MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. We have news of another successful engagement with the enemy, which from the number of the forces in action, and the glorious result achieved. deserves to rank as a battle, although the telegraph modestly speaks of it as a skirmish. On Saturday morning, about 8,000 of our troops under General Shields engaged the enemy, who were 15,000 strong, under Generals Jackson, Smith, and Longstreth, a few miles out from Winchester. The contest continued fiercely throughout the day, and finally resulted in a complete rout of the rebels, who, at last accounts, were being pursued by our cavalry. By this splendid affair we have killed 100 of the enemy, wounded twice that number, and captured two of their field pieces. Our entire loss in killed and wounded is not over 150. We regret to say that General Shields was slightly wounded in the arm.

The bombardment of Island No. 10 was still progressing on Saturday morning, the date of our last despatches, and no casualties have occurred to our vessels, which still maintained their same relative positions. From the strange maneuvres of the enemy, it is believed that they are making pre parations to evacuate their works.

Our aggregate loss in killed, wounded, and missing, in the battle of Pea Ridge, was 1,312. As an evidence of the dispiriting effect of the contest upon the rebels, it is stated that a colonel of the Arkansas militia retreated with his regiment fourteen miles from the scene of action, and there ordered his men to stack arms and return to their homes, he being utterly disheartened and disgusted with the cause of rebellion, and his men evidently being equally so, judging from the fidelity with which they carried out his orders. Their guns, two hundred in number, were found by our troops carefully stacked and unguarded in a narrow ravine.

The painful duty devolves upon us of recording the death of an esteemed Pennsylvanian, and for many years a most preminent officer in the naval service. Commodore Uriah P. Levy, whose death will be mourned by all our citizens, first entered the navy on the 29th of March. 1812, in which he remained up to the hour of his death, a period of fifty years, of which he spent fourteen years and eight months in active sea duty. In his last active sea service he was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, his flagship being the sloop of war Macedonian. Deceased was a man of good personal appearance, refined education, and was distinguished for many acts of personal bravery. In both public and private life he was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly deportment and strict discipline.

Rebel reports of the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, have been received. They acknowledge that it was a desperately contested battle, but claim the victory for their side. Gens. McCulloch, McIntosh, and Slack were killed, and also a large number of subordinate officers. They estimate their loss at 2 000 killed and wounded, and ours much greater. Owing to the disorganization of their army, Gen. Van Dorn, for "prudential reasons," thought it advisable to withdraw his forces, which he did. It is generally given out by the Southern papers

that Jeff Davis is to take the field in person. It is army of the Mississippi.

circles, in Washington, that New Orleans has fallen ings of liberty to itself and its posterity is into the hands of the Federal troops. It is expected something too supremely preposterous to be ces and reduced them. What these defences were has not been clearly ascertained, but prisoners, recently taken near the Mississippi Passes, state that | minded of the blessings that they have cast the most formidable obstruction placed across the Mississippi by the rebels to prevent the passage of the Federal men-of war is an immense raft of logs, containing eighty thousand feet, stretched across the river at a point called the "Jump." The raft is heavy chains, which are dropped down when any them? And for what have these things been of the Confederate steamers pass. This formidable done? we naturally inquire. For the hope of have no doubt it has suffered the fate of Forts Henry, Donelson, Port Royal, etc.

are still at Savannah, but a further movement is season have set in. The storm is bursting not expected to take place for several weeks yet. upon them in all its fury; the air is stifling The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been and murky; and all the skies are rent with taken possession of by our forces. A skirmish occurred at Pittsburg with some rebel cavalry, resulting in the defeat of the latter. The main body quasi Government. of the rebels is at Corinth, Mississippi, under command of Beauregard.

The steamship America, bringing later dates from Europe, has arrived at Helifax. The Sumpter was still at Gibraltar, and the Tuscarora at Algesiras. An important debate on the American blockade took place in Parliament. Mr. Gregory's motion St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville, as well calling for the correspondence on the subject was as numerous other points on the Tennessee negatived without a division.

The Blockade in Parliament.

the steamship America, informs us that, on the 7th inst., Mr. W. H. GREGORY brought of Commons, denouncing our blockade as ineffective, expressing strong sympathy with the Government to produce and make public the correspondence on the subject.

The telegraphic summary is brief, but we learn from it that several leading members took part in the debate, and that the motion own interests, for a false abstraction not very was negatived without a division, after a clear to their own minds, and which, after all, speech from the Solicitor-General, who is one consists only in the vindictive and ungrammaof the two law-officers of the British Crown, tic rhetoric of their public prints? Let the and may be presumed to have given, not only thinking people of the South pause, and ask the law of the case, but the deliberate opinion of the British Ministry.

Mr. GREGORY, exiled from "the turf" by the decision of the Jockey Club on certain sharp practice in that department of speculative enterprise, is nominally member for a contime in the South, in 1860, and returned to once lay down their arms. Europe the champion of rebellion-it matters little whether its paid advocate. Last year he was unsuccessful in his attempt to interest Parliament in favor of the South, nor has he the present occasion was Sir James Ferguson, he delivered or despatched is unknown, but vernment. when called upon, he delivered a large remainder to the authorities, with a clumsy excuse that he was not aware he was doing wrong in being the post-boy of the rebellious South. Sir JAMES, of course, backed GREGORY and

the rebels. On the other hand, Mr. W. E. FORSTER, (not FOSTER, as telegraphed,) the newly elected member for Bradford, argued, from the that the operations evince a unity and coinplain fact that Liverpool and Havre still have cidence of design which does much to elevate what the Times calls "a famine for cotton," that the blockade is effectual, and denounced, as a a weak invention of the enemy," Mr. Mason's statement that three hundred vessels had broken the blockade. In all, he declared. only nineteen had escaped, and these in dark and stormy nights. Mr. Monckton Milnes, a Peclite tory, and one of the most independent and respected of English publicists, took still higher grounds, expressing his conviction that the great American Union must not and would not be dissolved, and deprecating, so long as it existed, any interference by England in the

Lastly, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, who was made Solicitor General last autumn, exclusively because he is confessedly a thorough antagonism into the scale against Mr. Gre-GORY, and not only opposed any interference, but declared that the blockade of the Southern ports had been as efficient as any other blockade in former years. After this, of course,

Mr. GREGORY's motion was hors de combat. We have yet to learn the names of the other which they used. The issue is before the world, however. The British Government declares, through its legal mouthpiece, that the blockade exists, in fact and in law, and a desire to interfere in our great effort to put perfidy of the other."

down a rebellion, at once causeless and treacherous. It gives us pleasure to record a fair and honorable policy of England, which will go far to atone for its haste and hostility in the affair of the Trent.

"THE GREATEST good of the greatest number" is a first principle of every stable government. No form of government ever has been or ever can be devised with a surer truth for its foundation or a safer axiom for its legislation. In the erection of our Federal Union this was the all-embracing purpose clearly held in view. A more perfect union was to be formed; justice was to be established; the domestic tranquillity was to be insured; the common defence was to be provided for; the general welfare was to be promoted, and the blessings of liberty were to be secured to ourselves and our posterity. In none of these elements of stability and prosperity is the Government, which our forefathers established, and which we have struggled successfully to perpetuate, defective or wanting. The greatest good of our loyal cople has been attained, and will be preserved ntact, despite of plotting treason, jealousy, and mad ambition.

The pseudo Government of the South would

seem to have been modelled upon principles otally opposite, if the tree is to be judged by its fruits. Who, North or South, will dare to say that the Union which Davis and his minions claim to have established is more perfect than the Union which came from the hands of Washington and Jefferson? Who will venture to affirm that justice has been established within the borders of the slave empire? We have not quite forgotten yet how Union citizens were tarred and feathered, hung, or impressed into the service of the insurrection, not many months ago; nor how their properties were confiscated, and their wives and children compelled to seek safety in expatriation from their homes. It certainly will not be pretended, nor do the traitors themselves claim, that domestic tranunillity has been insured to the citizens of the revolting States. Indeed, it is now admitted, after having been for months denied, that a reign of terror prevails in Richmond, Memphis, Norfolk, and New Orleans; and the same sad state of affairs no doubt exists in every disloyal city and town of any importance. Placards are pasted upon the walls calling upon the Union men to arouse, and assuring them that the day of their deliverance is at hand. And how has the new Confederacy succeeded in defending its sacred soil from the pollution of Northern vandalism? Manassas and Newbern, and Island No. 10 can answer. As to the general welfare, such a thing is not known to exist at all within the limits of the Confederacy. On the contrary, the tone of the last Presidential message is inconceivably desponding. Shinplasters have overcome the rebels like a summer's cloud, and do not appear I to have excited special wonder. The necessaries of life day by day grow scarcer. "Great expectations" are entertained respecting the next corn crop, which is not yet planted, and probably will never ripen to disloyalty. Cripples must be drafted to swell the army of resistance-and the idea is a happy one, for cripples cannot run. Trade has been utterly destroyed, and without materials and tools the manufactures are languishing. And to crown all, the people have lost confidence in the Government, which in turn has lost confidence in its generals, so that Pillow and Floyd. and Bragg and Johnston, are only mentioned by the rebel journals in connection with the expected that he will take command of the rebel "tomb of the Capulets," and other such frightful places. And finally, the idea of a govern-It is currently reported in military and naval ment founded upon slavery securing the bless-

Is it possible that the people of the South, as they reflect upon these things, and are reaway in their folly, will fail to ask themselves the honest question, cui bono? What good has their vaunted Confederacy conferred upon them? Or rather say what evil has it not conferred? Has it not beggared them? Has it not laid their cities and towns in ashes? Has secured to the banks of the river on either side by it not promised to burn up their cotton for obstruction is commanded by a strong battery, but we grasping a golden bubble that was certain to come floating across the Atlantic, from the shores of Britain, on the first fine day-Recogni-Gen Grant has taken command of the expedition. The fine days of the Confederacy have tion that ascended the Tennessee river. The troops come and gone, and the dark days of a rainy the thunderbolts of vengeance, that shall rise

It is a remarkable and incontrovertible fact that our advancing armies have done more to tranquilize and assure the Southern people than their own leaders and newspapers. Nashville, "redcemed, regenerated, and disenthralled," is beginning to recover its lost commerce, and trade between that city and and Cumberland rivers, either has been or is speedily being resumed. The people of Nashville cannot be blind to the fact that this re-The telegram from Halifax, giving a sum- turning traffic is due to the efforts of our Gomary of the news brought from England, by vernment. They cannot fail to perceive that the result of Com. FOOTE's splendid achievements on the Western waters, was as much a forward his threatened motion, in the House cause for congratulation upon their part as upon ours. And a like effect will be observable upon the occupation of Memphis and other rebellious South, and calling on the British Southern cities. With the downfall of usurpation and tyranny, prosperity and peace will

everywhere return to bless the land. Where, then, can be the use of the dislovalists prolonging a struggle so hostile to their themselves cui bono? That was the question they should have asked themselves before they dared to inaugurate a strife so hopeless in its promise. Cui Bono is an impartial referce. History teems with the record of his services to mankind, and truthfulness cannot say that stituency in the west of Ireland, but certainly he is sordid. They had better refer their case "not the man for Galway." He spent some to Cui-Bono, -- and, acting on his counsel, at

Testimonies to the Truth. JOHN STUART MILL, perhaps now the ablest of English logicians and reasoners, and also succeeded better now. His bottle-holder on a political reformer on rational principles, has published a second article in the last number member for Ayrshire, a Scottish Baronet. He of Fraser's Magazine, in which he handles the went into the South, last year, in some contra- Southern Seceders with the various weapons band manner, and it was a mistake, we have of argument, precedent, policy, history, law, always thought, to permit him to enter Wash- and satire. It is entitled, "On the Civil War ington direct from Richmond. It may be re- in America," and must be taken as a tribute, membered that he brought his pockets full of at once powerful, voluntary, and unansweraletters from the South. How many of these ble, to the good cause of Constitutional Go-

The Liverpool Daily Post, one of the ablest and most popular of English provincial journais, characterizes the capture of Fort Donelson as "a splendid affair," and says "both sides fought well, and the losses are more in proportion than in any European battle in which the same number of men have been engaged." It adds, "it can hardly be denied the war in a military point of view, as well as improve the prospects of the Federals, to add to their trophies in prisoners and material, and to give them something really creditable to date from."

THE following, from a letter in a late number of the Lancaster Union and Tribune, is a deserved tribute to the ability and efficiency of the present United States Marshal, the Hon. WM. MILLWARD: "During a sojourn of a few days here, I have

been enabled to renew old associations, by which many reminiscences of a very pleasant character were revived, and have formed new acquaintances of value. Among the latter, it affords me pleasure to number the Hon. William Millward, United master of international law, threw the great States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennforce of his personal, professional, and official sylvania. He is emphatically one of 'Nature's noblemen.' When I first looked upon his manly form, the thought irresistibly forced itself upon me, that it was he, with the gallant Potter and one or two other noble spirits, who stood up during the boisterous thirty-seventh Congress for the rights ard interests of the North, against the bullying and attempted brow-beating propensities of a host of Southern fire eaters, headed by Pryor, every one of speakers in this debate, and the arguments whom are now in the ranks of Secession, striving to which they used. The issue is before the break down the most beneficent Government on the fuce of the earth. Perhaps an apology ought to be offered for naming the loyal, patriotic Millward with the disloyal wretches, who, by their actions are the enemies of God and man. But, after all, the British Parsiament thereupon declines to the contrast may serve as an incentive to emulate sanction any act which may be construed into the virtues of the one and despute more heartily the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862. One of the lamentable, and yet it would seem one of the unavoidable, accompaniments of a great war, is the feeling produced by the rivalries and quarrels of military chieftains. The annals of the Revolution, of the second war with England, and of the Mexican campaign, abound with instances of this feeling. some of them sad enough, others simply ridiculous. Thus far, our present struggle ha not been characterized by much of this spirit, though I doubt not whon the curtain is lifted nany antagonisms now concealed will be brought to light. General Fremont's case has attracted most of the public attention His friends and foes have discussed him ad libitum, as well in Congress, in the newspapers, and in private life. On the one hand he has been elevated into an idol, on the other degraded into an idiot. His supporters insist upon his integrity and courage with a vehemence only equalled by those who deny to him these high qualities. I have not taken part between the conflicting houses, being content with the philosophy that contemplates the general obligation we owe to our country, without meddling in disputes which, however interesting to the parties concerned, cannot materially affect the great question the American people are now resolving.

But I cannot deny that General Fremont, however criticised, condemned, or commended, is, at least, entitled to the credit of having preserved a dignity, and a decorum, and a silence, too, while standing in the public pillory, which have not been imitated by the contending parties. He has made his statement, which has furnished new material for popular gossip, and set going newspaper pens and partisan tongues. The President—who is one day laimed as his enemy and the next as his friend has acted with habitual common sense, in presenting to Major General Fremont a new ield upon which he can try to fulfil the expectations of his supporters, and dissipate the prophecies of his opponents. He seems to say to the renowned "Pathfinder," "I cannot afford to stop to examine into the merits of your personal quarrels, but, as the sword of every true man is needed by the Republic, I cheerfully award to you an opportunity for full vindication." It is impossible that a man whose life has been so crowded with events, whose history has been so remarkable, and who, in 1856, was the candidate of so large a body of citizens for the Presidency, should not possess many high elements of character, and should not be able to distinguish himself in these stirring times. Many of those now among his bitterest foes claimed for him rare militare endowments less than a year ago, and, indeed, it cannot be denied that he has rendered signal service to his country in former times. In his new sphere he will be able, I think, to do great good. Nothing is so well calculated to inspire a soldier to deeds of daring as the attempt to depreciate his ability or his courage. He feels that it is due to himself and his country to dispel all such insinuations. Some of the bravest and best men in military history have rested, temporarily, under a cloud, and have gone forth to battle resolved to prove themselves worthy of the confidence of their country. Why, then, should not this business of depreciation of Fremont be arrested until he has had an opportunity to prove his devotion to the Republic? He goes into a new military district, and, though his political opinions may be distasteful to many, he would lack ordinary prudence if he did not

address himself to the task of doing his best to correct the prejudices of his adversaries. When Claude Melnotte fell into disgrace, he went into the battle-field to clear his reputation, and, when he started, his last words were "Place me wherever a foe is most dreaded.

* * * I shall see you again a better man than a ince-a man who has bought the right to high thought by brave deeds." When he returned he said what let us hope Coneral Fremont himself will sav: "The stain is blotted from my name.

Wherever France most needs a life.

I have redeemed mine honor. I can call On France to sanction thy divine forgiveness OCCASIONAL.

The Magazines for April. The Atlantic Monthly has reached us through T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut, and

Harner's Magazine through T. B. Peterson & The Atlantic Monthly is an average number. The opening article, every sentence of which is well expressed truth, is the best. It is entitled Letter to a Young Contributor," and is written by Thomas W. Higginson. Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes f Sorrento" is brought to a rather hasty conclusion, with a forced catastrophe. There are many fine passages in this long story, but as a whole it is a ailure. Far better is the pathos and force of "John Lamar," a war anecdote, tenderly related by the author of "A Story of To-Day." Bayard Taylor gives an account, deteriorated by Yankee-fied translations of Hebel, whom he properly calls the German Burns. Agassiz continues his "Methods in Natural History," at once the simplest and best teaching of the day, and Charles E. Norton gives an account of Andrew Hugh Clough, lately deceased, author of that strange poem, "The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich," and editor of Plutarch's Lives. "Mountain Pictures," by J. G. Whittier, is a fine, thoughtful yric. The political papers here, not excepting an anti-slavery dissertation, by R. W. Emerson, on American Civilization," seem out of place in a periodical of belles-lettres, and we still think that he bad spelling of the Biglow Papers is not atoned for by their shrewdness and wit. To write ez for as, au' for all, o' for of, fus' for first, 'ud for arould, strikes us as very small, indeed. The closing paper, on Foreign Literature, contains a vast mount of accurate information, and able criticism on living French authors.

Harper's Magazine, profusely illustrated, has a variety of able papers, with some of inferior merit; for example, Camp Life at the Relay, by the Rev. G. Haven, chaplain to the Massachusetts Eighth, is not equal to average newspaper merit. Thomas Dunn English contributes a curious Malay fairy-tale, in which the wonders of modern science are used as supernatural. R. Grant White gives an illustrated article on Caricaturists, and J. W. Watson explains, with singular clearness, the mysteries of shipbuilding. B. J. Lossing has an account, somewhat heavy, of Shays' Rebellion, and Dr. James Wynne sketches the biography of Halleck, the poet. Two original stories here are of the namby-pamby order. Editor's Drawer very

Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Lancaster Examiner discusses the question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the position of the Democratic party upon that question in 1829, in the follow-

ing admirable article: "The abolition of slewery in the District of Co. the abolition of sizery in the District of Co. lumbia is no new question, or one having its origin with the Republican party. Long before the Southern slaveholders changed the whole moral policy of the entire people of the South, and attempted to force the North into accepting slavery as right, morally and religiously—of Divine origin, and worthy of being perpetuated and extended over all the States and Territories of the Union—the Legislature of Penralyania in 1899 adopted into gislature of Pennsylvania, in 1829, adopted joint resolutions, instructing our Senators, and requesting our members in Congress, to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. On the tion of slavery in the District of Columbia. On the 16th of January, 1829, our House of Representatives passed the resolution of instruction by a vote of 31 yeas to 3 nays. Of the yeas were the stax Democratic members of the House from Lancaster county—Messrs. Benjamin Champneys, John Forrey, Jr., Henry Haines, Nathaniel F. Lightner, Henry Hostetter, James A. Caldwell.

"These were Democrats of the olden school, and before it was 'unconstitutional' to thank's lavery array or vote to have the disgrace wiped from the before it was 'unconstitutional' to think' slavery wrong, or vote to have the disgrace wiped from the ten miles square around the national capital.

"On the 22d of January the same resolution passed the Senate analyse, without a call of the yeas and nays. The Senator from Lancaster county, Frederick Hambright, also a Democrat, was present at a call of the yeas and nays just before the resolutions came up on their final passage,

fore the resolutions came up on their final passage, and of course was in favor of them, or he would have had his vote recorded against them.

"This was in 1829. Let us look at the same record upon the same question in 1862. Last week the same kind of resolutions were before the Senate, and the united vote of the Democratic party was east against them. In 1829 the Senate was as unitedly Democratic as it is Republican now, and the resolutions passed unanimously. Now, Democracy resists their passage to the last moment, and they pass with all their votes cast against them. Then Democracy looked upon it as an evil; now Then Democracy looked upon it as an evil; now they bow down and worship at the heathen shrine of slavery as unitedly as their fathers then were opposed to it.

These resolutions have yet to pass the House. There Lancaster county is misrepresented by two of the apostles of modern Democracy, and it will not be hard to guess what their course will be. not be hard to guess what their course will be-Times are not now as they 'used to was' with De-morracy. Yet, even after its betrayal and deser-tion by its Southern masters, they cling with fear-ful tenacity to the barbarous system. Is not to yoke of party a fearful thing, when its false and degrading doctrines continue to lead, after the de-sertion of the traitors who made it the policy and principles of the rarty?" principles of the party?

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH DRESS GOODS, KID GLOVES, ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c -We invite the early attention of nurchasers to the large and gensonable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and British dry goods, silks, Paris printed dress goods, white goods, ribbons, kid gloves, real French flowers, &c., including a choice assortment of the importation of Messrs. L. & B. Curtis & Co., of N. Y., embracing 566 lots, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and to be continued nearly all day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

GOOD NEWS FROM WINCHESTER. A SKIRMISH ON SATURDAY.

A BATTLE ON SUNDAY TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

TWO CANNON TAKEN THE CAVALRY IN PURSUIT OF THE FLYING ENEMY. ONE HUNDRED REBELS KILLED.

OUR LOSS HEAVY. Washington, March 23.—Telegraphic despatches received from Winchester, dated last night, at nalf past ten o'clock, say: A slight skirmish occurred this afternoon, about a mile and a half from Winchester, on the Strasburg road, between a portion of General Shields' troops and the rebel cavalry, with four pieces of artillery.

The enemy retreated with a loss, as soon as our guns opened fire. One man was killed on our side, and General Shields suffered a slight injury on the left arm, from a fragment of a shell which burst near him.

A prisoner, brought in to night, says the enemy were under the impression that our troops had left Winchester, and that Jackson's rebel forces were on the road from Strasburg under the same

impression LATER FROM WINCHESTER.

Winchester, March 23-8 o'clock P. M .- 1 have just come in from the very front of the hattle. three miles out. A complete victory has been achieved over Jackson. We have taken two guns and caissons, and killed at least one hundred, and wounded twice as many. Our loss is large, but not more than one hundred and fifty killed and woundcd. Our men did bravely, and have taken a great many muskets. The rebels are in full retreat.

STILL LATER. WINCHESTER, March 23-10 o'clock P. M.-We have this day achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of the rebel Generals Jackson, Smith, and Longstreet. The battle was fought within four miles of this place. It raged from half past 10 o'clock this morning until dark. The enemy's strength was about 15,000, and the strength of our division was not over 8,000. Our loss in killed and wounded is not definitely ascertained, but it is heavy. The enemy's loss is double that of ours.

We have captured a large number of prisoners some of their guns, and the ground is strown with the arms they have thrown away in their flight. The cavalry are still in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The particulars cannot be ascertained until daylight.

FROM WASHINGTON Secretary Welles Thanks the Cumber land Heroes

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF YANCEY NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE STATEMENT. THE ORDNANCE OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Mail Service in the West and Northwest. Special Despatches to "The Press," Washington, March 23.

Bodies Recovered from Bull Run.

The bodies of Col. SLOCUM, Major Ballou, and Capt Tower, all of Pawtucket, recovered from Manassas, were placed in the cars this afternoon for transportation Union Meeting at Fairfax Court House A Union meeting was held at Fairfax Court House Speeches were made by GHARLES H. UPTON, J. C. INDERWOOD, and others. Resolutions were

Secretary Sawann for their sagacity and wisdom in managing our domestic and foreign affairs, and appealing to Governor Pierront to order an early election of Proposals for Western Gunboats.

The proposals for building gunbcats for the Western vaters, which have thus far been submitted to the War Department, are all of them found to require too great a draught of water to meet the contingencies of the service.
The Secretary of War invites plans and estimates for gunboats of as shallow a draught of water as the mechanical ingenuity of the West can devise. Quartermaster General MEIGS has special charge of the subject, and may be corresponded with accordingly. The Coast Defences.

Sanator Muttell L. of Maine recently introduced bill designed to carry out the policy of the Government, in reference to the defences of the coast and frontiers. ubmitting at the same time three several acts and reso lutions of the Legislature of Maine. The first authorizes a loan of money to the United States, for the public defence, to be reimbursel in United States bonds; the State of Maine, and the third authorizes the taking of lands for forts and other purposes. They were printe and referred.

The Governor of Maine has also given official information to the Secretary of the Treasury that means are provided by the State of Maine to carry into execution the system of defence proposed, in accordance with the renirements of the official note of the Secretary of Was to undertake the duty of having the forts and harbors o the seas and lakes put in a condition of complete defence. The bill to carry this arrangement into effect, introduced by Senator Monniel, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to accept moneys from the several States, and provides that in case the President shall deem it advisable to accept a loan for this purpose from Maine, he may cause to be erected certain works of defence in that State. and places all the military forces called out for local de-fence under such regulations as may be prescribed by the readily add such additional sections to the bill as their Massachusetts and other States, it is said, propose to

do this. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, co the provisions of the bill, and it is supposed it also has the approval of Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. From the peculiarly exposed condition of the State of Maine Legislature has been the first to act, but only in obedience to the advices and wishes of the Administra-

Arrest of an Alleged Secessionist. Mr. EDWARDS, a prominent lawyer of Fairfax Court House, was arrested, by order of General SUMNER, and taken to Alexandria. Enwines voted against the ordinance of Secession, and has, until recently, been regarded as a strong Union man; but very recently his disloyal expressions rendered him exceedingly obnoxious

The Assistant Secretary of War is in possession of s number of souvenirs of recent engagements. One of the nost interesting of these is a portion of the shell fired into the Monitor's tower by her antagonist. The head of the shell was imbedded in the iron armor of the Monitor, the remainder having been scattered by the ex-

The collection of Secretary Fox includes specimens of plates from the armor of Commedore Foote's gunboats, which were damaged in the attack upon Fort Donelson. One of the plates, three quarters of an inch thick, was struck, apparently at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the ball glanced off, making an indentation correspondinches long. The plate was partially fractured, but the iron was tough enough to ward off the missile. The Secretary says it is useless to make any more guns jumbiade, that will smash through anything that floats, must be provided for naval warfare. Secretary Welles Thanks the Officers and

Crew of the Cumberland. Secretary Welles has sent a most complim letter to Commander Mouris, and the crew of the Cumherland, as an acknowledgment of their valor in the late naval battle. The Secretary says: "The gallant ervice of yourself and the brave men of the Cumberland, on the occasion, is justly appreciated by a grateful country; and the Department, in behalf of the Govern-nent, desires to thank you and them for the heroism displayed, and the fidelity with which the flag was de The Operations of the Rebels at Paris.

As the arrival and release of Mrs Norms, of Baltistate the circumstances. She was atrested upon a bewith the enemies of the United States. After a personal examination by the commissioners, in which she was very direct and frank in her answers to all the a narole of honor, to render no aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." There was no evidence before the Commissioners that she corresponded in cipher with ZAHONA. Treasonable correspondence was, however, found in her possession. Among others, a significant letter from Paris, dated January 31st, written by a citizen of Baltimore, whose name is in possession of the Commissioners, and whose hopes of the recognition must, by this time, of his own presentation of the case, be effectually dispelled.

The following are extracts from the long and interest-

lections of the right sort, in the journals here, have been the result of access, established, in part, by a nameless riend of yours, who, by the unhealthfulness of his abode n a loyal State, was obliged to sojourn for a short time here. This please regard as strictly confidential. By the way, are you aware that all my doings at Baltimore were roported at Washington, and things which even ow I am at a total loss to understand how they could have been discovered ? "The Southern Confederacy was unfortunate in their selection of their civil representatives abroad. Mr. Yancey, besides his unfortunate record in regard to slavery, was not a man of the temperature and weight for Eng land. Judge Rost possesses neither the force nor tact requisite; and, strange to say, he was distasteful to the

French because of one of the very reasons for which he

"For more than a month, correct and reliable in

formation, in the form of letters from Baltimore, and se-

cial interests of the State of Georgia, did what he could while here, but, in a matter of ettiquette, some disagree ment grew up between him and the others, who refused ntercourse with him. "Six ce I have been here a rendezvous has been established by a large number of persons belonging to and in the interest of the South. It has embraced many French citizens of America. Not one of this conclave was, perhaps, a man who himself exerted any great influence; but as a whole, they have in various ways, made them-

selves felt, I am sure. * * * *

"The more I see of Europe, the more I am convince of the deep-scated antipathy to slavery; in the abstract, the whole civilized world is against the *peculiar institution.' This the South should not forget, although that question will, for a time, be absorbed in more importan s connected with the issue. There is an intelligen man here occupying an official position which brings him in almost hourly and official contact with the Emperor. Among other things, it has been a part of his duty to collect and condense in-formation to present to the Emperor. This gentlenan formerly, for several years, resided in the South speaks English, is decidedly in favor of the South, and is ned MAURY, and a relative of our MAURY, of Charts and Currents. * * * * * * t is, of course, of great importance to favorable action ere, that the South should sustain their present status for thirty or sixty days. It is not important that they should gain, but merely that they should not lose ground."

Lieut. Worden Lieutenant Worden's condition has materially in proved. He has been a great sufferer, and three sur ons have given him the benefit of their skill. Armstrong Guns.

We are assured, from a perfectly reliable source, tha there is not an Armstrong gun in this country, nor has Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG ever made a gun for any other service than that of the English Government. The large rifled ordnance procured from England by the rebels were made at the Lowmoor Works after the designs of Captain BLAKELY, formerly of the Royal Ar

About twenty of these Blakely one-hundred-nounded rifled cannon have been delivered to the robels, which, with thirty smooth siege cannon, constitute all the heavy ordinance of the enemy, obtained from abroad, which Most of the rifled cannon used by the rebels have been smooth navy guns, rifled, and many of them have burst from the enormous strain which they were not designed

All ordnance claims, whether under special contract or purchased by the regular ordnance officers, are required to be passed upon by the commissioners recently apled by the War Department, which necessarily pro longs the payment, as, after the allowance by the commissioners, they have to be audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Mail Service in the West and Northwest. The bids for mail service in the Western and Northwestern States, and on the Pacific coast, will be opened after the 31st instant. A very large number of proposals

tion among contractors and undiminished confidence in the stability of the Government. Gen. Burnside's Division. The sanitary commissioners yesterday sent about five thousand articles of hospital clothing and bedding to the ospital of Major General BURNSIDE's division.

Mexican Consul. JUSE MARIA DURAN has been officially recognized as consul general, ad interim, of the Mexican Republic a

The Censorship of the Press. Evidence is accumulating here that the Investigating committee on the Censorship of the Press has published really sent forward. Yancev.

No branch of the Government has received any intel ligence whatever corroborative of the reported capture f YANCEY.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE MERRIMAC'S REPAIRS NOT COMPLETED. FORTHESS MONROE, March 22 -The steamer Arag

as to the mediciency of the blockade. The only prospect of bringing about a conclusion of the war was the recognition on the part of this country and of the great European Powers of the independence of the Southern States. The re-union of the Northern and Southern States could not complain of the recognition of the Southorn Confederacy, when they remember that they derived their origin from a successful secessis from the Government of this country. arrived here, from New York last night. A flag of truce, to-day, brought back the French naval officer who went to Norfolk, by the flag of truce, a few days since. No nows or newspapers were received. The rebel steamer Merrimac is still undergoing repairs at the Norfolk navy yard. Fifteen miles of the telegraph cable were underrun

thus showing the stringency rather than inefficiency of the blockade. He also reminded the House that during the war between Great Britain and her revolted colonies in America, no less than five hundred privateers suc-ceded in getting out of American ports. He warmly eulogized the conduct of her Majesty's Government, in reference to America, and said their forbearance and firmness had been the means of preserving us from one is morning.
Washington, March 23.—A despatch received to night from Cherrystone, Northampton county, Va., says that a boat came over from Fortress Monroe this afternoon, and reports all quiet at the latter point. firmness had been the means of preserving us from one of the most deployable wars in which it was possible we The Rombardment of Island No. 10. could be engaged. He trusted that no temptation, not

Carro, March 22 .- The latest advices from Island No. here at six o'clock this morning. The position of our gunboats and mortars was changed. Firing was kept up at intervals, to prevent the enemy from strengthening or repairing their works. The mortars and gunboats indulge in occasional shots.

but, so far, without perceptible results. Special to the Chicago Post. Only four shots were received from the rebel batter at Island No. 10 yesterday, while our fleet fired about There are numerous reports in circulation that the rebels are evacuating the Island and marching across the peninsula to Mrs. Merriweather's Landing. It is im-

possible to ascertain the truth of these reports, but the

existing circumstances favor them. Another Report of the Capture of

Yancev. Barroy, March 22 .- H. S. Kellog, of the St. Charles Hotel, Scranton, has received a letter from an officer of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, in which the vening, captured while trying to pass the blockade Her sul'ors were taken to the jull, and one among them, to whom the attention of the officers was directed by the several of our officers to be the famous Wm. L. Yancey. A newspaper correspondent also knew him. He is confined in the calaboose here " READING, March 22 .- A letter has been received here from an officer of the Water Witch, at Key West, repeating the report of the capture of Yancey.

allowed ships to run in, so that practically it might be said there was no blockade at all. Yet it was nevertheless held that so long as a force remained, and the notification was not ignored, the blockade was considered to be in existence, and any neutral vessel breaking it was liable to capture. That was, he contended, a case strictly analogous to that of the blocked of the Southern ports, with this exception, that the duties of the blockade in fores in the latter instance had been mer rigorously executed. He complimented the speech of Mr. Forster, jasserting that the facts the honorable member had laid before the Bouse were wholly unanswerable. The returns received by the Government fully established the accuracy of his statistics. He proved convincingly that there had only been one or two instances, and those, too, under cover of night, in which the blockade had hean succassfully run. He had failed to gather from the honorable member from Galway what was the precise end he wished to attain. Did he wish this country to dictate to the United States the manner in which belligerent operations, so far as the blockade was concerned, ought to be carried on, and if their offer was not accepted, to establish an armed neutrality, and by force break through and destroy the obstacles which the United States had placed to the accesse of our merchant vessels to particular ports. Such a course our part would have been actual war, and was Honors to the Brave Bogrov, March 22 ... In the State Senate, to day, resc lutions were unanimously passed, eulogizing Lieutenan Colonel Merritt, Adjutant Stearns, and the other lament cd men of Massachusetts who fell in the battle of New

Destructive Fire at Bethlehem, Pa. BETHLEHER, (Pa.,) March 22.—The ltrge woollen factory of Mesers. Dotter, of this place, took fire at half past 5 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. The machinery and all the stock were consumed. The loss amounted to about \$70,000, on which there was an insurance of two-thirds. The origin of the fire is not known. The factory has been for some time engaged upon contracts to supply army cloths.

Election in Reading. READING, March 22.—The Journal of to-day gives the returns of the city election held here yesterday. The Union men carried all the city officers, both city consta-bles, and have majorities in both branches of City Counils. The majorities ranged from 70 to 200 over the

News from the Frigate Vermont. Bosron, March 22.—The steamer Saxon put into Holmes' Hole to-day, short of coal. She fell in with the United States frigate Vermont, on the 15th inst., in lat. 36 deg. 61 min., long. 65 deg. 30 min., and left her on the 18th, in lat. 37 deg. 50 min., long. 63 deg. 45 min. The Vermont was in better condition than before reported. Her rudder, which was taken out by the Saxon, was lost in the attempt to hang it on the Vermont. The Saxon will return to tow the Vermont in.

Saxon will return to tow the Later from Port Royal. NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamer Star of the South has arrived from Port Boyal, with dates to the 18th. All was quiet there, and good health prevailed

among the troops. Public Amusements.

Mr. Muspocu's REapings .- Mr. James E. Murdoch was again greeted on Saturday evening, at Concert Hall, y a large and intelligent audience. His programme for the evening-a capital one, by the way-was adhered to with the single addition of Bead's "Drifting," which was introduced at the request of the audience. His reading was, as usual, thoroughly artistic, and elicited repeated and enthusiastic applause. Where all was done o well, it would be difficult to discriminate between the merits of the several parts. Those admitting of the greatest dramatic effect were most applauded, if we exwhich completely fired the audience, making the ha author as to the stirring manner in which it was read His rendering of the Wellers, from Pickwick, and the troubles of Monsieur Tonson, were most humorous, and of readings by Mr. Murdoch will be given on this evening. There was a large attendance of clergymen or Saturday evening, and we have heard the wish expressed readings in this city. As a means of improving the clocution of our pulpits, we endorse this suggestion heartily. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE -A complimentary benefit will be tendered to Mr. Frank Brower, to-night, by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who have kindly voluntee their professional services, and remain in Philadelphi colely for that purpose. A better bill than the or cored has not been presented this season. It embrace "The Irish Lion," "Yankee Courtship," "The Omul-bus," and "The Virginia Mummy." This is attraction

enough to fill the house to overflowing. ARCH-STREET THEATRE. -- John Drew appears to-night as Goldfinch in " The Road to Buin," and as I'al Rooney in "The Omnibus." Mr. Drew is good in whatever he undertakes, but in Irish characters he is great. As Goldfinch he will exemplify the versatility of his talents, differing, as the character does, from his rollicking Irishman, in which he seems so much at home. As Pat Rooney, with his blunders, he will make the gravest laugh. CONTINENTAL THEATER. Mr. McKeon announces

that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be withdrawn after

three more nightly representations. This has been one of the most suggestful pieces ever put upon the stage partly owing to the dramatic interest of the novel upon which it is founded, and partly to the excellent manner in which Mr. McKeon has put it on the stage. We doubt if the public will allow the withdrawal of the piece for ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- The Stereoscopic Views of the Seroy Rebellion, on exhibition here, attract large audiences. Notwithstanding the inciement weather on Saturday, the matince was well attended, and at night the om was very full of ladies and gentlemen, who testified their appreciation of the tableaux and views by repeated rounds of applause There will be another matines on

THE Chinese and Japanese goods that are to be sold this day, at M. Thomas & Sons', are indeed rich, rare, and curious. No description can do them justice. These Oriential countries, especially Japan, so long a sealed book to Christendom, have never, till a comparatively recent date, permitted the exportation of merchandise in quantities to this country. Many of the articles are the only specimens of the kind ever offered for sale in Philawas appointed, viv.: because he was a Frenchman. The French do not wish to be instructed about another by a delphia. The sale commences at ten o'clock. The Frenchman. Butler King, who represented the commet-

Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA. SAFETY OF THE STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Debate in Parliament on the Blockade. MR. GREGORY CALLS FOR THE COR-RESPONDENCE.

THE MOTION DEFEATED. Able Defence of our Government by the Solicitor General. THE SUMPTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR

The Atlantic Telegraph Question Revived.

confilint at an inegal and monitorint potential in the decision of Paris would be, so far as it regarded the rebel States, a mockery; as regarded international law, a delusion; and, with respect to the trade and commerce of the world, a

marc. Mr George Bentinck seconded the motion. He

thought his honorable friend had established a clear cust as to the inefficiency of the blockade. The only prospec

effectual, and stated that the list of upwards of three hundred vessels, which had been handed in by Mr. Mason as a list of the vessels which had broken the blockade,

had, on examination, been dwindled down to ninetoer and most of these had escaped on dark and stormy night

that there would be a rigorous blockade of Havre. A force was sent out to establish it, but the commander was so remiss in the execution of his duty that he habitually

allowed ships to run in, so that practically it might be said there was no blockade at all. Yet it was neverthe-

cess of our merchant vessels to particular ports. Such a course on our part would have been actual war, and was

not more honorable because unavowed. In conclusion he spoke in the highest terms of the patient forbearance

voice, even more powerful than that of Government's, would have been heard from one end of the country to the other if ministers had listened for a moment to any proposition for breaking the blockade. He resumed his seat amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

After some further remarks from Lord R. Cecil and Admiral Walcot, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Mr. D. Griffith, repeated the

of the Confiderate steamer Sumpter, arrested at Langier at the instance of the United States consul, had been released.

The London Times has an editorial to show that the present phase of the American war exhibits simply a contest for the Border States, and says that the Government will simply have succeeded in the tenth month of the war in placing themselves where everybody expected to see them at its beginning. They will stand on a frontier of States which have rejected their ulliance, and will be called upon to commence the work of subjugating an enormous territory inhabited by ay hostlle and exasperated population. It can hardly even be presumed that they have gained a secure base for these operations, for Tennessee, though not purely Secessionist in sentiment, is certainly not purely Unionist, and the probability is the Northerners, if they do overrun the State, will have to hold it, as they hold Maryland, by the sword, at a cost proportioned to the extent of territory. That is the position to which the Northerners, on the most favorable supposition, will be brought; whereas, if the reverse should befall their arms, the result may be most serious to them. They have undoubtedly asserted what had been so, long and so unaccountably obscured, their military strength, but in such a work as the re-establishment of the Union more military superiority will be of very little avail.

The Daily News regards the successes in Tennessee as of immense importance, and predicts, now that the North is organized and on the move, it will continue to show its superiority over the South and dispel the litusion that the Southerners are invincible. It has not the

many more capitulations.

The Army and Navy Gazette suspects the strength of the Southern armies in Virginia, when it finds them so

the Southern armes in Viginia, when it had stream so easily disposed of in Tennessee.

The Herald complains of the fate of Mr. Gregory's motion in the Commons, as showing that England has no rule of conduct, no principles of policy beyond the dictates of self-interest.

dictates of self-interest.

The Daily News culogizes Mr. Forster's speech as a masterly reply to Gregory on the whole question.

Duncan Dunbar, an eminent ship-owner of London, has died sudderly. His property is estimated at two

nas and studenty. In property is communitied in the first accident occurred to the Great Eastern on the griditon at Milford. One of the shores of the griditon caused an indention in one of the ship's plates, which would require it to be replaced.

The annual meeting of the Galway Steamship Company

would require it to be replaced.

The annual meeting of the Galway Steamsbip Company is called for the 24th.

The Morning Post urges that the time is now ripe for the solution of the Atlantic telegraph question.

Gibraltar advices report the Sumpter still there, and the Tuscarora was lying off Algesiras.

Details are also given of the arrest, at Taugler, of one of the Sumpter's officers, and Mr. Thompson, who lately filled the office of United States vice consult at Cadiz. Their landing at Taugier was accidental, and they were seized by soldiers. Letters from Tangier, of the 26th, say the prisoners, who were confined in the United States Consulate, were on that day embarked in the United States Ship-of-war Ino, which was sent from Algesiras for the purpose of receiving them.

The Moorish minister, it appears, had demanded their release, but the United States consul, in reply, threatened to strike his flag, and leave the country, if he was interfered with in the disposal of his prisoners. The Moorish minister there upon allowed the prisoners to be embarked. The affair createj great excitement among the Europeans; they armed themselves, closed the port gates, vainly asked the interference of the European representatives, and then went in a body to the United States consult of demand the release of the men. The riot was finally quelled through the interference of the British minister. The Moorish authorities sent an escort of Moorish guards with the armed American party, who conveyed the prisoners to the beath, in o der to prevent a colision with the populace.

As the British Ministers have stated in the House of

conveyed the predicts of the design and a collision with the populace.

As the British Ministers have stated in the House of Commons their belief that the prisoners have been released, it is preaumed that they have later telegraphic information than the above.

Official notice has been issued at Gibraltar that no signals are to be made communicating to one belligerent the proceedings of the other.

The continental news is of slight importance.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 7th was firm at 70f. 10c.

THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Benlin, March 8.—The Ministry resigned to-day, in consequence of the adoption, in the lower house, of a motion that the principal items in the revenue expenditure be included in the general budget.

Frankfort, March 8.—In the Federal Diet, to-day, Austria and Prussia proposed the re-establishment of the constitution of 1831, in Electoral Hesse, in conformity with the federal laws and with the guarantee that the provisional rights of the States shall be respected.

VIRNA, March 9.—It is asserted that the collection of taxes by the military authorities of Transylvania is suspended. HALIFAX, March 22.-The steamship America has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of the 8th, and by telegraph, via Queenstown, to the 9th inst. on the 8th. on the 6th.

The steamships Edinburgh and Jura reached Liverpool on the night of the 7th.

The new Gunard steamer Scotia had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde.

The ship Sarah Park is sahore near Southampton. The House of Come.ons passed a number of important votes on the army estimates.

Among the fortification votes was one of C6,000 for the defence of the River Mersoy.

A vote of £10,000 for the enlargement of the Sand Hurst Military College was rejected by 23 majority against the Government. suspended.

The Emperor of Austria is about to make a turthrough Venetia. He will be absent about a month. The object of his journey is to review the troops forming a military cordon between Austria and Italy.

ATHERS, March 3.—A Royal decree offers an amnesty to all military insurgents, except the authors of the rebellion, until the commencement of the bombardment of the branch military as valuella. M. Fuculpir, and the French minister a Athens, are charged by the king to treat with the insur Armens, are chargen by the angle of freat with the insurgents.

Pauls, March 9.—The Moniteur says the statement that the students of the Polytechnic School are confined to the building, in consequence of the agitation in the Quartier Latin, is incorrect.

TURIN, March 9.—The Halia gays that the conference between Caribaldi and Ratazzi has had very important results, of a nature to exercise great influence over the lestinies of the country.

Marquis Villamarina is spoken of for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A vote of £10,000 for the enlargement of the Sand Hurst Military College was rejected by 23 majority against the Government.

Sir G. C. Lewis, during the debate, gave a complete denial to the reports of the fellure of the Armstrong gun. He said that 2,400 guns of this description had thus far been manufactured, and, with very slight exceptions, they had answered every expectation entertained of them. He also showed that the Government stores of them. He also showed that the Government stores of war materials, &c., were equal to any emergency.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th instant, Mr. Grezory, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the 1 cuss to the blockade of the Southern ports, and moved for a copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to the papers already before the House. He expressed his strong sympathy for the struggle now going forward in the Rebet States, and declared that a separation of the Bouth from the North, and a reconstruction of the Union, were the only means by which they could hape to see slavery abolished in America. He contounded that the efficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports was a question of great importance to England, and to Europe, and he asserted that our recognition of it, in its precent state, had exposed us to severe criticism on the part of foreign jurists. Amongst others, M. De Hautoville, one of the most eminont of modern French writers, has charged us with cosmissing at an illegal blockade, and that we did so not from any friendly feeling towards the United States, but in order that we might make it the basis for enforcing our own arrogant pretensions, when, having become a belligerent ourselves, it might be to our interest to set aside the principality, in fact, were involved in this matter. If the blockade is ineffectual, we are couniving at the use of a weapon of warfare by one belligeront which it is not in the power of the other to employ, and we are thus acting muntly to fair traders by making commerce a matter of sungling, gambling, and bestines of the country.

Marquis Villamarina is spoken of for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Maddin, March 8.—The Madrid journals assert that tinen, march s.—The Marri Journals assert that lews that the Spanish Government contemplates re-ig Gen. Prim is incorrect, veral Spanish prelates will attend the approaching ocation at Rome. onvocation at Rome.
LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The steamer Annie Shields has rived at Queenstown, having run the blockade off Wilington, N. C., with a cargo of rosin, cotton, and to-acco. She has on board the crew of the American ship Killy Cardes, abandoned at sea on the 23d of February, Commercial Intelligence. The weekly Cotton market was received per Anglo form]
TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are infavorable, the market for goods and yarms being duli ith a downward tendency.

1.IVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The mar-

1.IVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The market is downward, with a declining tendency. Wheat, however, rules quiet and steady. Wakefield, Nash, & Co., and others, report: Flower easier; State 27.633s. Wheat quiet and steady; red Western 19a 6d@18 6d; red Southern 19a 19a; white Western 11a 6d; white Southern 12s 6d@13s. Corn dull and declined 6d; mixed 29s 3d@29s 6d; white 3d@27s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provision market is generally steady. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork heavy. Bacon active and firmer. Lard firm at 424.20. heavy. Bacon active and firmer. Lard firm at 42s, 2 10s, 6d. Tallow steady. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers country by illegal acts. He (Gregory) had no desire to attack the Government for the course they had taken. They had a difficult part to play, and they had played it well. Though resolved to vindicate, to the utmost extent, the honor of the country, they had been actuated throughout by a spirit of forhearance and concitation; but still they might go too far. The opinions of the neutral Powers were, almost manimously, against the legality of the blockade. Hitherto, the blockade had not falfilled any of the conditions which could constitute it legal and efficient. On the contrary, steamers of light draught have continually run it, and were daily plying between the various ports of the Southern States. In conclusion, he urged that if the country continued to connive at an illegal and inefficient blockade, in order to conciliate the United States, the Dectaration of Paris Circular reports: Ashes quiet at 33, 64, for pots, and 32s, 64, for posals. Rosin very dull at 12s, 94, 518s, Spirits turpentine dull at 70s. Sigar steady. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Cod Oil firm at £38 539. Linseed Oil firm. Rice firm. Cod Oil firm at £38æ39. Linseed Oil firmer at 53s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—[Baring.]—Breadstuffs firm but quiet. Iron dull. Sugar quiet and steaty. Coffee has an upward tendency. Bice steady. Tea firm at 1s. 2d. # h for cenumon Congou. Linseed firmer at an advance of 2s. Linseed Oil advancing and quoted at £35 5s. Tallow firm at 46s. 3d.æ46s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday evening at 43½æ98½ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £75,000. on of £75,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES active, and advanced on

gramme will contain a project for putting into activity the Mobile National Guard

GREECE.

The insurrection in Nauplia is said to have already

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of February 12 had arrived, and the american portion is on board the America. The news

AMERICAN SECURITES ECTIVE, and advanced on the reception of the American news. Frie 32; Illinois Central 43; New York Central 71273, ex div; United States 55 734; do 65 78282; Massachusetts 55 92; Maryland 55 held at 80; Pennsylvania 65 50; Pennsylvania 55 of '85 67260; do bonds of '73 76.

[By Telegraph via Queenstown]

Livencoo., March 9.—Cotton—The sales of Ootton yesterday were 8,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, but prices remained unaltored. Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market closed quiet.
Provisions—The market closed quiet, except for Lard
nd Bacon, which are somewhat firmer.
LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on aturday at 931/20331, for money. AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales were Eric phares, 32x323; : Illinois Central, 43x42 dis.

HAVRE MARKET,—Cotton—Sales for the week 2,000 pales. The market is very dull. Orleans tres ordinaire 164 fr.; bas 156 fr. The stock in port amounts to 88,500

Shipping Intelligence. Arrived from New York—St. Genevieve and Cheltenham, at Havre: N. H. Gould, at Cette; Anna, at Flushing; Alliena, Merrington (alter collision); and Queen Victoria (had thrown part of cargo overloand), at Queenstown; Amazon, at Deal: Sylvanus Blanchard, at Memoranda.—Ship Sarah Stark is ashore near Southnpton, and it is expected will become a total wreck. Per steamship America.]
Arrived from New York—5th, Bosidar, Opnich, and Chace, at Flushing; 6th, Ravensdate, at Rymouth; Camilla, at Falmouth; Nordcap, at Bristol; Garibaldi, at Newport; Yannes, and Margaret, at Queenstown; 7th, Patrick Henry, at Deal; Flight, at Dublin; Dreadnought, Thalatta, Victory, Clarissa Currier, and Alexarder Marshall, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—6th, Catharine, at Queenstown.
Arrived from Boston—6th, Catharine, at Queenstown.

even the sufferings of a portion of the population, would induce the Government to depart from the strict neutrality hitherto elserved.

Sir James Ferguson contended that without a declaration of war there could be no legal blockade, and called on her Majesty's Government to Interfere in the matter.

Mr. Milner could not believe in the final dissolution of the great American Union, and so long as it existed he deprecated any active interference of the British Government in the Situagle long taking place.

Mr. Lindsay quoted from several letters he had received from America in proof of his assertion that the blockade was a mere paper blockade, and that it had been broken nearly one hundred times by vessels loading regularly between the Southern States and Cuba.

The Solicitor General was of the opinion that it was the duty of the Government to maintain, as they had hitherto done, strict and impartial neutrality between the contending parties. With regard to the blockade, its efficiency must be judged by Great Britain by those principles of international law which had been laid down by the most distinguished juriets, and which had invariably been acted on when questions of blockade had arisen. England had as strong an interest as any country in the world in maintaining the rights of blockade by a belligerent Power, and she was bound to exercise the greatest caution before she took any course which might ultimately destroy the value of maritime suprement, that great arm on which her independence and strength had been established. The honorable gentleman followed with a longthy argument, in the course of which he quoted numerous precedents to show that the recent blockade was as efficient as other blockades had been in the first and of the principles of neutrality to break it. In 1708, public notincation was issued by the British Government, that there would be a rigorous blockade of Havre. A force was sent out to establishe it, but the commander was The Search for the Frigate Vermont. The Search for the Frigate Vermont.

BOSTON, March 23—The steamer Saxon arrived here via Holmes' Hole, reports having supplied the Vermont with sails, a rudder, and two ship carpenters. The rudder was, however, lost while attempting to hang it. After towing the Vermont a short time, the hawsen parted, and during a heavy gale the Saxon lost sight of the Vermont, but saw her the next day, the 17th, but the sea ran so high that she could not get within hail. On the 18th they succeeded in throwing a letter on board the Vermont, stating that the Saxon had only four days' supply of coal on board, and would return to Boston for assistance. Parted company with the Vermont at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 18th, in lat. 38 37. long. 63 24.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The staunship Baltic sailed to-day, to go to the assistance of the United States frigate Vermont.

NEW YOUK, March 23.—The ship J. R. Recter reports that she fell in with the schr. O. H. Booth, and took from her six of the crew of the ship Ocean Monarch; the latter foundered on the 9th inst, from a heavy leak, the schooner Booth reported that when her boat left the Arrival of the Steamer Glasgow.

New York, March 23 —The steamship Glasgow has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated. LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Naval Preparations—Six Iron-clad Vessels Ordered—General Fremont in Town—Har-bor Defences—Have We New Orleans? [Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, March 28, 1832. Among the warlike preparations going on here, none appear more formidable than the changes and improvements in process upon the s'eamships Vanderbill and Ocean Queen. These are two of the strongest ships which have sailed from this port for many years. Fitted up as rams, they will be capable of doing incalculable ischief to the shipping of an exemy. Judging from the parnestness with which the workmen are proceeding with the business, these vessels will be ready for sea in

sailants.

The Navy Department has ordered Gapt, Ericsson and his associates to proceed immediately with the construction of six iron-clad yessels of the same model as the Monitor, with such improvements as have been suggested. They will probably be in hands before the end of the present week.

General John C. Fremont is here at the Astor House. Hundreds of applications and applicants pour in upon him daily, for places under his command.

On Saturday afternoom, the special committee of the him daily, for places under his command.

On Saturday afternoon, the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce held a private conference with the presider is of city banks and insurance companies in relation to harbor defences. The tone of the meeting was in favor of taking action independently of the was in favor of taking action independently of the State or City Legislatures. Those who have an idea of how the Union Defence Committee matters were managed are apprehensive that the "harbor-defence" agitation is likely to make several "fat jobs," and that, as the summer season approaches, the paramount importance of defending Coney Island and other watering places may be magnified into a tremendous necessity. Meantime, a committee of five of the most practical men in the Chamber, Thomas Tilestone, Benj. H. Field, Moses H. Grinnell, George T. Hope, and Ezra Nyo, have been appointed to go to Albany and urge immediate action on the part of the Legislature. The Common Council meets to-morrow, to consider the moderner of the yard to their appropriation of \$500,000 shall randi by which their appropriation of \$500,000 shall be raised and put into use.

Serious complaints reach this city every day from

be raised and put little uses. Serious complaints reach this city every day from soldiers of the Potomac army, who do not receive any New York newspapers, excepting the vilest Secssion sheet published in the city.

The news that the city of New Orleans is in the hamis of the Union army is considered exceedingly premature. Should this turn out to be fact, however, the rejoicing here will be boundless. Meantime, the people are inquiring anxituely about Island No. 10. THE MARKETS SATURDAY.

ASHES.—The inquiry is moderate for both kinds; sailes of Pots at \$5.75, and Pearls at \$5.50.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State Flour is a shade firmer, but buyers hold off, and the storm adds to the inactivity; trade brands are firmly held, and in moderate request. The sales are 5.900 barrels, at \$5.800.85.0 for superfue State and Western; \$5.450.56.64 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.75.25.55.65.64 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.75.25.55.65.65 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.75.25.55.65.65.65 for trade brands ditto.

Canadian Flour is firm, but quiet; the supply is moderate; sales of 600 bhls at \$5.450.55.05.

Southern Flour is very quiet, but with limited arrivals prices are unchanged; sales of 400 bbls at \$5.70.25.

mixed to good superfine Baltimore, \$c, and \$5.27 for extras. THE MARKETS SATURDAY.

mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c, and \$0.57 for extras.

Rye Flour is in fair request and is firm; sales of 100 bbls at \$5.54.4.25.

Corn Meal is quiet at \$2.90 for Jersey and \$3.15 for Brandywine.

Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at \$1.90.52 P 100 b Whirky.—The market is dull, and, in the absence of sales, prices are nominal at 22.52; with sellers of State at the former rate at the close.

Grain.—The Wheat market is very quiet, hardly enough doing in it to give tone to the market; sales of 7.500° buchels at \$1.30 for good Milwaukee Club; \$1.36.1.35 for good Red Western, in store and delivered. Barrey is firmily held, the supply is further reduced, the demand fair; sales of 0.400 bushels at 90e for Canada East and \$1 for Canada West.

Barley Melt is quiet at \$1.55.51.08.

East and \$1 for Canada West.

Barley Melf is quiet at \$1.05@1.08.

Outs are in limited demand owing to the storm, but are firm at 37 ½ 6.30c for Canadian and Western; and 30 ½ 6.40c for State.

Rye is quire small; sales at \$0.080c. 16): is quite small; sales at 80 e 82c.
Oors is firm, but not active; the inquiry is mainly export; sales of 22,000 bus at 58 & 250c for Western mixed in store; 60c do delivered; 59 e 60c for Southern yellow; and 60 e 60c for the white.

Provisions.—The market for Pork is rather lower, the ball on the part but artise for fortunal directions. PROVISIONS.—The market for Fork is father lowery; and is dull on the spot, but active for future delivery; sales of 275 bbls at \$13.37 \(\tilde{a} \) 250 for new Mess, and \$50.50 \(\tilde{a} \) 10.75 for prime. We hear, also, of seles of 4.500 bbls Mess, within a few days, at \$13.50 for June.

Beef is dull and heavy. The supply is fair; sales of 100 bbls at \$12\tilde{a} \) 13 for plain Mess, and \$13.27\tilde{a} \) 4.25 for extra. extra.

Beef Hams are quiet at \$17@17.50.

Racon is inactive: sales of 60 boxes Western, Cumbe land cut, at 6% c. Cut Meats and Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Lard is

one means and present nogs are ununanged. Lard is hardy so firm, but is without change to note; sales of 350 bbis and tes at 7% 88%c; the latter an extreme. Butter and Cheese are steady. The following were the sales at the Stock Exchange Second Board:

The debate on the address had commenced in the Legislatif Corps.

The Senate had presented their address, and the Emperor's plan of a large fund being placed at his disposal to reward military services, instead of the dotation to Gen. Montauban, is represented as generally more distanted even than the dotation bill.

It was reported that the question will be put in the Legislature as to the numerous arrests, and the cause HALY.

Bigror Cordova has tendered his resignation of the Ministry of Justice. Senator Pazzi succeeds him.

The Opinions of Turin believes the ministerial pro-

IFINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1862. States treasury notes at par, and at 83% for State fives. City loans were unchanged. Pennsylvania Baliroad shares sold at 45%, and the first mortgage bonds at par-Fancy stocks were dull, excepting Long Island, in which considerable activity is manifested, in consequence

American portion is on board the America. Americans a generally anticipated.

The news of the settlement of the American dispute occasioned great satisfaction in India. There was great xcitement in the cotton market.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the of its becoming known that the company intend to de-clare a dividend of seventy five cents a share. 7th were completely without variation. The discount market was rather less easy, and there was less disposi-tion shown to take good bills below 2% per cent. In United States securities and American railways buoyancy The money market is without variation from the pla horic state in which it has so long remained. prevailed, and the upward movement male further progress. Australian gold to the value of £318,000 had ar Messrs, Butcher & Co., Brokers, No. 52 South Third al. and £750,000 was sall known to be at sea. The

The following is a statement of the business of the itending italicoul during the mouth of Pehruary, 1862, compared with the same month of 1861: Received from coal.......\$147,025 43 merchandise., 44,594 10 u travel, &c... 25,541 61 \$217,161 20 \$160,538 48 Transportation roadway, dumpage, renewal fund, and all charges..... 102,689 95 90,357 70

Net profit for the month... " for preylous 2 mos. Total net profits for three \$349,289 17 \$257,020 59 We annex a comparative statement of the imports of oreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week rating March 20, and since January 1:

For the week 1860. 1861. 1862.

Entered at the port...\$1,767,014 \$742,819 \$,808,022

Thrown on market. 1,707,941 1,429,814 (48,763)

Since Jan. 1:

Entered at the port.\$30,547,959 \$20,539,525 \$12,226,482 nding March 20, and since January 1: The quantity sent by railroad this week is 26,932 15; by canal 9,862 tons. For the work, 38,794 15 tons. gainst 30,535 for the corresponding week last year. Freights to New York and Philadelphia have opened

it \$1.25 and \$1 30, and 50 and 55, as we stated last week. The trade sums up this week, compared with last year, VEEK TOTAL. WEEK. TOTAL. DEC. 25,839 350,310 26,933 402,649 52,559 8,408 8,415 9,882 10,283 2,784 14,595 218,031 14,965 188,810 429,221 127,796 13,577 123 808 4 3,988 42,043 5,488 69,952 42,591 18,378 d11,082 10,977 d 501 3,238 d 1,539 4,467 d 2,719 66,786 820,379 82.050 974.595 00,786 820,379 15,904 54,200

The trade shows a handsome increase this week com pared with last year. The demand, however, is not very brisk, owing to the high rates of freight which prevail at present at that roint. The extremely low rates at which Schuylkill coal is low offered on board vessels for Eastern markets must command a large sale, and greatly extend its consump-

ing Ballroad last year at a lower figure than ever before. a fuel in all her locomotives, including the locomotives for he passenger trains The following quotations are furnished us by Measrs Drexel & Co.; New York exchange..... paræl-lo dis. New York Evening Description of to-day says:

The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The stock market opened very inactive, and rather heavy on some descriptions; but as business proceeded, there was a firmer tone, and prices close 1/2 2/2 per cent. better, and, in some instances, 1/2 1 per cent. The improvement is truceable to the impression, which is quite prevalent, that the delay in the capture of Island No. 10 is purf of the plan of our generals, which probably looks to a simultaneous attack on Memphis by General Buell's rmy. Erle common stock is firm at 97% 2033. The pre-erred is dull at 62252%. Galena is dull at 69259%, owing to the decreasing

earnings.
The most marked improvement is in Cleveland and The most marked improvement is in Cleveland and Toledo, sales taking place since the Board at 48, which is a rally of 1 ½ per cent, from the lowest point. There is a very animated discussion on the probabilities of a dividend by this company, and the sources from which it could be paid. Some profess to believe that the road has earned enough to liquidate the floating debt, which are the source of the place of the plac nss earlied a year ago to \$199,000, and pay a divisored besides.

Illinois ('entral closed at 65% bid, Rock leiand 54%, Michigan Central 56%, New York ('entral 83% 283%).

There is some activity in the bouls of the ('hicago and Northwestern Raifroad. The Firsts sold at 47.24%, the Sinking Funds at 87%. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds are steady at 113% 201%. Michigan ('entral 8 per cents. are lower. per cents, are lower,
Governments are firm and rather better on the Regis-Governments are min and rather botter on the Basis-sered Sixes of 1881, which are freely taken at 94. The Joupons are quoted 94@94%. The 7-30 Treasury notes have sold at J_0 per cent, premium for thousands and χ

or small notes.
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnuti stock is scarce and in good demand. A further rise took place to-day; aleas at 1124; and that bld for more.
After the Board, Missouris railled to 52, Tennessees to 57%.

Money continues in active demand at 6½ 27 伊 cent. on call. We hear of some business at 6 伊 cent. but this is exceptional, with favorite borrowers and on prime securities. ecurities. Cold is dull at 101 g. The weakness in gold is somewhat of a puzzle to the old bankers of the street, soveral of whom look for a decided advance soon. This, of ral of whom look for a decided advance soon. This, of course, must depend upon the demand for export and the renumption of business with the Southern ports. The opinion is very general that no censiderable amount of Southern products will be released before June or July; and, in the meantime, our exports of produce will prove insufficient to pay for our increasing imports.

Exchange on London closed very dull, at 111; all2 for first-class tills.

The Chemical Bank has declared its usual quarterly disidend of six per cent., payable April 1st. vidend of six per cent., payable April 1st.

The Hartford and New Haven Ikaliroad has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 \$\text{P}\$ share, payable on the lat of April.

City of Washington, for Liverpool to-day, take out \$475,000 in specie; the Hammonia, for Southamp ton, \$230,000—making a total of \$705,000. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

March 22, 1862,

Reformed by S. E. Slavmarea, Philadelphia Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Phila & Erie 6s. 86 12 Elmira R Pref. 15 %
1000 do ... 86 12 Elmira R Pref. 15 %
1000 do ... New 97 200 Penna Cp 64... 93 %
100 do ... New 96 %
112 Namerican Ins. 16 %
12 Eank of Namer.122 1000 Pill & Sun 73... 80 1 Cam R Am R. 122 %
12 Eank of Namer.122 2000 do ... 83 %
1000 Penna R. 7 % 1000 Ck A 6s '83... 85 %
12 Enna R. 45 % 2000 Elmira R7s. 307s 74
3 do ... 83 % 1000 Reading 6s '70... 90 %
5 Penna R. 45 % 2000 Elmira R7s. 307s 74
3 do ... 83 % 1000 Reading 6s '70... 90 %
5 Penna R. 45 % 2000 Elmira R7s. 307s 74
3 do ... 85 % 1000 Del Ri Guat bond. 80
100 do ... 10 1000 Del Ri Guat bond. 80
100 do ... 10 1000 Del Ri Guat bond. 80
100 City 6s... New 97 8500 Wilm R 6s... 99 %
35 North Amer Ins. 16 % 600 US Cp 6s '31... 94
4000 Reading 6s '44... 95
SECOND BOARD.
2000 Phila & Erie 6s... 86 100 Consolid's Bank. 20
1000 do ... 86 100 Consolid's Bank. 20
4 Mechanics Bank. 20
2 do ... 20
2 do ... 20
4 Mechanics Bank. 20
2 do ... 20
3 Oou O Se 80
100 US Oonsolid's Bank. 20
4 Mechanics Bank. 20
2 do ... 20
2 do ... 20
2 do ... 20
2 do ... 20
3 do

Philada 6g new. 96% 87% Lehigh Cl & Nav 64% Penna 58. 55% 83% Le Ol & Nav acp 5% Beading B. 21 21% N Penna R. 5% Bead m 6g 1896 78% 96 News and 16g 1896 78% Penna R. 45% Penna R. 45% Penna R. 24m 68 99% Norris Chl prif. 111% 112 Sch Nav Stock. 4% 58ch Nav prf. 10% 113% Sch Nav 6g '82. 64 65 Rimira R. 7% 7% Arch Street. 18

active to-day, the sales being only in a small vay to supply the trade at \$505.25 for superfine, \$5.7% @5.62% for extras, \$5.62% @5.87% for extra family, ad \$6@6.5 bbl for fancy brands, as in quality; at which rates helders generally are free sellers. The receipt are light \$3.25 and better brands and extra sold at \$2.37 % @3.50 Corn Meal remains quiet, and Penusylvania Meal is nominally held at \$2.75 49 lbl, without sales. nominally held at \$2.75 4P lbb, without sales.

WHERT—There is very little doing for the want of stock, and only about 2,500 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red sold at 132@134c, as in quality, with small receipts and sales. Bye continues in demand, and with small sales of Pennsylvania at 70@70%c, in store. Corn is in fair request, but about 5,000 bushels yellow sold at 54c, afloat, and 53c, in store; 5,000 bushels prime white, to arrive, afloat, soil at 60c. Outs we firm, and 5,000 bushels Pennsylvania in store, brought 36c for 32 bs. Barley is quiet.

Biers,—There is very little Querciton offering, and 1st No. 1 is in steady demand at \$33.50.

Cotton.—The market continues dull and irregular, with little or nothing doing in the way of sales.

Grockriss And Provisions.—There is no alteration, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, There is no alteration, GROCKRIES AND PROVISIONS,—There is no alteration, and a moderate business to note in the way of sales.

Skeps.—The market is active, and about 1,100 bus Cloverseed found buyers at \$525.25 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ but, part from second hands, at which latter rate prime is now held. No change in Timothy or Fluxeed.

Whisky is unsatied and lower, and 250 bbls Ohio sold at 25 \(\text{M} \) c. Prudge is held at 24c, and dull.

tensive stocks of these beautiful albums, is that offered by Messrs. William S. & Alfred Martion, No. 606 Chestnut street, whose advertisement appears in another column of The Press this morning. Mesers. Martien are not only among the largest manufacturers of photograph albums, but they have wrought a wholesome reform in prices, as the reader will observe from their printed rates. Their present stock embraces every variety, from the extension and pocket albums, at 75 cents, to the imperial quarto, in Turkey antique, with elegant clasp, at \$14. A very popular style is their oblong quarto, arranged for one hundred portraits, at the moderate price of \$8.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.—
As the Croton Falls train on the Harlem Railroad going north, on Tuesday evening last, was leaving Morrisania station, and before it had got under too rapid motion to he readily controlled, the engineer discovered the Albany mail train coming down on the other track, and saw that everything was wrong, for the rear end of the last car had sawing around upon the up track, and was swinging about fearfully. Both trains whistled vigorously for the brakes, and were brought to a stand only a few rods apart, when it was found that one of the hind truck axless was broken, and that fortunately the truck had swing in upon the other track instead of down the swung in upon the other track instead of down the bank on the other side. No one was burt.