to send for

flirll be deemed guilty of felony and be sent to the peni

Indemnity to a Danish Bark. The President has recommended to Congress an appro-priation of nearly \$2,000 as an indemnity to the owner pristion of nearly \$2,000 as an indemnity to the owner and captain of the Danish bark Jorgen Lorenthen, which was intercepted by the ship Morning Light while on her way from Rio Janeiro to Havana, on suspicion nded to run the blockade, and was sent to the port of New York.

Bombardment on the Mississippi. THE FIGHT AT ISLAND No. 10. OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

CAIRO, March 18 .- To the Secretary of the Navy : News was received at 9 o'clock this morning, from the g-ship Benton, dated " Near Island No. 10, March 17." as follows: "We had hard work this afternoon with the upper battery of all at this point. Four shots only struck us out of the fire of the five forts of the enemy. One shot, after st-iking the upper deck twice and the lower deck once, breaking some half-a-dozen beams, finally lodged in the flag-officer's desk, depositing itself in the drawer as mietly as possible.
"We have battered the forts all to pieces, dis

one gun; but hight came upon us, and we had to leave without finishing the work. But to-morrow we will go at Slavery in the District.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. BALE (Rep.) said that he merely wished to reply to the statement of the Senator from Kentucky in regard to the effects of this bill if passed. The most dangerous and fatal form of skepticism is when it suggests that it is unsafe to perform a prain and simple duty for fear of disastrous constituences. The question of emanicipation has rarely been argued, in this country, on the great fundamental principle of right and wrong. The question was never asked in political circles what to do to the individual, but what are to be the consequences. Men forget to look at the object to be effected in view of the inherent right of manhood, and of the great question "A rifled gun burst on board the St. Louis and killed two men outright, mortally wounded two, and slightly wounded ten others. These are the only casualties.

" The mortars are doing well. "A. M. PENNOCK, [NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.] CHICAGO, March 18 -A messenger who has just arived from the bombardment of Island No. 10 makes the following report: Yesterday our boats kept up an incessant fire during the entire day. The rebels have six distinct batteries on the Tennessee One shot struck the steamer Benton, killing one man

and wounding seven. One of the rifled guns on the St. Louis burst, woundng several. The St. Louis was struck several times. The enemy are very strongly fortified. They have a large number of troops on the mainland. The shells from the mortars fall in the enemy's entrenchments every

All the mortars are to leave immediately. The Latest. CHICAGO, March 18.—The Times' special despate tem Cairo to-day says ! In the engagement yesterday the gunbout Cincinnat eceived a shot which is said to have damaged her ma

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr Davis) looks upon it in that view entirely. He says, the negroes to be liberated by this bill will become a burden and a charge on the white population; become eriminals and paupers, and he a pest to society; and the power which undertakes to liberate them should relieve the white population of such a burden. But there are other predictions and facts which show different consequences of emancipation. You referred to the emancipation in the British West India Islands. Jumaica was the only one that deteriorated in exports since the emancipation, and this began long before emancipation. In Barbacoes, the exports increased more than double since emancipation; and in what was called the Leeward Islands the exports increased since emancipation some three million pounds, and the imports show a still more favorable result, being an increase of £215,835.

An opportunity is now presented to the nation to try the experiment in this district of ten miles which other nations try on a great scale. He did not ask that any provision of the Constitution be trampled under foot, for he believed it was conceded that Congress had the right to legislate for the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court, he believed, had not decided against that. The inauguration of emancipation in the West Indies did not lead to any such results as the Senator Feared; but that the result of that congress and The bursting of the gun on the St. Louis killed two, mortally wounded two, and severely wounded ten per-Nobody was hurt on the flag-ship, and no da with or that thankly shift in the provide the practice and wisdom, shift also the expediency, of the measure. He said that nothing was more unjust than to enslave and keep in degradation and ignorance the black race, and then abuse and deride them because they were not able at once to rise to equality with their matters. There were other proplecties beside that of the Sometar from Kentickly done to any of the other vessels of the fleet Nothing has yet been heard of the land forces at New

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. FIGHT AT SALEM. ROUT OF THE REBELS.

ONE HUNDRED OF THEM KILLED. Many Prisoners Taken, including Three Colonels

Van Dorn and Price Going South. ROLLA, Mo., March 18 .- A short time since, anticipaing robel movements in Texas county, Missouri, Gen. Halleck ordered two companies of troops, and two light steel six-pounders, mounted on two wheels, and drawn by two horses, under Col. Wood, to repair to that vicini-Finding no enemy there, Col. Wood pushed on to Salargely superior force of rebels, and after a share fight. routed them, killing about 100, and taking many prison ers, among them three colonels. Our loss was about

The misoners taken by Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge are n route for St. Louis under a proper guard.

The reports that General Curtis is in a dangerous position are false. Forege for his cavalry is scarce, but in other respects the situation of our troops is cheering. emoralized and crippled forces of Generals Price and Van Dorn are moving South. Official Account.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1862. To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington: A sconting party under Lieutenant Colonel Wood and Major Drake, consisting of about 250 men of the Sixth Missouri and Third Iowa Cavalry, encountered, near Salem, Arkansas, about 1,000 of the enemy, under Cols. Coleman, Woodsides, and McFarland. After a severe fight, the enemy were defeated, with the loss of Colone Woodsides, and about 100 killed and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. Our loss was 25 killed H. W. HALLECK.

REBEL ATTACK ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Yesterday morning the train

from Bowling Green to Nashville was interrupted at Gal-

latin by a party of rebel cavalry under Captain John

soners about thirty bridge-builders, en route to Nash-

Morgan, who ran the train off the track, and took pri-

ville to rebuild the bridge over the Cumberland.

The only remaining locomotive on the Memphis branches

of the Louisville and Nashville road, near Russellville

exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, conductor, por-

Official Order-Army Corps.

GENERAL OPDERS, No. 101.

In compliance with the President's war order, No. 2

First Corps, Major General Irvin McDowell, to con-

sist, for the present, of the divisions of Generals Frank-

Second Corps, Brigadier General E. V. Sumner, con-

sisting of the divisions of Richardson, Blenker, and

Third Corps, Brigadier General S. P. Heintzelman

consisting of the divisions of F. J. Porter, Hooker, and

Fourth Corps, Brigadier General E. D. Keys, consist

The cavalry regiments attached to the divisions will

for the present remain so. Subsequent orders will pro-

vide for these regiments, as well as for the reserve artil

Arrangements will be made to unite the divisions of

each army corps as promptly as possible.

The commanders of divisions will at once report in

erson, or, where that is impossible, by letter to the com

From Fortress Montoe

progress has yet been made in repairing the telegraph

cable, the water being still too rough. All is quiet here. The steamer State of Georgia arrived from New York

There has been no flag of truce, and we are without

news from Norfolk. There is much anxiety in regard

From Nassau, N. P.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A letter from Nassau, N. P., on the 9th inst, states that the steamers Ella Warley with 1,600 bales of cotton, and Kate, from Fernandina, had arrived there. The cargo of the first names atsomer was to be transferred to the ship Eliza Bonsall.

The British schooner Robert Feel had also arrived from Charleston, and the steamer Coccita from Dungson Creek, Ga The craw of the Elba Warley deserted, and

primity to get out.

The Mary Wright was commanded by Captain Libby, formerly of the privateer Sally.

Provisions at Charleston were very high. Butter and coffee sold at Si per pound.

The Ella Warley was to be sont to Havana to be sold, the owners intending to purchase the Spanish stramer Ocean Bird, which is said to be a faster wessel than the Ella.

than the Ella.

The Fritish steamer Gladiator was at Nassan, supposed to be waiting for a cargo.

The Frigate Niasara at Key West.

New York, March 18.—Latters from Kay West state that the U.S. frigate Ningara was going in at that port on the 19th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, March 13.—Flour quiet at \$4 2564.30; Whisky firm at 19; Provisions unchanged; Mess Pork \$10.75611; Exchange dull at 1,6 % premium.

to Col. Corcoran and the Union prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17, via Baltimore

A: V. COLBURN.

Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Major General McClellan.

ing of the divisions of Couch, Smith, and Casey.

Fifth Corps, Major General N. P. Banks, consis

he divisions of Williams and Shields

mander of their army corps.

lery, regular infantry, and regular cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, March 18, 1862.

ter, and brakesman. This suspends rail commu

Potomac is formed into army corps, as follows:

on the branch for the present.

Sedgwick.

HARRISHERG, March 18, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the FROM LOUISVILLE.

Speaker
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Harrisburg.
Mr. CONNELL presented a remonstrance against the
supplement to the North Philadelphia Plank road Company; also, two petitions in favor of the passage of said mr. SMITH, of Montgomery, several petitions relative Mr. Salith, of Montgomery, several pattions related to sealer of weights and measures in Montgomery county; also, a petition from members of the bar of Montgomery county, for the passage of an act requiring the court to appoint such person auditors, &c., as the counsel interested may agree upon

Bills Introduced,

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. BENSON, a supplement to the Jersey Shore, State Line, and Pine Creek Bairoad Company. Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to the Hilltown Turnpike Boad Company, in Bucks county. Taken up and passed. Boad Company, in Rucks county. Taken up and passed.

Bills Considered, &c.

The bill to incorporate the Little Beaver Valley Rallical Company came up in order, and pussed.

Mr. McGLURE, from the committee of conference on the subject, reported an agreement on the bill providing for the acjudication and payment of military claims, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On metion of Mr. STEIN, the bill to restore apparate converse the countries of Bedford. Somerset. representation to the counties of Bedford, Somerset, Perry, and Eumberland was taken up. An amendment was offered disconnecting the counties of Westsiereland and Armstrong, and the bill postponed.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the supplement to the Wyoming-avenue Plank-road Company was taken up and passed.

Mr CUNNELL a'so called up the supplement to the Grein and Coates street l'assunger Railway, which passed finelly. On motion of Mr. BOUND, the supplement to the New York and Middle Coal Field Railroad and Coal Company,

was considered and passed.
On motion of Mr. BENSON, the bill relative to the Tioga county Bank was considered and passed. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House met at 10 o'clock, Hon. John Rowe, Speaker, in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ganz
On motion of Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to join with a like committee from the romate, to accompany the remains of Col. Gameron te the place of build.

The committee on the past of the House consists of Mesers. Berron, McClellan, Cochran.

The following bills passed their first reading to-day:
An act to authorize the councils of the city of Pittsburg to compromise with the holders of bonds of said
city, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital
fack of certain railroad companies. lumbia Bank.

An act to extend the charter of the Lancaster County Bunk. Amended.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics'

An act to incorporate the Mahoning Valley Railroad Company.

An act telating to the Philadelphia and Reading Bailroad Company. Object at to by Mr. Ponnie, because it
interfered with vested rights.

An act to incorporate the Jamestown and Franklia An act to incorporate the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company.

A further supplement to an act incorporating the Erfe and Pittsburg Italhoad Company.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Second and Third-street Tassenger Railway Company of Philadelphia," approved April 10, 1858.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded and Idictic Children," approved April 7, 1858.

A supplement to an act relating to certain records of the city of Philadelphia, approved March 8, 1862.

An act to authorize the Harmony Fire Company of Philadelphia to Collect and receive meneys that and becoming due. coming due.

An act to incorporate the Entomological Society of Philadelphia. Joint Session.

At 12 o'clock If the Senate, executed by the House committee, (Messrs, Dennis and Windoy,) met the House of Representatives in joint convention for the purpose of awarding the centract for the public pulliting, Speaker Hell in the char.

The following proposals were received:

Theo. Finn agreed to do it for three years at 40 per centum below the terms specified in the set of April 9, 1868, and the application of February 26, 1882.

George Bergner at 35 per cent. below.

A. Bord Hamilton at 56 1-16 per cent. below.

V. Husmel and T. H. Schaffer at 33½ wer cent. below.

B. Singerly and W. H. Myers, of Philaburg, at 60 kper cent. below.

J. W. Kennedy, of Pittsburg, at 32% per cent. below.
J. W. Kennedy, of Pittsburg, at 32% per cent. below.
The SPEAKER decided that, as Mesers. B. Singerly and W. H. Myers, of Pittsburg, had agreed to do the public printing at the lowest rate, they were allotted tha public printing for three years.
At 12.13 P. M. the convention adjourned. House Session.

calcular.

An act to legalize the acts and proceedings of the Board of Auditors of the militle fund of the Third Brigade, Eighth Division Pennsylvania Militia, was considered. Bills Passed On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, an art to incorporate the Jackson Hall Association of the Twenty-fourth ward, Philadelphia, was taken up read, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the House On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, the Holise took up an act to prevent the fraudulent use of Castings. The bill compels persons to procure patterns made of wood, instead of making a metalic casting serve as a pattern. The bill passed.

Military Claims.

The committee of conference of the two houses, to whom was referred the bill relative to the adjudication of certain military claims, reported through their chairman, Mr. SHANNON, that they amended the bill separed by the House so that, instead of the Secretary of the Commonwealth being on the board, the commissary general is inserted in his place. Instead of referring the damages claimed for camps and quarters of volunteers to the central board, it refers those claims to the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the counties in which the lands lie, they to appoint three disinterested appraisers to assess damages. n assess damages.
The bill, as thus amended, awaits the signature of the overnor to become a law.

At one o'clock the House took a recess till three P. M.

Bills Passed. Hills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

An act repealing certain acts incorporating railroads,
A further supplement to the act incorporating the Second and Third-streets Passenger Italiway Company.
A supplement to the act incorporating the Ponnsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. A supplement to the act relating to certain records in Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Entomological Society of Philadelphia. A five o'clock, the proclamation issued by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States to the people of South Carolina, in 1832, relative to nullification, was read by the clerk. He also offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy furnish the Senate copies of all contracts with R. L. Skvens, for the mouting battery. Also, a statement of all payments and advances on said contracts, and the reports of the commissioners to examine the said battery.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at three o'clock.

The House then adjourned. The Remains of Colonel Cameron. HARRISHUG, March 18.—The remains of Col. James Cameron, who was killed at the battle of Bull Itin, arrived here from Washington last evening, on route for Sunbury. The escort from this point consisted of Hon. Eli Elifer, Adjutant General A. L. Russell, and General R. C. Hale; also, committees of both branches of the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. Serrill, Reilly, and Irish, of the Senate, and Messrs. Cochran, McClettan, and Rarron, of the House. Assigning Command.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, re-orted back the joint resolution authorizing the President to assign the command of troops in the field without regard to seniority, with an amendment striking out the provision giving the President the power to dismiss from the service The amendment was adopted, and the resolution was passed.

From Key West-Porter's Mortar Fleet. Naw YORK, March 18.—Advices from Key West of the 10th inst., report the sailing of Porter's mortar fleet. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Chamber of Commerce and Iron-clad War Vessels: Its Action in the Premises: Interesting Opinions from Leading Men-The Arrival of the Ronnoke—The Com-merce of New York. Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, March 18, 1882.

The Chamber of Commerce met to-day to hear the

report of the Committee on Harbor Defences, which had just returned from Washington. Mr. A. A. Low made e first statement for the committee. He taid : "The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to visit Washington, upon the in-vitation of the head of the War Department, left this city on Thursday, and had, agreeably to appointment, an inrview on Friday evening. " Delegations from the Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia were also present. The recent appearance in Hampton Roads of the iron-clad steamer Merrimac on her destructive mission, her probable reappearance the means to be adopted for repelling this or similar in vaders of our ports, and topics of a kindred character occupied the whole evening. Without attempting to re-late what was said on either side, the committee ma state, as the result of their interview, that the following conclusions were reached:

"That ston- forts, with the usual armament, do not present any sufficient obstacles to the ingress of iron-clad vessels into our harbors

"That vessels of the Monitor's description may enter and ascall my kouthern port without fisk of harm to thousalves. and agean any Evaluate port without rise of his me themselves.

"That vessels of this or similar construction are as good for the defence of our ports, as they are for the assault of others.

"That, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, it is the duty of the cities of Boston, Philadelighia, and New York to enter at once upon the creation of iron-clad vessels of the requisite strength and power to cope with the Merrimac or other formidable batteries, should such annear on the scene of our present confict. should such appear on the scene of our present conflict.

"That, to his eno, it is right and proper that the wealth, the activity, and the energy and skill of this netropolis, and of the other cities named, should, forthwith,
be placed at the command of the Government.

"That our insurance companies, banks, and moneyed "That our insurance companies, causes, and moneyed institutions, in common with our wealthy men, should be appealed to for contributions in the name of the common safety, and of the common good, in behalf of a notice country, and in the spirit of an enlightened patriotism.

If is due to the Secretary of War to state that such was the burden of his appeal to the New York committee; that whatever may have been the errors of the gast, it was the duty of all, whether in or out of office, to look only to the future; by promptitude of action, by energy

only to the future; by promptitude of action, by energy of movement, and by generous emulation in well-doing, to prepare, by present vigor, what has been lost by neglect.

'The several delegations left Washington actuated by
ore spirit and animated by one resolve, laithfully to represent, with all the earnestness in their power, the
urgency of immediate and declisive action on the part of
the several cities represented by them.

'What course the appeal will take in Massachusetts
or Pennsulania, your committee are not prepared to insurance companies, and banking institutions, and the merchants, for \$500,000, to be lodged in the hands of a mitable committee whenever required for the n view, so that all delays of State or city the purposes "It was stated to your committee that two iron-clad respels are building at Mobile and one in New Orleans, and all are supposed to be far advanced; and moreover, that without the personal contributions of Southern me and Southern women, the rebellion would have failed present to our vision a menace so formidable as that he l'irginia and other vessels of a like character than nave appeared at Hampton Roads and New Orleans, and that now threaten our safet; from the harbor of Mobile."

Nayor Ordyke said that he had little to add to Mr.
Low's statement. He said that no time was to be lest that immediate action was necessary; that in ninety days a floating fortification could be got ready. A few days since, on receipt of the news of the Merrimac having attacked our fleet in Hampton Roads, not a nan nor a pound of powder was in any of our harbo Capt. Ericesch said that models of the Monitor had Capt. Priceson said that models of the Monitor had been suggested. He was of opinion that in forty days a fleet of small gunboats could be constructed, shielded with iron at the bow, with guns of immense calibre running fore and aft, which could guard the channel against the entrance of any such vessel as the Warrior. Capt Morgan said: We were not expecting vessels-of-war from Europe immediately, and the safegaard needed was not one against European vessels, but against just such vessels as the Merrimac and Monitor. He said that in 48 hours a fleet of tugboats could be fitted up as steam rams, with such power as to sink any tron-clad vessel which might attempt to come into the harbor.

ment of the army.

During the discussion, Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, said he had no doubt that the army of the Potomac had recayed good medical attention, but it was not so with the Western boys, who had been nundered by neglect. He had received letters from fathers and mothers beginning. their children.
Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, replying, said that, with a view to the efficiency of the corps, the first steps to be taken, were to place at the head of the Medical Departtron-clad vessel which might attempt to come into the harbor.

Peter Cooper said he had written to Mr. Hall, suggesting to him that the \$1,000,000 proposed for the construction of one large vessel for defensive purposes, should be divided into sums of \$10,000 each, for the building of steam rams. He was certain that the steam ram: was the institution which should be established.

Wim. B. Dodge was in favor of keeping the proceedings of the chamber secret, and suggested that the reporters' copy be examined by the chairman before they be allowed to leave theroom.

On motion of Captain Nye, the following resolutions great surgical shill, would be able to give efficiency and vigor to all business pertaining to the bureau, which was for the benefit of the volunteers as well as the regulars.

Mr. BLAKE caused to be read an article in the incline the tax bill.

The proceedings were confined to discussing and amending the general provisions of the bill.

The House then adjourned.

lowed to leave the room.

On motion of Captain Nye, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the select committee be accepted, and their action approved.

Resolved, In view of the important interests involved in the statements made by the committee, and the practical surgestions connected therewith, that a select committee of seven members be appointed by the president, with power to carry the same into effect. That in appointing the committee the three gentlemen who have just returned from Washington be three of the members, and that the committee have power to add to their number, not necessarily to be selected from members of the Chamber. ber.
The president appointed the following committee:
Messrs. Low, Marshall, and Opdyke, R. A. Williams, A
T. Stewart, Wm. F. Dodge, E. S. Morgan.
The merchants and butliness men generally will be
called upon forthwith by this committee for the \$400,-

The United States steam frigate Roancke, Capt. Marston, from Hampton Boads five days, arrived this (Tuesday) morning for repairs. She has had a very rough massage. She brought to this port 149 men of the frigate passage. She brought to this port 149 men of the Congress, and 119 of the Comperitude. The firing in the harbor this morning was the Roanoke saluting as ne came up the bay.

The superintendent of the New York Central Railroad The superintendent of the New 1912 Security shipped, from this city on Saturday, four lecomotives to Alexandria, to be used on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad.

The custom house returns of the commerce of New The custom house returns of the commerce of New York, for February, were completed last evening. This imports for the month were \$13,872,140, against \$.6,331,707 last February. The exports, including specie, were \$14,112,843, against \$11,907,233 last February. The duties received in February were \$3,465,000, against \$2.528,736 in the same month last year. This large increase grows out of the increase in the tariff, and the present month promises an equally statewing result

Second Board : 65000 U S 6s '81 reg... 93% | 100 Eric Railway... 530 37% | 25000 U S 6s '81 coup... 93% | 50 Mich Con R.... 830 57% | 10000 U S 5s '74 coup... 83 | 50 Mich Con R.... 830 57% | 10000 Missouri St 6s... 53 | 200 Mich Con R.... 830 57% | 10000 Missouri St 6s... 70 | 10000 Hud Riv 3d m bs 81% | 50 do... 843 68% | 10000 Missouri Bank... 85 | 15 Bank... 67 com... 60 | 10000 Missouri Bank... 85 | 15 Bank... 67 com... 60 | 10000 Missouri Bank... 85 | 1000 do... 810 46% | 1000 do... 810 46% | 1000 do... 850 40% | 1000 do... 850 57% | 1000 do... 850 56% | 1000 do.. econd Board:

quest at the close; the inquiry is mainly for the East and home trade.

The raise are 16,000 bbis at \$5.20\$\oldsymbol{\sigma}\$5.30 for superfine the raise and Western; \$5.40\$\oldsymbol{\sigma}\$5.50 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.40\$\oldsymbol{\sigma}\$5.55 for extra State; \$5.00\$\oldsymbol{\sigma}\$6,75\$\oldsymbol{\sigma}\$6 for this pring brands of round-hoop extra Olio, and \$6\$\oldsymbol{\sigma}\$6.75 for trade brands do.

Canadian Flour is lower and closes dull and heavy;

hoop extra Onto, and some of the dones dull and heavy; sales of 400 bbls at \$5.40x6.50 for extrus. Southern Flour is easier but more active; the supply is fair; anles of \$100 bbls at \$5.70x5 for mixed to good reperfine Baltimore, &c. and \$6.10@7 for extras.

Rye Flour is in fair request and is firm; sales of 300bushels at \$3.594.25.
Corn Meal is firm and in fair demand; sales of 200-bils at \$2.90 for Jersey; \$3.25 for Brand, wine.
Buckwent Fluur is in fair request; sales at \$2.95 \$2. 100 lbs.

WHISKY—The market is steady, but quiet; sales of 500 bbls at 25c for State, and 25% for Western.

Grain—The market is musethed, and lower for wheat; there is some inquiry for export, but dealers are apart in the views; miliore are buying sparingly; the sales are 9,000 bushels at \$1.2401.35 for red State; \$1.35 for red. Vestern delivered; St.12% for fair white Western.

Berley fa in limited demand, hut is buoyant; sales of 1,000 bush State at 88.501c, the latter delivered.

Barley Matt is scarce; small sales at \$1.07.01 08.

Outs are quite duil and heavy; sales of Western and Camadian at \$7.358c, and State at \$3.5039c.

By e is steady and in demand; bales of 3,300 bush:river at 85c, delivered.
Flour is heavy, but salable; the demand is chicily for export; sales of 80 000 bush a 58cm 8% cts for Western mixed, in store; 50% for do. delivered; 58. cts. for boothers. bouthers.
Provisions—The Pork market is dull and heavy; sales of 470 bbls at \$13 62628.75 for mess; \$12.25 for Northern prime mess; and \$16.75 for mixed. Book is more active and is steady; sales of 750, bbls at \$420.13 for prime mess; and \$14.234.25 for extra.

Last Hams are quiet at \$47.017.50. Bacon is fam, and in fair demand; sales at 3,500 bacon at 75 for short rished, 75 for co short clear, and 75 for long stear.

Larings heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls and tes at 75 lbs \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and extra at \$55.

PROF. ISAAC F. QUINDY, of Rochester University, was, on Monday, confirmed by the Sanate a brigadier general. Col. Quinby ted one of the New York regiments at Bull Run, and fought there among the bravest of the brave. He was graduated from West Point in 1843, and won distinction in the Mexican war. Owing to some trouble in his regiment, he resigned shortly after the battle at Bull Run. He is one of the best artillerists and engineers that have ever been in the service.

The House resumed the consideration of the private A new Military Department has been orsated, composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and Major General Hunter has been assigned to its command. The headquarters are at Beaufort. General Hunter will rank General Shorman, but this is not considered in a military sense as a supersedure of General Shorman.

THE CITY

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF CON-SIDERING THE COAST AND HARBOR DEFENORS. -The conference between Governor Curlin, of Pennsylvania; Governor Olden, of New Jersey; and Governor Burton, of Delaware, in connection with committees from the Legislatures of this State and New Jersey, relative to a permanent system of defences upon the Delaware, took place at the Continental Hotel yesterday.

The meeting was called in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 27th of Pebruary last. The hour for the conference had been set at 10 o'clock in the morning, but, owing to the non-arriva of Governor Burton, no business of importance was trans-acted, and the meeting was adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M. At that hour, Governor Burton having arrived; the following-named gentlemen took their places in the con-

From Pennsylvania, Governor A. G. Curtin; Senators Ketcham, Smith, and Clymer; Assembly—Abbot, Scott, Armstrong, and Williams. From New Jersey, Governor Olden; Schautors Ressless, Buckley, and Brown; Assembly—Vanatta, McMichael, Tuttle, Mayhew, and Hoffman. From Delaware, Governor Burton and At-torney General Wootten torney General Wootten
The meeting was organized by Governor Curtin taking
the chair, and Mr. Tuttle, of New Jersey, being apjointed secretary. Speeches were made by different
gentlemen as to the actual necessity of erecting forts, ac.,
at different points along the river and bay, at the expense of States represented. This was objected to by Mr. at different prime worn, the control of the control better prepared to do such things, as she had able engineers and better facilities than could be communities to the State Governments.

After some debate, the matter was laid aside, and opiions were exchanged in regard to different mat

which the reporters were requested not to publish, a their publication would interfere materially with the duns of the General Covernment. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Vanatta, of New Jersey:

Resolved, That the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the Executive of Delaware, should severally, urgently memorialize Congress and the Executive of the United States to immediately provide suitable and sufficient defences for Delaware liny and the harbor of Philadelphia.

Resolved, If necessary to induce and enable the Government of the United States to outer into the work inmidiately, that Congress be requested to authorize a spe-cial loan for this purpose, and that the btace of Pennsyl-yania shall take at par a part of said loan, the State of

Yanin anali inke at par a part of and ton, the attree of New Jersey part, and the date of Delaware the residue. The resolutions were seconded by Hon Geo. R. Smith, who moved that they be referred to a committee of eight, consisting of the three Governors, the Attorney General of Delaware, and others of the meeting, which was a gree I to, and the meeting adjourned, to allow the committee time to report.

At assets o'slock the conference re-assembled, and a comment wet hung present, a collection of models, plans. quorum not being present, a collection of models, plans, &c., for gunbosts from different citizens of Philadelphia, were shown to the gentlemen present, but no action was

were shown to the gentlemen present, but no action was taken upon them.

The committee returned the resolutions of Mr. Vanatia, slightly medifies, which were adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvanis:

Resolved, That the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey respectively be requested, by special message, to recommend to their respective Legislatures an appropriation sufficient to construct one from clad gunboat, at a co-t hot to exceed five hubdres thousand dollars; the money to be advanced by the States in the proportion of representatives of the United States. The said boat to be built with the consent and under the direction of the authorities of the General Government, and upon satisfactory assurances that the said Coverament will relimbures to the States the amount of manay thus expended.

The resolutions caused considerable discussion, and sus expended.

The resolutions caused considerable discussion, and cere finally withdrawn.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. DIFFICULTY ABOUT A WILL -Yester-

DIFFICULTY ABOUT A WILL— Testorday, in the Surrème Court, Chief Justice Lowrie, and Justices Wondward, Thompson, Strong, and Read, Anewatt's Appeal—an appeal from decree of Orphans' Court of Northempton county—was heard.

The question in this case arose out of the following clause of the will of Charles Deck, who died in December, 1853, Iraving surviving him a widow and seven children:

"I do order and direct that when my son, Owen Robort, becomes of legal age, that then he and my oldest daughter, Srah Elizabeth, and the guardian of my other children, shall mutually agree and choose three disinterested men, who shall value and appraise my plantation, situate in Lower Nezzetch township, (whereon I now live,) cantishing 121 acres, be the same inore of less, at a fair cash value; and that if my son, Owen Robert, shall see proper to take the said plantation at such valuation, then I order and direct that my said executors and execute a deed for the same to him; but if my said son should refuse to accept the said plantation at such valuation, then I order and direct that my said executors or the survivor of them, shall sail my plantation at public vendue, for the best price that may be gotten for the same, having first given due, public, and timely notice," &c.

Farah Elizabeth intermarried with George Anewalt, the appellant, on the 24th of May, 1355, and died intestate April 25, 1856, leaving surviving her one child (who died Intestate September 9, 1859) and her husband. Letters of administration to her estate were granted to her husband Angust 22, 1986.

On the 18th of October, 1858, the plantation was appraised, in pursuance of an appointment by the children of the testator at \$10,076 90—88,179.16 of which was not payable until the death of the widow of the testator at \$10,076 90—88,179.16 of which was cuted to him by the executors on the 7th of December,

content to this by the executors on the 7th of December 1858. On the 25th of November, 1859, the executor filed their account, showing a balance for distribution of \$3,030 55, of which \$2,797.74 was the sun remaining for present distribution out of the appraisement of reastata. i Owen Robert accepted it, administrator of Sarah Elizabeth, before the

The admit letrator of Sarah Elizabeth, before the saw iter to whom the account was referred, claimed one-seventh of this sum of \$2,707.74, on the ground that the clause in the will worked a conversion of the plantation, and that, on the death of Sarah, her one-seventh part passed, as personal property, to the administrator.

The auditor decided, however, that the will worked no such conversion, and that the sum claimed was realty, at the time of her death, and not personalty; that, therefore, it did not pass to her administrator but to her heirs, and that her husband, George Anewalt, was only entitled to the interest thereof during his life. The Orphans' Court confirmed this report, and to this decree the present appeal is taken. Argued by Max Goepp and E. O. Brown for as pellant, and by O. H. Mayers for appellees. THE GREAT SALT OURSTION -It is

THE GREAT SALT QUESTION—It is expected that at the regular meeting of City Councils to morrow the ordinance to prevent the salting of railway tracks will be finally disposed of, much to the relief of the different railway companies, who are anxious that the matter should be settled, either one way or the other. This ordinance originated in Common Council, and was passed by that body immediately. When the matter came into the other chishaber it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs, Lynd, Davis, Wortherill, Fox, and Cassin. The committee held a number of meetings, at which numerous passenger railway officers, selentific men and others were examined. Their evidence, after a long delay, was carefully collected, printed, and bound in pamphiet form.

Some of the evidence goes to prove that the salting of streets is beneficial rather than otherwise, while some is directly adverse to this. streets is beneficial rather than otherwise, while some is directly advorse to this.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health state that, while they regard the practice of salting railway tracks in the streets of populous districts of the city open to objection, they do not consider it so conclusively established prejudicial to public health as to require prohibitory legislation, but believe rigid enforcement of existing or dinances, requiring passenger railway companies to keep the crossings of the streets occupied by them in around other a passenger railway companies. proper order, a necessary sanitary measure.

The College of Physicians also recommended the same thing, and gave as their opinion that the salting of the fallway tracks did not extent any injurious influence on he health of the citizens.

We understand that a majority of the committee are

MORE AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The following additional articles have been received at Swaim's Laboratory, South Seventh street, below Chastraut, and a fourth slipment was made on last Monday to R. J. Howard, Esg., custom house, St. Louis, Missouri, to he distributed among the suffering, sick, and wounded soldiers in the Missouri hospitals:

One box, containing 2 prs. socks, Mrs. H. Bayer; 1 do. M. B. Pearson; 7 do, 5 prs. slippers, laif doz. palm soap, S. Pearson; 1 pr. slippers, Mrs. Smith; 17 prs. drawere, 12 chirts, 10 prs. slippers, Mrs. Howard; 2 feeding cups, F. E.; 4 tbs. chocolate, 3 bs. castile soap, 4 papers farine, 3 do corn starch, C. S. E.; 12 do corn starch, J. H. Parker; 4 quilts, box preserves, II prs. slippers, B. F. Bothermel; 3 prs. hosp, Mrs. W. P. Nawslipe s, J. H. Parker; 4 quilts, box preserves, II prs. slippers, and preserves; 50 yds muslin, 84 yds Canton than the sufficient of the start of the sufficient of the s Committee.

All articles sent to Swaim's Laboratory for distribution for the sick and wounded solders in Missouri will
be judiciously applied to the purpose intended. R. J.
Howard, Esq., of United States custom house, St. Louis,
who is well known for his energy in the cause, will re-

been fully supplied by former shipments. THE SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT .-

are due to Quartermaster Elison and Capt, Middleton for civilities shown us on the camp ground. AN IMPOSTOR .- A young man, of re-AN IMPOSTOR.—A young man, of respectable appearance, has been imposing upon the people of Germantown and vicinity, for a year or two past, by collecting money under false protences. He commenced by collecting money for the poor, and, at the outbreak of the rebellion, set outwith a book to raise money to assist the "Jackson Guards" to purchase extra-equipments necessary to the comborted the soldier. This hook was duly authenticated, but the signatures of the onprain and committee, as well as the names of many, who appeared as court butors, were brighted. The next dodge of the 'philanthropist' was to make collections for the Helief Society of the Twenty-second ward. The signatures of the secretary and committee to the book wore also forgeries. The raced is still about, notwithstending the efforts to arrest hins, and may make some now attempt to swinde the people.

now attempt to swindle the people. THE CONTINENTAL, FOTEL SALOONS THE CONTINENTAL E OTEL SALODING
AND CAFE were, in accordance with the adversisement, opened to the public yesterday morning. We
need scarcely say that both the saloon for ladies, with
new should be saloon for ladies, with
or without the escort of gentlamen, and the cafe for gentlemen only, were crowded throughout the day—us
one opinion being expressed, and that a unantonus expression of delight at the good taste of all the arrangepersis, and congratulation at the accomplishment of a
long-required desideratum. Elegance, considera
economy, appear to be the motto of the new equations
arent.

FLAG RAISING Yesterday afternoon, a beautiful 24-foot flag was thrown to the breeze from he Seventeenth-mand station-house. The flag was sue-pended from a 50-foot staff.

NA FRAR OF THE "MERRIMAC." - The prope

intions which have been made in Assuspton Roads, for the robel steamer Merrimac, one new so complete that he feet is felt as to the result of another contest, should she leave Norfolk harbor. The Maxitor alone, it is believed, would be able to sink her; but even if that little vessel should to sink her; but even if that latte vessel should fail, other measures have been taken which it is believed will insure us a victory. It is rumored that the **Rerrimze* will be run down by fleat steamers in case shot would have no effect upon her. Being a slow sailer, she would be unable to attack any of the wooden steamers in Hampton Roads, and would be almost certain to careen and go down, if run upon by the **Monitor* or either of our fleet war steamers.

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN STILL SECESSION.—Gov. Magoffin has vetoed a bill, which passed the Legislature of Kentucky, requiring all ministers, before they were qualified to perform the marriage seromony, to take an oath to support the Censtitution of the United States.