FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. From Fortress Monroe we learn of a reconnois sance of our forces to Big Bethel, and its occupation yesterday morning-the rebels, about 1,500 in number, beating a basty retreat. It was at Big Bethel that our gallant Greble, and the much-lamented Winthrop, each yielded up his life; and hence, although the place is ours now by right of victory, there are many sad associations connected with

its name and history. The telegraphic despatch from Fortress Monroe informs us that the steamer Merrimac is hourly expected to make her appearance in Hampton Roads. Ample preparations have been made by our commanders there to give the rebel craft a warm reception. Deserters from the rebel army state that the crew of the Merrimac has been shipped, an additional armament has been placed on board, and everything put in readiness to run out at the first favorable opportunity. In the event of the Merrimac again attacking our fleet, we venture to predict that she will either be sunk or captured-and we claim no extraordinary sagacity in making such pre-

diction. In response to a query, Mr. Sanford, the telegraph censor at Washington, states that it is both foolish and wrong to give publicity to any fact respecting the preparations, being made or already made, either by land or sea, to oppose the enemy. The reply has special reference to the publication of descriptions of gunboats, batteries, and improved projectiles; and, it is to be hoped, will correct an evil referred to by a correspondent of The Press à few days since.

The detailed account of the battle at Winchester which we publish to-day is succinct, clear, and we believe reliable. The coolness and sagacity of General Shields, who, although wounded and placed hors du combat, continued to issue the orders which finally gave us victory, cannot be praised too highly.

We have intelligence from Island No. 10 up to two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. A reconnoissance of the Kentucky shore had been made on the previous night, when six prisoners, belonging a Democratic newspaper man that Douglas to a Tennessor cavalry regiment, were taken. They despised, it was this same BARR. He belonged report that there are 15,000 rebels at Island No. 10, under command of Bragg. No further details | GLAS, but were always found wanting in the of the bombardment are given. I

Commodore Porter's mortar fleet sailed from Ship Island for the Southwest Pass on the 14th instant. Commodore Farragut's gunboat fleet, which is to co-operate with Commodore Porter, left on the 17th for the same place.

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge, now in Nashville, writes to Washington that Hon. Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President, and the Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, are both strong Union men, and that they will co-operate with Governor Johnson in putting the State machinery in operation.

A readable letter from Nashville, written by our special correspondent at that point, is published upon our first page. The account of Governor Johnson's interview with the Nashville editors and readers that Mr. Mooniffan was only a thirdof Parson Brownlow's arrival in the city are the most prominent topics referred to.

Congress Yesterday. SENATE. - The joint resolution for the aid of the States inaugurating emancipation was advocated at length by Mr. Henderson, of Missouri. The naval appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Hale, of Bann. Probably the General has ceased his New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment to appropriate \$783,294 to complete the Stevens battery. Mr. Sherman moved, as a further amendment, that the payment by the United States of the cost of completing the battery be contirgent on its success, which should be decided by the President.

House.-The tax bill constituted the entire business of the session. The general principles influencing the Committee of Ways and Means in its passage were explained by Mr. Hooper. An amendment, taxing anthracite coal 15 cents per ton, and bituminous i cent per bushel, was agreed to; likewise, an amendment exempting alaic redoil acid and burning fluid. The House then adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE .- The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Military Academy, to be located near ral appropriation bill was passed. The bill to in-

corporate the Delaware Steam tug and Transportation Company was passed. The bill to reorganize the Congressional districts of the State was passed. House.-A petition from real estate owners in Philadelphia was presented, asking the passage of a law prohibiting the collection of gas bills from | prejudice and hatred which have been enkinlandlords. The act relative to mineral lands, being the special order, was taken up and passed. THE BRAVERY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS

engaged in the late battle at Winchester is amply shown by the sad record of their fearful from the following extract from one of its losses. Though but small portions of the 84th articles on "the war:" and 110th regiments were present, the number of wounded in each of them was larger than in any full regiment on the ground. A correspondent of the Herald, in describing the

"The loss on our side was heaviest in the Eightyfourth Pennsylvania Re thent. Of the fire com-panies of three hundre then, in all engaged, they lost Col. Murray, as dashing and brave an officer as ever drew a sword; one captain, one lieutenant twenty-three privates and non-commissioned offi twenty-three privates and non-communes killed, and sixty-three wounded.

We rejoice to notice that the official state ment reports a smaller number of killed and wounded among this devoted band of heroes, but it still records a frightful loss, and proves but too painfully that they lavishly poured out their blood in defence of their holy

When coming generations read the history

of this third great war of the Republic, which is fought for the Union and integrity of the nation, as the first two were fought to achieve and maintain its independence, it will be fully shown that our sons were not laggards in hastening to rally round their cherished banner, and that in the field they were ever ready to sustain the honor of their noble Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Line is a still more important portion of the Federal army now than it was in the days of the Revolution, or in the war with Mexico. In all the privations, trials, and perils of our brave sons, our whole loyal population feel the most intense interest. Though the latter cannot, in person, share the sufferings and dangers of the former, their hearts and sympathies are with them in all their long marches, exposures, and terrific struggles, rejoicing over their triumphs, mourning over their losses, and regretting their hardships, as sincerely and deeply as if the closest ties of consanguinity welded them together in one great

THE Secession journals of the South, and the Secession sympathizers of the North, delight in making loud protestations of their devotion to the cause of civil liberty, and in bitterly denouncing the confinement of a few real and suspected traitors in Fort Warren. They have nothing to say, however, of the frequent repetition of such announcements in the Southern journals as is contained in the following extract from the Norfolk Day Book: "No less than seventy seven citizens of Loudoun county were sent to Richmond on Thursday last, and confined in prison on the charge of being distingulate the South."

Disloyalty to a great and noble Government is in their eyes no crime, but opposition to the most criminal conspiracy that ever disgraced the human race is deemed an offence worthy of terrible punishment.

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, Mr. Senator Henderson, of Missouri, delivered a great tion in future entirely to Western Tennessee, speech on the prevailing question of the day.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. His address will create attention because of its ability and boldness. Mr. HENDERSON is a Douglas Democrat, of the strictest school, and was devoted to the great statesman and his principles. He takes high ground, and sets an example to those public men who hesitate as to the true path, and who seek to embarrass the Administration, while claiming to be true believers in the Democratic creed. We honor Mr. HENDERSON for his timely words of warn-

ing and counsel. ISLAND No. 10 has not yet been taken; but | dual extinction of slavery, by consent of the the efforts to obtain possession of it are still several States, favors it. The tendency of continued, and will, no doubt, be ultimately events in the great Commonwealth he reprecrowned with success. The enemy are re- sents has so strikingly indicated the probabiliported to have a large number of men station- ty of an extinction of the "peculiar institued there, and an abundance of provisions. tion" within its borders, that its sensible They boast, too, that their communication slaveholders will be disposed to hail any meawith the South cannot be interrupted, and that sure that will assist them in disposing of their to do so.

THE PITTSBURG Morning Post is one of the The Relative Strength of the Loyal and curiosities of newspaper literature. Its politics are as bizarre as its English. Affecting independence, it is one of the most servile of Those who doubt the power of the Federal Government to subdue the traitors in arms the cchoes of treason. Latterly it seems to against it, are apt to forget the relative strength and resources of the loyal and dishave suffered under the affliction of being loyal States. The following table shows the exclusively edited by Mr. BARR, who, unable whole free population of the Union, in 1850 to procure assistance from sensible men, atand in 1860, and the increase in ten years: tempts, in despair, to run his own machine. He is particularly exercised at what he regards an assumption, on the part of The Press, in attempting to be a representative of the principles of Stephen A. Douglas, and in a late number tries to point his denunciation of this assumption by classing the editor of this

journal with the Hon. John Hickman, both of

whom, he asserts, used and abused the confi-

dence of the lamented Senator from Illinois.

Now, if there is anything patent and public, it is

he fact that at no time has John Hickman pre-

tended to be the advocate, political or person-

al, of Stephen A. Douglas. But this poor,

blatant BARR ignores plain history for the

part of his charge which refers to the editor

of THE PRESS. We can only say for our-

selves, that, without pretending to be the cham-

assuming at any time to speak the sentiments

from the period when he took up arms against

those proscriptions and treacheries of JAMES

BUCHANAN which produced and precipitated

this bloody civil war, during which we did not

enjoy his entire confidence. Our relations

were those of intimate friendship, and even

when we differed in regard to details, such

differences were sunk in the common object

of destroying a domestic despotism unparal-

leled in our annals. The Post, with its facile

and agile newspaper acrobatics, affected Dou-

glasism while seeking place at the hands of Bu-

CHANAN, and even when that wretched man had

become a stench in the public nostrils, its edi-

tor coolly renominated him for the Presidency.

One day abusing and the next day flattering

him, it was a Lecompton and anti-Lecompton

paper by turns, precisely as Mr. BARR's

chances for the Pittsburg Post Office improved

or grew slim. When the great revolt of the

Democracy against the outrageous conduct of

the Administration in Kansas extended to

Pittsburg, the brave men in that city who

spoke out against this conduct received no

help from BARR. He was silent and afraid to

take sides with them, though personally pre-

tending to approve their course. If there was

to the class who professed friendship to Dov-

to attacks upon the supporters of the Adminis

On Monday last Mr. BARR dedicated a

column to personal abuse of the Hon. J. K.

MOORHEAD, one of the Representatives in

Congress from Allegheny county, and told his

this new estimate of his character.

friend in the next number of the Post

armies. Nearly every important camp con-tains one or more of these "journals of civili-

zation." As soon as our troops gain posses

sion of important towns or cities, loyal editors

at once assume the control of the establish-

ments which have heretofore disseminated

treason; and incidentally no little good may

thus be accomplished by cooling the fires of

dled in the "Southern heart." The Newbern.

(N. C.) Progress, under the management of

Union editors, is now doing much more good

than it did harm under its Secession proprie-

tors. The spirit of its editorials may be seen

"As the European Powers have utterly refused to recognize the Southern Confederacy of demagogues,

recognize the Southern Confederacy of demagogues, and thus shut off all hope of foreign assistance, the rebel cause is brought to the verge of dissolution. As the Federal armies advance, the honest portion of Southern yelomanny see whereigh the strength lies, and the exposure of the sophistry and falsehoed uttered by the charlatan who aspires to lead them on in rebellion against the best Government the world ever saw. They also see that the Federal religious are accounted to recognize the sealest and the sealest contract of the sealest sealest and the sealest sealest

ral soldiers are not given to rapine and needless shedding of blood. These are arguments that are hard to be denied. Their men who are taken pri-

soners are treated with great lenity.

"Another prominent and noteworthy fact is,
U. S. Treasury notes are, and have been for a long

time, selling for thirty per cent. premium throughout the Confederacy. If the rebels are so confi

out the Confederacy. If the rebels are so confident of success, why does not their own money directlate in preference? It cannot be for want of

shin-plasters, for the Southern States are as full of them as Egypt was of locusts. Coming events east their shadows before, and it is this fact that in-

duces them thus to acknowledge the more stable

duces them thus to acknowledge the more stable currency of the Union.

"The Federal Government proposes to deal justly and uprightly with all. It simply asks the misguided men who have been cajoled and threatened into taking up arms to lay them down, return to their loyalty, and enjoy the protection of a Government that is able and competent to perform all it undertakes. While the instinguous and such traits

to undertakes; while the instigators and arch trai-tors who have inaugurated this reign of terror sink into gloom and obscurity, pay the penalty of their perfidy, and fall into traitors' graves, unwept, un-knelled, unmourned, and unsung."

At Nashville, Tennessee, too, several news.

papers are now published, which, if not as

earnestly and enthusiastically devoted to the

Union as the loyal journals of the North, are,

at least, no longer used to disseminate treason-

able doctrines. Incidentally they furnish

much information which will enlighten and im-

prove their readers. The old story of the

Paris Moniteur is being re-enacted on a new

theatre, and the same types which were lately

used to fulminate fearful denunciations of the

Union armies, serve, under the new regime, to

calm unreasonable fears, and to expose the

folly, wickedness, and weakness of the rebel-

Tuscumbia, on the Memphis and Charleston

corner of Tennessee, it is supposed that Gen

Sidney Johnston will resist our forces. Thus

the Southwestern troops of the enemy are

divided into two corps, and BEAUREGARD,

being separated from the Southeastern basis

of operations, will probably direct his atten-

It is reported that Hon. WILLIAM H. POLK,

of Tennessee, a brother of ex-President Polk.

and the opponent of Isham Harris in the late

election for Governor in that State, is now in

Nashville, anxious to assist Hon. Andrew

Johnson in re-establishing the national au-

SENATOR HENDERSON, from Missouri, in

stead of opposing the proposition recently

made by Mr. Lincoln in relation to the gra-

thority.

rious to their interests.

SINCE OUR ARMIES have seized Decatur and

tration and the Government.

of Mr. Douglas, there was not a moment

FREE POPULATION OF THE NON-SECRIDING STATES, 1850 AND 1860, WITH THE INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.
 Missouri
 594,622
 1,658,352

 Michigan
 397,644
 749,112

 Minnesota
 6,077
 102,022

 New Hampshire
 317,976
 326,072

 New Jersey
 499,319
 672,031

 New Vork
 3,097,394
 3,887,642

 Ohio
 1,980,393
 9,330,861

 Oregon
 13,24
 52,464

 Pennss Ivania
 2,311,786
 2,906,370

 Rhode Island
 147,545
 174,621

 Vermont
 314,120
 315,116

 Wisconsin
 305,391
 775,873

 Territories
 120,4001
 291,987
 the purpose of giving efficiency to that pion of any man in these columns, and without Territories.... 120,001 Western Virginia..... 299,133 15,822,045 22,245,644 6,423,599

Disloyal States.

FREE POPULATION OF SECEDING STATES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850 AND 1860. 1850. 428,779

1860. Increase 529,164 324,323 78,630 595,097 376,013 354,659 661,586 301,271 834,053 420,651 755,000
 Alabama
 425,779

 Arkansas
 162,797

 Florida
 48,135

 Georgia
 524,503

 Louisiana
 279,953

 Mississippi
 296,648

 North Carolina
 550,491

 South Carolina
 283,523

 Tennessee
 762,258

 Texas
 154,431

 Eastern Virginia
 650,000
 Total whites...... 4,165,518 5,231,447 Slaves...... 3,204,313 3,952,801 7,369,831 9,184,248 1,814,417 Loyal States......15,822.045 22,245,644 Seceding States......4,165,518 5,231,447 6,423,599 1,065,929 Total whites......19,987,563 27,477,090 7,489,528

Thus it appears that the loyal States contain 22,245,644, and that their increase of population from 1850 to 1860 was 6,423,599, or more than the entire free population of the seceding States, which only amounted to 5,231,447. Not only is the sea coast of the latter securely blockaded, but large portions of their territory are actually in our possession, and the districts we hold in Eastern Virginia, in North Carolina, in Florida, in Arkansas. and in Tennessee, no doubt, contain nearly several hundred thousand of their population, so that there are not more than 5,000,000 of white inhabitants in the whole district now

under the partial control of the conspirators. hour of trial, and he is now prominent Of these, there are many whose sympathies among those who seek to degrade his meare with the Union, and who would much mory by abuse of his most intimate and confidential friends. Like the Erie Observer. rather see it restored than destroyed. Assuming that but one-fifth (which is certainly a which seems to delight in attempts to dissmall proportion) are secretly opposed to the honor Devenas, the Post torgets the dying conspiracy, there would be left but 4,000,000 admonition of the illustrious patriot, that in in the disloyal States out of a total free poputhis war there are but two classes, those who lation of 27,477,091, to sympathize with and are for and those who are against the country, support the rebellion. and devotes itself with persevering malignity

The immense superiority of the loyalists not only in numbers, but in wealth, in arts, in the abundance of their supplies, and in their complete maritime ascendency, must inevitable secure the triumph of the Union forces, if the war is resolutely and vigorously prosecuted, and the authorities cheerfully sustained by the American neople.

rate man, with other sneers at his capacity To put an army of six hundred thousand and position in the House of Representatives. nen in the field requires but one man out of It is not for us to decide upon the reasons for thirty-seven of our free population, leaving this change of opinion, but we think it will be thirty-six to devote themselves to peaceful easy to find in the columns of the Post a pursuits to maintain him and themselves. To hundred paragraphs eulogistic of General raise a rebel army of equal size would require MOORHEAD, written or fathered by this very the enlistment of one man out of every seven of the disloyal population of the seceded subsidies to the Post, which may account for more than six hundred thousand men among MOORHEAD requires no championship at our them capable of performing military duty, hands. He is a faithful, practical, and indewhile it is certain that they could not long fatigable public servant, beloved by all who sustain them in the field. Their army is know him, and wielding in Washington an frequently estimated at four hundred thousand influence as extensive as it is deserved. It is men. If this calculation is correct, an idea of probable that, when he returns home, this man the terrible exertions they must have made to BARR will make a private explanation, and organize it may be formed from the simple tell him that he attacked him only in joke, fact that an equally general turn-out, of the and, in order to vindicate his assinine title, will population of the loyal States, would have print a badly written compliment of his former ormed an army of more than 2,000,000 men! We have not referred, in this calculation, to LOYAL NEWSPAPERS spring up as rapidly as the slaves of the seceded States, who number 3,952,801. They doubtless form, in some ren:ushrooms at all points occupied by our

spects, an element of strength to the rebellion, and, in others, a terrible element of insecurity and weakness. Many of them are kept at work in raising supplies for the Southern army and population, and in erecting fortifications; but as the markets for all their profitable productions are closed, there can be out little pecuniary advantage derived from their labors. They must be fed and clothed; and their earnings, under present circumstances, cannot amount to much more than the cost of their maintenance. They cannot be relied on as supporters of the rebellion. Thousands among them are ever ready to betray its leaders, and eagerly seeking opportunities to escape from bondage. As our armies advance, they necessarily are of less military benefit to the enemy than to the Union troops. If the war is protracted much longer, it will probably be found that they will do quite as much to promote the triumph of the Government as to sustain the conspirators who propose to erect a new nation whose chief basis is to consist of

heir perpetual debasement.

Scarcity of Southern Recruits. There are many indications that a large portion of the people of the South are becoming heartily sick and tired of the rebellion. and disposed to abandon the foolish and wicked task of achieving "Southern Independence" as a hopeless enterprise. Deertions from the rebel army to our lines are daily increasing in number. After the late battle n Arkansas it is reported that a whole regiment dispersed and returned to their homes. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing to that paper from Richmond, Virginia, says:

"Shall the cause fail because Mr. Davis is incompetent? The people of the Confederacy must answer this plain question at once, or they are lost. Tennessee, under Sidney Johnston. is likely to be lost. Mr. Davis retains him. Van Dorn writes that Missouri must be abandoned unless the claims that Missouri must be abandoned unless the claims of Price are recognized. Mr. Davis will not send in his nomination. A change in the Cabinet is demanded instantly, to restore public confidence. Mr. Davis is metionless as a clod. Buell's proclamation to the people of Nashvulle has disposed the young men, already dissatisfied with Johnston, to lay down their arms, and payed the way to the campaign of invasion in the Mississippi valley. Mr. Davis remains as cold as ice. The people must know, and feel, and be felt. The Government must be made to move."

While a portion of the young men in the Secession ranks are thus disposed to "lay down their arms," it is evident that there are few in the South who are disposed to enter the Confederate service. This fact is proven by the frequent resorts to drafts of which we hear, by the large sums offered for substitutes, and by the large bounties for new recruits. A rebel handbill found posted up in Newbern, North Carolina, now lying before

Railroad, they have entirely destroyed railroad communication between the Southeastern and us, reads as follows: Southwestern divisions of the rebel army, un-"RECRUITS FOR THE WAR! "I am authorized by the Governor to raise a company for the war. Each man enlisted is entitled to one hundred dollars bounty money—fifty dollars by the State and fifty by the Confederate States. I will pay each enlisted man fifty dollars, the amount due by the State, as soon as enlisted and passed by the surgeon. Fifty dollars due by the Confederate States will be paid as soon as the company is formed and mustered into service. less they resort to a circuitous route via Mobile. Our lines now virtually extend through the whole breadth of Middle Tennessee into Northern Alabama. One of the latest proclamations issued by Beauregard was dated at Corinth, Mississippi, which is situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, a pany is formed and mustered into service.

"North Carolina soil is invaded by the foe! I appeal to you as North Carolinians to come forward and organize, and be prepared for action.

"J. M. F. Habrison. short distance west of Tuscumbia. It is probable that he will attempt to erect fortifications in that vicinity. At Chattanooga, another point on the same road, at the southeast "NEWBERN, March 5, 1862."

> After General Schenck's arrival at Cumberland. one of his first decisions, says a correspondent of an Ohio paper, was very characteristic. A Secesh colonel had sold his negro to the Confederate Government, taking pay, of course, in scrip. The negro, employed in fortifications, managed to escape to Cumberland, where he spread himself consideably. A constable and wishing to turn a penny, had the negro thrown into prison as an escaped slave. General Schenck, hearing the facts, sent for the parties. "By what right," he asked of the constable, "do you hold this man in prison?"

"As a fugitive from service." "Don't you know that he escaped from service of the rebels?" "Yes; but we have a law in Maryland that covers the case, General." "And I have a law upon which it can be decided. Col. Porter, set that negro at large, and put this constable in his place."
The astonished snapper-up of trifles was marched off to the cell lately occupied by his proposed victim. After being detained there precisely the same number of days he had imprisoned the poor darkey, he was set at large, fully impressed with the belief that your grim-visaged General was not to be trifled with.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS -From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, we have Punch and the Illus. trated London News of the 15th. The latter has they can retreat in safety whenever they chose slaves, as a relief rather than as an act inju- a supplement of two full-page Canadian scenes, printed in colors.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The caucus or consultation of the Demo

cratic members of Congress, on Tuesday eve-

Washington, March 27, 1862.

ning, at the residence of Representative Engish, of Connecticut, excites considerable discussion in political circles. That there are many patriotic men who call themselves De mocrats in the Senate and House cannot be denied, but that the effect, if not the design. of a reorganization of the Democratic party, will be to place in prominent positions the leaders who secretly sympathize with the Secessionists, is equally clear to my mind. We have only to peruse the political events of the last year to be abundantly satisfied on this point. Wherever a Union party has been formed in any State—for instance, in Ohio and New York-it has been opposed and ridiculed by so-called Democratic leaders, and up to the period preceding the fall of Sumpter these partisans persisted in asserting that the war was unjust and cruel, and that the real offenders were not the traitors in arms against the Government. The resolutions adopted by the exclusive organizations headed by these men in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and latterly in Rhode Island, have charged upon the friends of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln opinions and purposes never entertained by them, and have contemplated such a compromise with the public enemy as would gradually bring back the chiefs of the rebellion, and leave us with no remedy for past aggressions and present evils upon the conclusion of the war. Assuming to credit President Lincom with good intentions, these men have opposed the remedy suggested in his special message and all other measures which he has deemed necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war. I cannot now name a so-called Democratic paper that is not filled with bitter calumnies upon the Administration and its supporters, or else with tame and half-hearted reproaches of the rebels. There are exceptions in the Southern States among the journals that supported Douglas-such as the St. Louis Republican and Louisville Democrat. But it must not be forgotten that these papers, unlike the prints referred to in the free States, have seen and felt the atrocities of Breckinridge and his followers, and can never hereafter co-operate with those who sustained that recreant son of Kentucky in 1860, and who still secretly sympathize with him. The difficult part of the programme now in process of preparation at this point will be to induce patriotic Southern men to join hands with the old office-holders of James Buchanan and the old enemies of Stephen A. Douglas. On the other hand, we must not deny to ourselves that this project will possess certain advantages. If they can manage to divide the true men of the United States, Republicans and Ioyal Democrats, and then impress the people with hostility to the war-tax, and misrepresent the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln, they will probably be able to carry the next National House of Representatives, and thus lay the foundations for such a reconstruction of the Government as will firmly re-establish in power all those influences which sustained Buchanan and supported Breckinridge. Should this arrangement prosper, it would be an easy thing to send Buchanan himself from Lancaster county to the next National Legislature: to elect Charles O'Conor, of New York, to the same body; Wm. B. Reed from Philadelphia. and Jesse D. Bright from Indiana; for, bear in mind that nearly all the thorough and heart-warm Democrats have been ruled out of the Democratic organization, leaving its destinies almost exclusively in the hands of the authors of the country's ruin. In any such combination as is sought to be made effective under the name of the Democratic party, such men as Josepk A. Wright, David Tod of Ohio, Wm. F. Packer of Pennsylvania, Daniel S. Dickinson of New

safely be confided the administration of the Government in this perilous historical epoch, and not a moment should be lost in taking such steps as this great emergency requires at our " THE CHINA."-The new mail steamer China. which left Ireland (Queenstown) on the 16th, and arrived at New York on Wednesday, accomplished the voyage-her first, too-some hours under ten days. This rapidity has given us the English pictorials, from S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, unusually early. The Illustrated News of the World, March 15th, gives a fine steel portrait of Viscount Grosvenor, and the Illustrated London News, besides several Canadian engravings in the body of the paper, has a supplement containing two original pictures printed in colors-viz: One bec and British Troops on the March in Canada.

supporting this scheme. Delusive platforms

will be erected. Some of them will be nomi-

nated for lucrative offices, and others will be

stimulated to take sides by the most absurd

and exaggerated misrepresentations of the Re-

publicans. These arrangements and manœu-

vres of the crafty politicians who call them-

selves Democrats, come in good time to ad-

The dog, in this last, is worthy of Landseer. LARGE SALE OF CARPETING, MATTINGS, STOCK OF A CITY DEALER, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large and attractive assortment of 300 pieces English velvet, superior tapestry Brussels, superfine ingrain, Venetian, hemp, and list carpetings, and white and red checkered Canton mattings; also, stock of a city dealer declining business, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE TO DAY .- Messre Birch & Son will sell by auction this morning, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 914 Chestnut street, a large assortment of new and second-hand house

Public Amusements. The benefit of Miss Agnes Grey, the leading lady of he Walnut-street Theatre, will take place to-night, when a sterling bill will be offered, the beneficiary ap pearing to advantage in both pieces. Miss Grey is one of the most assidnous and ambitious ladies in her profession She is enthusiastic in her love for her art, and, as she is are warranted in their most sanguine anticipations of her more aniable and prudent, public lady in our city. The Arch-street Theatre company will be distribute wherein Lionel Lynz will be played by Frank Lawlor. we presume that he will make an acceptable actor in Philadelphia. John Draw will play Henry Done, and John Gilbert revive his wonderful impersonation Coddle. The other parts will be well sustained, and all A good series of stereopticon views are being exhibited The last reading of Mr. Murdoch will take place totorrow night at Concert Hall. JOHN S. CLARKE, the comedian of the continent, will gening can belong to any single locality. Clarks emphatihis first laugh, and made one by one his best rendition

before our townsmen. Latterly, while playing elsewhere and always with immense success, his family have among us. He goes to Europe in the course of a month His main object, however, is the study of the French characters, and degrees, and to be not a mere local come CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin still attracts large audiences, and although many of the best performers have been withdrawn for others less capable and effective, the piece is still acceptable, and may be maintained for another week. Mr. Ryner's par of Phineas Fletcher has found a more acceptable impe constion in Mr. Charles M. Lewis. Mark. formerly has much degenerated at the hands of a Mr. Carr. M. Studies will resensat George Harris to night. He is one of the most individual and impressive actors is Philadelphia. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will soon b

GATHERING OF THE CLANS. - On Monday eve under the united auspices of the St. Andrew's and seven other Scottish societies, an union Scottish concert will be given, at Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of the Volunteer Befreshment Saloons. Mr. Daniel McIntyre will conduct, and Mr. M. H. Cross preside at the plano. Mrs. McDoneld and little Maggie McDonald, of New York, with Mrs. Davis of this city, will sing-as also eight gentlemen. With few exceptions, the songe selected are Scottish—with a pleasant preponderance of the comic element. The final piece ("The Star-Spangled") Banner") will be well-chorused, for the audionce are requested to join in the chorus. The price of admission has been prudently putlow, and the hell will certainly be

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

New York, March 27.—Private advices, dated London, 15th inst., state that Cyrus W. Field, and other gentlemen and capitalists, interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable enterprise, were to mast Lord Palmeraton on the List, and there were prospects of a satisfactory issue of the negotiations with the British Government.

In regard to raising the necessary capital to secure the proposed new cable there was also every encouragment. Mr. Field confidently expected to return to New York at an early day with assurances of the earnest co-operation of the British Government in the great work.

FROM WASHINGTON. INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE. Members of Congress Co-operating with Go-

vernor Johnson. THE WORK OF CONCILIATION PROGRESSING. THE CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH. EXPLANATION OF ITS OBJECT AND TRUI CHARACTER.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1862. Tax Bill-The Tax on Coal. The House was engaged nearly all day in discussi offered by Mr. Noble, of Ohio, taxing anthracite 25 cents per ton, and bltuminous one-half cent per bushel. This was lost after an animated debate. The second endment, offered by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, taxing anthracita fifteen cents per ton, and bituminous one-eighth cent per bushel, was adopted But subsequently an amendment was adopted providing that this tax should

not be collected until the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain. The 73d section of the bill, on which the House is engaged, contains a long list of taxable articles, and promises to lead to a long debate. Mr. Hoopen, in debate to day, relieved Mr. STHYENS, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, from the charge made by circulars floating about, that he had omitted to tax the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania hy stating that this amission was made by a subommittee, without the knowledge of Mr. Stevens.

The Bombardment at Island No. 10. That earnest inquiry concerning operations at Island o. 10, which existed some days since, has nearly ceased under the conviction that time is required to reduce that important stronghold of the rebels. The gunboats labor under the disability of swift and narrow currents at that oint, which prevents circular movement and firing, as at Port Royal. The rebels, too, may have "bomb. proofs" behind their batteries, which, for the presen give them measurable protection. As the Federal troop are in strength below, on either side of the river, it can ot hold out long, even if it should not be determined to bring matters to a close by combined land and water on

Refunding Duties on Fire-Arms. Mr. PEARCE, from the Finance Committee in the Sene to-day, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund and remit the duties and imposi on all arms imported into the United States on account of any State, for which contracts were made prior to the first of January, 1862-provided that the Secretary shall have satisfactory proofs exhibited to him that the said arms were actually purchased in a foreign account of any State, and that the price paid for the same hy the State was only the first cost and the usus and customary charges attending the purchase and importation of the same exclusive of duty. To Remove all Disqualification in Car rving the Mails.

the Senate to-day, reported a bill, "that from and after its passage, no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails, and all acts and parts of acts, establishing such disqualification cluding especially the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1825, are repealed. Testing Ships and Floating Batteries. The joint resolution of the House, authorizing the Se

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on Post Offices,

retary of the Navy to expend a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of testing plans and maerials for rendering ships and floating batteries invul nerable, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs Metropolitan Police. A lengthy bill, defining and regulating the duties of

the present system. Order of the Provost Marshal. The provest marshal has issued an order that no lique and bridges of this district, excepting on a pass signed he

the metropolitan police of this District, has been intro

a general officer, stating the purpose for which it is deened, and quantity and description Release of State Prisoners The following prisoners were discharged to-day by the mmission relating to State prisoners: JOHN F. C. OFFUT, NOBLE B. MEANS, MOSES P. DO-NELSON, and WM. L. FISHER, on their taking the oath

of allegiance. John A. Marshall, WM. F. Moone, WM. J. Pleece. Bushnon W. Baylies, and Thomas E. Poole, were lischarged on giving their written parola to re vernment of the United States. Confirmations.

The Sanate to-day confirmed the nomination of Lawr ELY, of California, as Consul at Acapulco, and that of York, and the thousands who agree with them. would indignantly refuse to participate. In H. JONES BRUOKE, of Pennsylvania, to be comry of subsistence, with the rank of captain fact, these men have already enrolled them-G. B. WHASTON WAS recommitted, and MATTHEW selves in the great party of the Union. It is PLASKETH was recommitted for further consid very true that all sorts of allurements will be Tennessee Movements. offered to seduce honest men into the trap of

The Hon, EMERSON ETHERIDGE has written a letter from Nashville, stating that the Hon. Wv. H. Por v. s. brother of the late President Polk is in that city, and that the Hon. W. B. STOKES is shortly expected. They ere both strong Union men, and will co-operate with Governor Joursony in putting the State machinery int operation. Our national currency is as good there as in New York, while Confederate inotes co cents on the dollar. The proposals of conciliation are

The Army Hospitals. monish and instruct those to whom alone can The transfer of the sick from the camps, consequent upon the move of the army, has filled the hospitals of the District to repletion, while many convalescents, capuble of bearing removal to Philadelphia without injury, have been sent to hospitals provided for them in sick and wounded of the army under treatment in this commodations in different parts of the city, and the large mporary hospitals on Judiciary Square and at Meridian Hill are about to be thrown open for the reception of patients. Able medical officers are employed, and no-thing is left undone to promote the comfort and cure of the sick. Among the most experienced and able of th medical officers is Dr. E. H. ABADIE, of the regular army, who has instituted the two largest hospitals in the District, and now has under his direction over five hun-

> The Censorship of the Telegraph. The attempts that are made to connect the present censorship of the telegraph with the censorship lately reported upon by a committee of Congress, renders it proper to state that the censorship of the telegraph was possession of the telegraph, and a military supervision of telegrams throughout the United States substituted The duty of the supervisor is to prevent the transmission ontemplated movements of the armies of the United of a military character that ought to be concealed from he enemy. In all that relates to political or private affairs the telegraph is as completely unrestricted as it was

Military Items. Parties of recruits to fill up complements of regiment are constantly arriving here, and are at once transferred to their proper commands. There has been latterly a

officeable improvement in the appearance of the men over that of those that first reached us. Our armies have more of the mental and moral material, more of capability and resource, than any that have heretofore existed in the world's history. Major Russell, paymaster of the marine corps, is erving upon Gen. McCLELLAN's stuff. Department of Agriculture.

The Committee on Patents, of the Senate, reported ack a bill, to-day, establishing a new Department of Agriculture. It differs in many respects from the House bill. It provides the office of Commission of Agriculture, and constitutes four bureaus, viz: A Bureau of Science and Practice of Agriculture, of Natural History connected with Agriculture, of Agricultural Chemistry, and of Agricultural Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce, and Statistics. The Commissioner is required to preserv ondence; by practical and scientific experiments; by e collection of statistics, by the test of cultivat acclimation of plants, and by their propagation. ust report annually upon: 1st. The transact several bureaus of the Department. 2d. An account of the condition and progress of agriculture throughout th country. 3d. Essays upon agricultural subjects. 4th. An account of receipts and disbursements of the Depart

Miscellaneous. Numerous applications have recently been made for patents for improvements in the manner of coating vesels with iron and also for war projectiles The inventive genius of the country seems of late to be additionally stimulated in the agricultural and petrolemm oil departments, various means of using the latter naving been presented for letters-patent.

The causes which prevented the safe conveyance of the Jefferson City to Tuscumbia, Alabama, having been retion of the full service. The bill to secure to the officers and men actually of

ployed in the Western Department or Department of Missouri their pay, bounty, and pensions, is now The State Department announces the receipt of official otice from M. BOTZARIS, the Secretary of the Navy of Greece, of the blockade of all the shores of the Guif of Argolis, between the anchorage of Astros (not inclusive) and the Bay of Veurlia, inclusive, this being the coast

From New Orleans, via Nashville. TWO POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP AT NEW ORLEANS.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Nashville Patriot, of th

21st instant, contains the following: The New Orleans Crescent, of the 10th, says that two powder mills on the opposite side of the river were blown up yesterday, and five of the workmen killed. The loss of property is principally in the machinery, as only about 3,000 pounds of powder were on hand at the time.

A letter from Huntsville to the Picayune, of the 12th natural after giving an account of operation to the fall of Fort Donelson, says that the Provisional Government of Kentucky is with Crittenden's brigade. the capital of Rentucky being now located in a Sibley tent near the headquarters of that general.

From the Tennessee River. Cuicago, March 27 .- A special desputch to the Times says that a steamer has arrived at Cairo from the Tennessee river, with a number of prisoners taken near

Pittoburg, Tonnessee.

A gentleman, who has been for some time connected with the Mobile and Ohio Bailroad, arrived to-day, reports that Generals Cheatham and Polk have left Humanian and Polk have l holdt with their forces to join General Beauregard, who is concentrating his forces at Corinth. Their pickets exterd within eighteen miles of the United States troops.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THE WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The telegraph is not working to Strasburg, where many of the regiments engaged in the battle of Winchester are now stationed, and the surgeons have not yet made a full report. The lla of killed will be transmitted as soon as made out by the men engaged in collecting the names of all that have been buried near the battle-field.

Eight wagon loads of the rebel dead were carried into Straeburg on Monday after one. This, and other facts, lead to the belief that the enemy's killed and wounded is

not less than one thousand.

The following are additional names of the wounded:

SIXTY-NINTH OHIO. Zenephon Wheeler, Gus. Schwackmann, J. W. Sij oing, Shelton Colton, David Murdock, John Conley, M than, Vane Newsbaumer, F. A. J. Sullivan. EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Martin Herrigan, W. A. Davis, J. Spridle, Thomas Ravenhill, Wm. McCarley, Corporal Bunce, Wm. C.

SEVENTH OHIO.

Samuel Sweet, A. T. Withers, Frederick Bothel-EIGHTH OHIO. Samuel Belor, Sceman Smith, Lieut. Craig, Sergeau Wm Wetherill, A. E. Brown, A. Fry, Stephen Lyle, Jas. Anderson, F. Pleasant, Sergeant A. G. Bacon, Capt. Starchman, Co. G., M. Master.
ONE-HUNDRED-AND-TENTH PENNSYLVANIA SEVENTH INDIANA.

JEO. McKnight, Jno. W. Jones, H. Ridgway, Charles
Montague, Henry Thompson, Geo. K. Covert, Matthew
B. Porder, Ord. Sergt. L. Davis, George Holmes.

FOURTEENTH INDIANA. SEVENTH INDIANA.

Howard Sawer, Adam Marx, J. Rogers, C. Mears, T E. Barrett, A. Nellis, J. Miller; — Hooker, — Mc-Mulvell, Wm. H. Stull, Lieut. John Lindsay, Capt. Jas Kelly, S. Briggs, C. Warner, L. Crump, P. A. Miller, J. Wilhert. H. Hollis. E. J. Walder, Jas. Wallins, Lieut. I Bean, Lieut. E. Slocum. FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

Captain Parkes. Y. C. Edwards and Wm. Miller. TWENTY-NINTH OHIO.

Captain M. T. Wright. FIRST-VIRGINIA. Thomas Roberts, Edward White, Sergeant McCarty J. McFarland, William Murphy, J. M. Fordice, Charle Poleson, David Reid, G. W. Slakeman, George Temdox. Waller H. Hitchcock, H. McCormick, S. J. Martin harles Rawlings, Jno. Gardner, D. Kingsbury, J. Col lett. and B Holfield.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA. Daniel W. Morgan, Andrew J. Broman, Conrad Rohmer, J. J. Graham, G. W. Baker, J. S. Ellison, Frank PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED. EIGHTH OHIO.

FIFTH OHIO. J. J. Seridan, W. H. Bayard, C. E. Gray, Henry Lip-pen, Henry Hill, C. Talbott, Martin Nally, C. A. Brower, W. B. Maisons, George W. Neithone, Peter Hansel, W. B. Major. THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

ONE BUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA Joseph Cooper, — Seebrick, Samuel Everly, Jud Murphy, John Dawson, eight names unknown. SEVENTH OHIO Charles Gill, J. Crylow, Louis Corwin, Jno. Train,

Elias Hall, Merrick —, Michael McGee, Allen E. Lamb, S. W. Rice, Frederick Gretz, James Beck, James Carroli, —— Stillwater. EIGHTH OHIO. Sergeant John L. Strough, Corporal Shoemaker, Jas. Martin, Wallace Manning, Jno. Muller, MICHIGAN ARTILLERY. Corporal Abner H. Butler. SEVENTH OHIO.

A. Griswold, Reuben Benham, Daniel S. Garrett. FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA. Sergeant David Becker. BIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO.
Topias N. Edwards,
BIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Five names unknown; E. R. Douglass.
TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK. John Fox.

SIXTY-SEVENTH OHIO. William Green, William Geisler, H. C. Beckwith, TWENTY-NINTH OHIO,

Robert Norrass.

Stephen L. Res. EIGHTH OHIO. David Porcher.

Owing to the want of large buildings, and the consequent necessity of scattering the wounded, considerable delay has occurred in obtaining the names of the The country people have just reported that fifteen of before unknown, some of whom are rebels. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- General Shields states that rebels than at first supposed. Union prisoners just arrived at Winchester, having escaped from the Mount Jackson Prison, saw eight

wagons loaded with dead and wounded enter that place on Monday at 10 o'clock P. M., forty-four miles from the field of battle, in thirty hours.

The rebels admitted they had 11,000 troops in the field, and also that they lost between 1,000 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding there graves some distance from each side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the hearths of the

Congratulations to the Victors. The following circular has been received by Genera Shields, and published to the division

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862. To BRIGADIER GENERAL SHIELDS: Your despatches relating to the brilliant achievement While rejoicing at the success of your callant troops. deep commiseration and sympathy is felt for those who have been victims in the gallant and victorious contest with treason and rebellion.
Your wounds as well as your success prove that Gen. Lander's division is still bravely led, and that wherever its standard is displayed the rebels will be defeated and

To you and the officers and soldiers under your comnand the Department return thanks.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. SENATE. Petitions. SEMINARY, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862. Mr. SUMNER (Rep), of Massachusetts, To Brigadier General SHIELDS. The General Commanding congratulates you, and th

Bark Augusta. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior to transmit brave troops under your command, on the splendid achievement commenced in your department, which he o the Senate all the correspondence in relation to the park Augusta. Adopted. has just received. He desires you to fellow up rapidly the enemy's troops as far as Strasburg, if pos Resolution of Inquiry—The Blockade. Also, a resolution, that the Committee on Navai Affairs be instructed to inquire whether there has been any laxity on the part of the officers of the blockading squadron on the coast, especially at Charleston, and whether there is any foundation for the statement of the British consul, that the armed troop ships of the Confederates have been allowed to go in and out of Charleston, and no attempt made to stop them. Adopted. Asseistant Adjutant General. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SEMINARY, March 27, 1862. To Brigadier General SHIELDS:

troops under your command, upon the victo your own energy and activity and their bravery on the Aid and Co-operation for Emancipation. The joint resolution for the aid of the States, in case of He is pained to learn that the wound you received, in on, was taken rp. Missouri Interested in the Adoption of the Plan
Mr. HENDERSON (U), of Missouri, said he felt disposed to vote for the resolution. A strong objection was
made to it in the Border States, on the ground that it
was an attempt to abolish slavery in the Border States,
and then in the other States. There was surely no such
intention on the rart of the President, and, he thought,
none on the part of the members of the Senate. Although
the agitation of the slavery question was the cause of the
rebellion, there were other interests in the State of Missouri. They were deeply interested in having the
Mississippi river free to the mouth. He had opposed
all agitation of the slavery question, He had opposed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the
District of Columbia, net because he considered it
unconstitutional, but because it was not expedient
to bring the subject up for discussion. The
South has been annually frightened by some slory
of the Abolition monster. Yet, if Congress should
abolish the petty amount of slavery existing in
the District, he did not suppose his State would secode.
But he hoped that if Sonators were determined to do this
thing, they would be quick, or the great State of Delaware
will be getting a peep behind the curtain and discovering
an awful plot to emancipate the few slaves already nearly
free, and she might go South for her constitutional rights.
The Senstors from Kentucky were getting excited, and
those from Maryland and Virginia growing suspicious of
some dreadful thing to happen. He had been opposed to
the bill for the cultivation of the cotton leads, though he the skirmish on the day before, is more serious than a Missouri Interested in the Adoption of the Plan first supposed. By command of Major General G. B. McClollan. S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant Gen

THE LATEST FROM STRASBURG. Intelligence from Strasburg states that no new mov ments have taken place in that vicinity. posed to be near Woodstock. hopes to be again on duty in a week.

The commanding general congratulates you, and the

FROM ISLAND NO. 10. The Rebel Batteries Not Answering the Fire. ENCAMPMENTS MOVED OUT OF DANGER. The Impressed Tennesseans Disbanding

REPORTS FROM REBEL PAPERS

Sr. Louis, March 27 .- A special despatch to the Republican, dated near Island No. 10, evening of the 26th, Only three shells were thrown by the mortars to-day, to which no response was made by the rebels.

This morning Col. Buford sent a reconnoit of 20 men of the Twenty-ninth Illinois down the Miswho report that 2,000 negroes are employed on the island. and at the batteries along the shore; that 65 of the re-bel troops, including two Heutenants and forty negroes have been killed by our shells; that the upper-shore bat-tery has been abandoned, but the others are being rapid-ly strongthened; that the enemy is 15,000 strong, and their encampment has been moved entirely out of the range of our guns. The rebels are confident of success, and say that they have a good road to Trenton and other points, by which they can escape whenever they choose. They have plenty of provisions. Three rebel steamers, loaded with troops, have been seen watching the shore to prevent communications from here with the residents. The total number of the Two or three halloon sacensions have been made by Captain Steiner, but the weather has been too thick fo favorable observations.

One of the partly-finished gunboats was fired at Memphis the other night, but extinguished before much mittee of Finance,
Mr. HALE (Bep.), of New Hampshite, from the
Naval Committee, offered an amendment making an appropriation of \$783,294 for the completion of the Stevens
buttery. He said the late remarkable contest assemed
to demonstrate the fact that wooden ships are no longer
available for harbor defence, and the committee had decided to report this amendment for the action of the
Sanato. fight with pikes, the only weapon offered them by the

Cuicago, March 27 .- A special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, says that the Memphis papers, of the 22d, state that only one man had been killed in the first four days' bombardment of Island No.10, who was a Senate.

Mr. OHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, was of the opinion that a million dollars expended on such vessels as the Monitor would be of more value, but he did not know much about such things. He understood that in this battery the guns were unprotected.

Mr. THOMSON (Dem.), of New Jersoy, said there was a plan adopted now to protect the guns!

Mr. OLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he had avanued the matter somewhat. This vessel was still an A Reconnoissance—Rebel Reinforce-

ments. Curcago, March 27 .- A special despatch to the Tribune, from Cairo, says a gentleman arrived on the steamer Conestoga this morning, with intelligence from Asiand No. 10, up to 2 octock on wednesday afternoon, says that Col. Buford sent out a reconnoissance of the Kentucky shore on Tuesday night, which succeeded in capturing six prisoners belonging to Tennessee cavairy regiment. They report that the rebel strength near Island No. 10 is 15,000, Gen. Bragg in command. Taland No. 10, up to 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon valry regiment. They report that the rebel strength near Island No. 10 is 15,000, Gen. Bragg in command. A reinforcement of 1,500 reached there from Humboldt,

vairy regiment. They report that the rubel strength near Island No. 10 is 15,000, Gen. Bragg in command. A reinforcement of 1,500 reached there from Humboldt, Paving come by railroad to a point only fifteen miles distant.

Railroad Accident—Ten Soldiers Killed — Nearly One Hundred Wounded.

Cittcago, March 27.—An' accident occurred at midnight to a special train from Janesville with the Third Wisconsin Cavary, rive malies from this city, on the Northwestern Boad.

The accident was caused by the cars behind this one running into it, ten soldiers were killed and three this one running into it, ten soldiers were killed and three seriously injured, besides a number slightly.

The names of the killed are Walter Snell, William Disconsing the William Disconsing Alley of the Special Richard Steward Sharp, of Walworth county. The seriously wounded are S. J. Edwards, Company A. Also, Hospital Steward Sharp, of Walworth county. The seriously wounded are S. J. Edwards, Company A. Also, Hospital Steward Sharp, of Walworth county. The seriously wounded are S. J. Edwards, Company A. Also, Hospital Steward Sharp, of Walworth county. The seriously wounded are S. J. Edwards, Company C. This broken is grown Wilcox, Company L. both legs Broken, with internal injuries.

Colonel Barstow says about one hundred are more or ess in jured, but able to continue with the regiment.

years, by which he was to receive the usual profits on every man and machine he had at work, and Congress made another appropriation of \$250,000. After acother two years it was not done, and it was laid over sill 1848, when he got sucher extension of four years, and so it had run on, and the pian has been changed over and over again. He expended five hundred thousand doi-lars, getting his profits all the while, and thirty-three and one-third per cent. advance besides, on all raw material; and Congress was now called on to appropriate three-quarters of a million to complete this one-periment, as an evidence of the great genius which was periment, as an evidence of the great genius which was supposed exists in all the family, and which has been continually changing for twenty years. Mr. Stevens is a man of great wealth and great genius, and he says he is certain he can complete his battery. Let him do it, and if he succeeds, then he (Mr. Fessenden) is willing to year him to the cancerdate the contract was made long ago to build a vessel calcuated to resist the projectiles then in use; but as naval warfare and projectiles improved, the plans had been changed somewhat and in the immediate construction of the vossel. He contended that all the objections urged by the commissioners had been refuted by practical experiment, and shown to be perfectly groundless.

Mr. STERMAN (Run) offered as another two THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER. The Merrimac Hourly Expected at Hampton Roads.

OUR FLEET READY FOR HER. GREAT PANIC AT NORFOLK. THE MORTAR AND GUNBOAT FLEET AT THE SOUTHWEST PASS.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—Three deserters areved in a boat, to-day, from the south side of James iver, belonging to a North Carolina regiment. sected to come out and attack the Monitor for the past The rebel gunboat Jamestown made a reconnoissance

-day, coming down some distance below Craney Is The deserters represent a great panic among the rank and file, on account of the rumors of Union victories.
The papers are carefully kept from them, and they have been imposed upon so often with false statements of rebei victories, that they are much dissatisfied. They say that during the excitement that prevailed in Norfolk imediately after the fall of Roanoke Island, it was believed that if a demand had been made on General Huger, his

be perfectly groundless.

An Amendment Proposed.

Mr. SERMAN (Rep.) offered an amendment, providing that, in the contract for the completion of the vessel, shall be stipulated that the payments by the United States of the sums expended by Mr. Stovens be contingent on the success of the vessel as an iron-clad war-ateamer, to be determined by the President.

Without further proceedings the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Tax Bill.
The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the onsideration of the tax bill.

Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Estates.

Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Estates.
Mr. SHEFFIRLD (U.), of Rhode Island, offered an amendment that upon all sales of goods, wares, merchandise, and other property and estates, which shall be used for consumption or for investment, isaluding all axchanges of property and excluding jobbers or middle men, a tax of one per centum on the amount of such sales. He said the bill, as it stands, taxes a poor woman for the pig which she raises on the swill of her own gathering, while those who amass hundreds and thousands of dollars by extensive transactions, pay nothing Such inconsistencies cannot commend themselves to the approbation of his constituents. He did not see why cotton should be exempted from taxation. The bill discriminates against agriculture.

should be exempted from taxation. The bill discriminates against agriculture.

Mr. HORTON (Hep.), of Ohio, opposed the amendment, as, if adopted, it would change the entire character of the bill, and require a change in the principle and its machinery. This proposition would require more attention than the committee could now give it.

Mr. HEFFIELD replied that the reasons given by the gentlemen was an imperfect answer to his amendment. It was important to New England, as under it the workshops of that section would pay nearly one-fourth of the entire tax.

After further discussion, the amendment was temporarily withdrawn.

General Principles of the Bill.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep.) stated the principles which influ-

Mr. HOOPER (Rep.) stated the principles which influenced the Committee of Ways and Means in passing this bill. After much deliberation, it was decided to put a large duty on liquors and tobacco as articles which were considered luxuries by some and deleterious by others. It was also decided to put a duty on manufactures in the helief that, judiciously arranged, it would operate like a duty on imported goods, the consumer having to pay it in fact, simply making the manufacturer the instrument through whom the Covernment would collect the duty. He repeated that the principle adopted was to pay a duty on the manufactured article in the condition in which it is usually sold, and to avoid, as far as possible, the levying of any tax on the material used for such manufacture. There was a point, however, beyond which they did not ga—namely, when the articles were variously used, both for direct consumption and as a material for manufactures.

Mr. EFLLOGG (Rep.) of Illinois and there ought to

manufactures.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois said there ought to be some justice and a fair distribution of the burdens of the Government among the people—the rich capitalist as well as the humble individual. Those who bear arms are to pay the entire taxes. Ite asked, in Idod's name, whether this was just, and should this be the policy of our Government in this time of immense expenditure and taxation?

Mr. DIVEN (Rep.), of New York, while he expected to vote for the bill, desired it to be understood that he was

influenced by no such considerations as were given by Mr. Hooper, for the taxes on the articles to which refer-

Who Are to Pay the Taxes?

Who Are to Pay the Taxes?

Mr. RICE (Rep.), of Massachusetts, dissented from his colleague's (Mr. Hooper's) views and reasoning. As to the taxes coming out of the consumer, that does not depend upon the cost, but other elements—namely, the demand and supply. There is a clear and manifest distinction between the cuty on imported goods, and that on articles of domestic manufacture.

Candles.
Mr. HORTON (Rep.), of Onio, presented an amendment altering the clause about candles to read "on candles, of whatever material of value, not over 15 cents, 1 cent
per pound; nover 15 and not over 25 cents, 1 cent
per pound; above 25 cents 1½ cents per pound. Adopted.
Anthracite and Bituminous Conis.
Mr. NOBLE (Dem.), of Ohio, offered an amendment
taxing anthracite coal 25 cents per ton, and bituminous
V cent per hughel.

cent per bushel.
Mesers. CAMPBELL, LEHMAN, and WRIGHT,

everally opposed the amendment, showing the injustice f imposing such a tax. Mr. WRIGHT said that in his district coal was de-

livered at the pits, worth, on an average, \$1 per ton. If the amendment prevailed the tax would be one-fourth value of the article. It was further stated that the cost of coal would be increased to this extent to all consumers, while the coal of the British provinces, under the reciprocity treaty, would have an advantage over our

Mr. F. A. CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, showed

from the census statistics, that, at the amount state the amendment, nearly \$3,000,000 would be raised. Mr. NOBLE (Rep.), advocated his amendment. Other gentlemen debated the matter. A New Amendment Proposed.

would have capitulated.

A flag of truce went to Nerfolk to-day, to take up the ommander of the French steamer Calinet. The flag rought neither news nor papers back, though a bundle of letters, from the Union prisoners at Richmond, was received, and also despatches from General Huger to General Wool. The steamer Constitution arrived from Ship I-land

Commander Porter's mortar fleet sailed on the previou On the 17th, Com. Farragut's fleet of gunboats were to sail for the same destination.

The French steamer Calinet arrived yesterday after. oon from Havana, and this vessel, as well as the Ges.

sandi, has taken position within 200 yards of the Two drummers of one of the regiments at Hampton trayed to Back river yesterday, and were taken prisoners by the rebel cavalry.

LATER FROM FORTRESS MONROE. Reconnoissance to Big Bethel. FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

THE PLACE OCCUPIED. WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following despatch was eceived from Fortress Monroe to-night, having been elegraphed from Cherrystone Inlet, Virginia: There was a reconnoissance made by our troops, this morning, extending to Big Bethel, which was occupied by about 1,500 rebels, who fled at the appearance of our

res, without any hostile demonstrat now occupy the place." THE WAR IN TENNESSEE. COLUMBIA OCCUPIED REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS PAPERS.

Our Troops Advancing on Knoxville. NO COTTON TO BE PLANTED. LOUISVILLE, March 27 .- Colonel Willich's Thirtysecond Indiana occupy Columbia, Tennessee. The Memphis papers contain Richmond despatches of the 16th, stating that on Friday 2,000 United States troops passed the Cumberland mountains and captured Pig Ir'n.

Mr. LAW (Dem.), of Indians, offered an amendment laying a tax of fifty bents a ton on pig iron. This would yield from Peur's yvania stone about \$250,000. He had no idea that the bill would get through Congress by the lat of May. Having passed this House, the Senate would consider it; and, besides, Secretary Ohase would then put in a bill of his own. At the rate of our expenditure, three millions a day, the notes recently authorized would not last two months, and they would be u.der the necessity of passing another bill before the close of the session of Congress. He wanted the bill properly matured to satisfy all interests, and declared that he was ready to go to his death to put down the accurred rebellion.

Mr. BIALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, said that the amendment was like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. The Morrill tariff bill gave l'ennsylvania a monopoly. The people of Kentucky depend for the material upon that State. Now, if the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Law) would modify his amendment so as te invite foreign competition he would vote for it.

Mr. Law's amendment was rejected—yeas 25, noes not counted.

vising that no cotton should be planted this year. THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

A courier arriving at Knoxville reported that the

Both houses of Congress had passed a resolution ad-

United States troops, 4,000 to 6,000 strong, were twenty

we miles from Knoxville and advancing.

two companies, one of cavalry.

The Rebels Capture Santa Fe. KANSAS CITY, March 25 .- Advices from Santa Fe to he 10th instant state that the Texans have taken Santa Fe.

een sent to Fort Union by Major Donelson, and all the American merchants and their families had fled to Fort The Texans generally respected private property Santa Fe, but scized all the goods of the merchants. is supposed that some four hundred troops have been orered to move from Fort Wise to reinforce Fort Union, which will make a strong defence against the Texan rebels, should they attack it. The losses of the mer-

einforcements for Col. Canby, at Fort Craig. and Major

Paul, at Fort Union. All the Government property had

chants of Santa Fe must be heavy. XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION UNDER CON-SIDERATION.

Proposition to Complete the Stevens Battery. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE TAX BILL.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL TO BE INCLUDED. Red Oil and Burning Fluid Exempted.

some dreadful thing to happen. He had been opposed to the bill for the cultivation of the cotton lands, though he

some dreadful thing to happen. He had been opposed to be bill for the cultivation of the cotton hands, though he supposed the measure was a harmless one; yet he feared that it might have a bad effect on the Border States, and hence voted against it. Yet, if the statement was true that slavery was the corner-atone of the Government, be would be willing to fight to the last with the North against any such Government. Nothing would tempt him, however, to resie his hand against the Government, and all the right of revolution he wanted was the ballot-box. He did not think that more than fifty thousand slaves were ket in Missouri, large numbers having been taken South. He thought the people of that Sinte had lost property equal in value to the whole amount of the slaves at the commencement of the war. He regarded the Procident's message not as a threat, but a prophesy which he felt would be fulfilled everywhere, if the war continued. He was perfectly willing that the proposition should not of has pools of his State, as it laft tha matter entirely to the State. Ninety-six days' expenses of this war would pay for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and the expenses of a two-years war would pay for all the slaves in the country. He regarded this as a change from the wrangling of former years, and the proposition to leave the question to the cool judgment of those entrusted with the future prosperity of the nation.

Free Importation of Arms.

Mr. PEABOE (Dem.), of Maryland, from the Com-nittee on Finance, reported a bill to allow arms ordered by the States in aid of the suppression of the rebellion o be imported free of duty.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine,

tevens' Battery.

examined the m

After the adoption of certain amendments of the Com-

The Naval Appropriation Bill

A New Amendment Proposed.

Mr. COX (Dem), of Ohlo, proposed to amend the amendment so as to tax anthracite 15 cents per ton, and bituminous 3, cent per bushel. Pennsylvania has had so few favors from the Federal Government, so few persons in office, and no stealings from the public crib, that he was willing to reduce the tax equal to her circumstances. Having all the burdens, she should have some of the benefits of Government. stances. Having all the burdens, she should have some of the benedits of Government.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, admitted that as to Pennsylvania there had been too much stealing, but he thought the distinguished gentleman from Ohio had, nevertheless, applauded all the acts of "J.B."

Mr. COX. The gentleman is entirely mistaken. I was under a cloud under his administration.

Mr. KELLEY. But that cloud had a silver lining, as other clouds have had. He then opposed the amendment, arguing that England's strength is in her coal, which rendered her the mistress of the world. She has done as much as the rebels in bringing the present condition of affairs upon us. He did not want her to derive any advantage by our taxing our own coal. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1862.

The Tax on Coul Agreed to. Mr. COX'S amendment taxing anthracite 15 cents per ton, and bituninous 15 cent per bushet, was agreed to—yeas 61; nats 56.

A Proviso Adopted. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, offered a provise hat no duties on coal shall be collected until the expira-ion of the reciprocity treaty with England. Agreed to

y two majority. Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, offered an amendment, taxing cotton three cents per pound, held either by persons or corporations. This was almost the only wealth of the South from which Government could derive Mr MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, opposed the amendment, as thereby we would increase the price of the manufactured article. It was making an insidious discrimination against the agricultural districts. There are sixty new places opened where cotton can be cultivated for the advantage of the world, and when the war is culed we shall find the cotton planter the poorest man in the whole country. He will come to us for charity. in the whole country. He will come to us for charity. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, said that if the present expenditure (four millions a day) be continued much longer, the Government will be obliged to carry on all the manufacturing and agricultural interests the other.
Mr. ABNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, replied that the way

Mr. AENOLID (Rep.), or lilinois, resident that the way to prevent such large expenditures is to bend all our en-ergies to put down the rebellion which originated in the fallacious idea that cotton was king.

Mr. BBOWNE (U.), of Rhode Island, opposed the amendment, as such a tax would discriminate against our own manufactures and prostrate the interests of the country.

Mr. KELLOGS (Rep.), of Illinois, said that the Committee of Ways and Means had taxed everything connected with the farming interest, including tobacco. Why should cotton be exempt! The secret was, it was not because such a tax was invidious, but because it affected the manufacturers of the North. Mr. MORRILL (Rap.), of Varmont, said he was willing MF. MORRILL (Rep.), 2f Varmont, and he was willing to confiscate the property of the rebels, but not to tax unjustly the property of the loyal clitizens.

Mf. KELLOGG replied that they did not procure cotton from the loyal men in the rebel States. The fact is that the rebels are burning their cicton every day. When it is proposed to an King Cutton the spindles rise up higher than the hatred of Secession, and say it is invidious to tax cotton. [Laughter.]

The smeadhent was modified so as to impose a tax of one cent per pound on cotton, on and after the first of May next; and that any parson or corporation removing it frem, or destroying it at, the place of its production, before the taxes are paid, shall forfeit double the amount, recoverable in court, etc.

The amerdment was then rejected—yeas fl, mays 54.

An amerdment was adopted exempting from duty red oll or slied red-oil acid, used in the manufacture of candles and soap, and parafine, whale, and fish oils. The tax of five cents a gallon on burning fuid, composed of alcohol and spirits of turpentine, wholly or in part, was stricken out.

The estimilities ross and the House adjouened.

ricken out. The committee rose and the House adjourned. From Harrisburg. HARRISHUMS, March 27—The late general order of the Governor to promote by order of seniority, is being strictly enforced, and has proved a great silmulus to both officers and men. As the order confines promotion to those now in the service, this action results in the disappointment of large numbers of outsiders who are continually applying for positions which rightfully belong, and will be given to the officers and men now so gallantly battling for the Union.

Governor Curtin leaves for Washington to-morrow, by request of the Legislature, to confer with the War Department in relation to the defences of the Delaware river. river.
Surgeon General Emith, by order of the Governor, has cent surgeons, ninckes, and malical stores to Winchester, for the relief of our wounded volunteers. The Surgeon General will also go to Winchester to-morrow, and see personally that everything that will contribute to their comfort be provided. comfort be provided.

This is a humans and benevolent measure, and will
meet the hearty approval of all, but be best approvated
by those baving relations and friends in that division of
the army. Convalescent sick, in the different hospitals here, have been moved to the United Sta Philadelphia, by order of the War Departs Hen. H. D. Maxwell has been appoil Judge of the Third Judicial District, vice The remains of Col. W. G. Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, P. V., killed in the buttle at Winchester, last Sunday, will leave for Hollidaysburg to-morrow morning, in a spacial car provided by the State, accompanied by relatives, friends, and both branches of the Legislature.

Markets by Telegraph. Cincinnati, March 27.—Flour is in fair demand, and unchanged. Whisky actives 15 cents. Dalk sides active, 600,000 he sold at 4%c. Nothing done in Messer Pork, and the market is nominal at \$10.25\$\tilde{\pi}\$1.50\$\tilde{\pi}\$1.50\$\tilde{\pi}\$1.50\$\tilde{\pi}\$1.6

INISH LANDED RETATES COURS.-Since the be-INISH LANDED RESTATES COLFED.—Since the beginning of November, 1858, this court has made no less than 1,162 orders for sale, and the numbers have been increasing year by year. 92 of these orders were for the sale of an increasing the sale of the sale of the sale of the court. The rest were of encumbered estates, 654 of the orders upon the petition of encumbrancers and 416 upon the petition of encumbrancers and 416 upon the petition of the owners. Only 19 declarations of title have been made; that more was applied for, but refused.

One account says that General Bragg is at Pensacola, another that he is at Norfolk, another that he is at Island No. 10. No doubt robel Bragg may be found wherever there are rebels.