WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1863.

We can take no notice of anonymous commuications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it

English Opinions on America. England is very much exercised about America. It is a sad thing to see the vast amount of sympathy and morality wasted upon this country by the writers in their public press, the speakers at their public meetings, their members of Parliament. their statesmen and politicians. We are terrible thing we are not happy now. We are furthermore assured that the Union is a great institution; that hitherto we have had liberty and prosperity, and that in other times we have been the terror and the admiration of the earth. Then we are re-

minded of our present unhappy condition; according to them all, terribly unhappy. Our liberties are lost; we are, under the heel of the tyrant; our armies are in the ditch or the hospital; we are on the high road to bankruptcy and ruin; general desolation and desperation are everywhere spreading, and the North is little more than an Aceldama. After this horrible picture is painted and repainted in darker and deeper colors, we are asked to confess that after all we are engaged in a futile and unprofitable task. We are implored to stop the war and acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. We are told that we shock the sensibilities of nations by the shedding of blood, and that, if we would be known throughout the world as Christian men, we had better cease in accordance with the constitutions and our quarrels, surrender our cause, and permit the Union to separate into insignificant and antagonistic fragments: There is an air of self-sufficiency and feli-

citation about these criticisms that irritates | included in the bill, because the Constitution and provokes the loyal American. When of New York relieved them, he was remindmen talk in this way, there can be no ar- ed on all sides that he was making an unguments used to alter or convince their | conscious effort in favor of the heresy of derlies and controls this war. We claim to fight for liberty and constitutional existence. We recognize in the struggle through which we now pass a sublime destiny. There are two elements of contention-Liberty and Slavery. Liberty is imand the Republic. Slavery is implied by

plied by the Union, the Constitution, the rebellion against the Republic. It is a quarrel—and its issue must be death. There were men who thought it might have been compromised. They were mistaken. We might as well compromise light and darkness, day and night, truth and error, virtue and crime. Compromise means denot ask. The North might kneel at the feet of Mr. JEF-FERSON DAVIS in sackcloth and ashes, and and predominate. It must reign in Richmond; for, no matter what the issue of this war might be, there must be strife and contention and agitation, until the true prevails and the false is overcome.

We are sorry that Englishmen cannot see this thing as it is seen by us. They can find parallels in their own history for all that they now see in America. We fight for our existence as a people. Is it wonderful that we should do so? It is contrary to human nature and manly pride that we should be willing to suffer so much, and endure so many perils and privations, for our country and our flag. The very sentiment that English opinion now scorns and despises is that which makes her respected and powerful. Within the memory of men now living, England was compelled to fight for her liberty and existence as we commerce. Is there nothing in the ries to excite nor sympathy and approbation? Is it possible that a people still panting from Waterloo, and still blessing God for an unexpected salvation, can find nothing but a sneer and a scoff for freemen who undergo all that they have undergone to obtain peace, freedom, and national

The New York Observer.

Our New York correspondent fell into a mistake which prevailed in New York when he spoke of the editor of the New York Observer, Mr. Sidney E. Morse, as being present at a meeting of Democratic politicians, which assembled for the purpose of timent that the Union must and shall be reraising money to control the New England elections. Mr. MORSE, of the Observer, was mot present at the meeting in question, nor does his paper exhibit any sympathy with the rebellion, or its friends in the North Since the rebellion broke out the Observer has given the Government a hearty, constant, and consistent support, laboring earnestly to strengthen the cause among its renders.

The Allegheny Bonds. We are pleased to learn that there is good. reason to hope that the long-standing Allegheny county Bond question is about to be

settled in a satisfactory and honorable man-Mr. Senator Connell, of this city, formerly of Pittsburg, a gentleman supposed to be well acquainted with the views of all parties, has introduced a bill into the Legislature, proposing to fund the accrued interest up to January, 1863, in twenty-year bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and making provision, by special taxation, to | MER is strong, it is said, and it will be made an immeet the interest and principal. Mr. Con-NELL shows that each inhabitant's proportion of the county debt is about fifteen dollars, and consequently the semi-annual interest to be borne by each would only amount to forty-five cents. A petition on

the subject appears in another column.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1863. The Senate of the United States have set an example to the American people which will be productive of more decisive and wholesome consequences than any event, except, probably, a great victory that would at once extinguish the rebellion. I allude to the debate in that body yesterday, and to the passage at midnight of the great bill, as Senator Wilson called it, "for the enrollment aged about 18 years, were found handcuffed and of the whole people of the United States." The principle upon which this comprehensive act was framed and adopted is that in this, the mightiest struggle for human liberty since the creation of the naval appropriation bill from the Finance Commitworld, nothing should exempt a citizen from | tec. with an amendment providing that no contract | bearing his full share of the burdens of the shall be entered into for the construction of iron sea war. Animated by this just and impartial steamers, for which twelve millions are appropriated, until the plan and specifications have been approved until the plan and specifications have been approved spirit, the Senate felt that an appeal could by a board of three skillful naval be made to the masses that would at once cers, and advertisement for proposals to and forever dissinate all doubt as to the huild have been made according to law. The triumph of the Federal arms, and the restoration of the Union. Among the prophecies of the sympathizers with Secession. and the confident hopes of the traitors themselves, that most believed was that another great army could not be raised to fight for the old flag, and that there was but one remedy for our troubles-the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The imminence of this catastrophe awakened the solicitude of every patriotic man; and our best intellects have been at work trying to discover some system which would give an assurance to the world that the resources of this nation are undiminished, and that the war for the Government will be prosecuted without by the Constitutional Convention. It will be au pause or hindrance. With a practical com- mitted to the people on the 26th of March, and no mon sense, the presence of which in our doubt exists but that it will be ratified by an overpublic councils I hail with the more delight because it was so much needed, the remedy July next.

was found in the bill for the enrollment of the people. The common objections, that too many classes have been exempted from the responsibilities of the war, were met at once and unanimously removed—the Senators being prompt in refusing to exempt themselves. During this great field day there was not a harsh or party word spoken by a Senator, and not a manifestation—even on the part of those who have before delighted to attack every measure of the Governmentthat did not seem to be suggested, by a desire to perfect the bill, to give renewed hope to the people, to encourage the Administration, to assure our gallant friends in the army that they are not to suffer alone, but

nstant. that every class and condition-high and low, rich and poor-must be made to contribute to their relief, and the relief of the country. I confess that sometimes, as I have heard the debates in the Senate and told that we have a great country; that we | the House, particularly the violent dehave been happy heretofore; that it is a nunciations of certain of the Democratic and Border State leaders, I have believed that there were men even in our public councils who desired the defeat of our army. and who preferred to be partisans on the side of Davis to being patriots on the side of Lincoln. But yesterday's action in the Senate has convinced me that we have a country still, and that there are moments, and this was one of them, when every thought that is not loval is forever banished, and when the genius of Freedom alone

sheds her inspiration into every American heart. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the bearing of such Democratic Senators in favor of the bill, as McDougall and Latham of California, Nesmith and ceive him until certain formalities were instituted Harding of Oregon, Rice of Minnesota, Henderson of Missouri, and of Border State men, like Hicks of Maryland, Davis of Kentucky, Willey of Virginia, &c. An

attempt was made to exempt from the operations of the bill certain non-combatant classes, such as the Shakers and Quakers, laws of several of the States in which they are relieved from military fines and duty. In other States no such laws exist. When Senator Harris asked that the Shakers should not be

and lives—so much money wasted and so shared the blessings of the Government many lives lost. They see nothing but should ask that he might not be called upon disaster, and bankruptcy, and death. They to assist in its defence in this fearful strugdo not realize the great principle that un. | gle for its life; upon which, Senator Harris gracefully withdrew his amendment. The bill thus provides that every man capable of bearing arms shall be enrolled, and if which shall have remained uncancelled for si not willing to do so, shall pay his contribution to the support of those who are enrolled, and to the expenses of the Govern ment. The Omish, and the Mennonists, and the Quakers, and other peaceful classes in Pennsylvania, conscientiously averse to bearing arms, will not expect, while they are prospering under our institutions, and saved from harm by the gallant men who are fighting against the slaveholders, to be excepted from paying into the treasury their full contributions, in order that the good gradation. Liberty might be willing to ac- work may go on. It was right, therefore, cept degradation, but its antagonist disdains that the Senate refused to listen to any ap-

for others in the same other States, no matter what State constitutions may say on the subject. So, ask his forgiveness and his friendship. It | too, of the proposition to place corwould be spurned from his presence. Liber- tain clergymen, professors, and others in ty means strength and justice and progress, and wherever it goes it must overspread for our Government, but for religion, and while praying men are needed, fighting men are the material most required. There can be little complaint as to the severity of this bill among those who always have the hard work to do, and criticisms from any other quarter can well be disregarded. It happens, fortunately, also, that many who might expect to be exempted are earnest opponents of slavery, and it is to be presumed that they will gladly come forward, if not to shoulder the musket, at least to pay liberally from their generally ample resources, into the public treasury. The exempted list is very limited, and consists of Governors of States, Judges, the only sons of poor widows, and a few others. Of course, the class from

which soldiers are to be called is that be-tween eighteen and forty-five; but under the impulse of this great measure, thousands between forty-five and sixty will gladly go are fighting now. Napoleon meant her into the army, or pay others to do so for destruction, and she only escaped by long them, or aid the Government by their labor years of war, suffering, depreciation of the and their money. In short, I regard this currency, stagnation of manufactures and bill as the best, the fairest, and most vigor-commerce. Is there nothing in the commerce are sympathy and approba- a distinguished statesman said, "it is the most thorough and the most patriotic measure that has been adopted since the first Revolutionary Congress." It will gratify every interest in the land; it will make the man of money feel safer; it will encourage the fighting man; it will warm the heart of the venerable patriot; it will reduce public expenses, by reducing the rebellion; it will teach foreign nations a new and more eloquent lesson; it will stifle discontent and complaint among our own friends; it will deprive the sympathizers of themes upon which to dilate; and it will unite and fire the whole mass with the sen-

WASHINGTON.

stored and preserved. Occasional.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, February 17, 1863. Good News Expected. There is generally a more hopeful feeling in regard to our military and naval operations than has pre-vailed for several months past, and this arises from

the favorable accounts received from all quarters. The weather, however, has impeded immediate ope-The Department of the Pacific. No change in the command of the Department the Pacific is contemplated. There is the best authorized rity for saying that Gen. SHIELDS will not be sent

Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer. Rev. Dr. WILMER, formerly rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, is now being tried by court martial here, on the charge of being a spy, contrabandist, &c. Gen. E. A. HITCHCOCK dent of the court. It is said that the investi gation will be a long one, and there will be some rich developments. The evidence against Mr. Wilportant test case. Some distinguished gentlement will be summoned to testify to the previous misdemeanors of the reverend gentleman, The Missouri Militia.

The War Department, in answer to a call of the Senate, has presented official documents showing the cause of the excess of the Missouri local troops above the number authorized by Congress. The number raised was 13,000, an excess of 3,000, which were ordered to be dishanded; but, on the protest of General SCHOFIELD, they were allowed by General HALLECK to be retained in the service for an emergency; but orders have been given for the disbanding f four regiments, and their absorption into the

Capture of Prizes. Information has been received here that the United States steamer Reliance, Capt. McGowan, captured, on the Manikan river and brought to the port of Baltimore, on the 13th inst., the sloop Clara and schooner North Star, while attempting to run the blockade, loaded with contraband goods. In addition to the contraband goods, two colored boys, stored in the hold of the former vessel. They stated that they had been forcibly put aboard the vessel, and were to be taken to Richmond to be sold.

Naval Appropriation Bill. Senator FESSENDEN to-day reported the House provision forbuilding a floating dock at New York is stricken out, and the appropriation for the items of the sections containing it is reduced from \$1,213,000 to \$463,000. The appropriations for the dry dock at Norfolk of \$85,000, and the Naval Hospital, \$18,500, are stricken out; also that of \$17,500. for the naval hospital at Mound City, Ills. The provision for an extra midshipman for each Congressional district during the rebelion is omitted.

Confirmation. Captain HIRAM PAULDING was to-day confirmed by the Senate as a Rear Admiral in the navy on the retired list.

Emancipation in Western Virginia. WHEELING, Va., Feb. 17.—The amendment known as "Willey's amendment, which was inserted by Congress in the Constitution of the new State of Western Virginia, was unanimously ratified, to-day, whelming vote. The amendment provides for a gradual emancipation, commencing on the 4th of

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. saful Expeditions to the Lower Rep

palannock—Capture of Contrabandista-Rebels, Mules, and Contrabands brought in to Headquarters, together with a Rober Signal Officer, &c. Signal Officer, &c. Headquarters, Army of the Potomac. February 17, 1863. Two expeditions have just returned with satisfac ory results. Contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, has for a long time found its way across the Potomac, near the extremity of ne Peninsula, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, to Richmond. Parties were sent to break up these avenues of support and information, and to prevent the enforcement of the conscription.

The expedition was just in time to prevent the enforcement of the conscription, as it was ordered in the counties on the Neck from the 12th to the 17th

A large quantity of provisions, a number of horses and mules, &c., intended for the rebels were seized. A large number of contrabands came in with the ex-pedition. Among the captures were two large mailbags, several citizens engaged in smuggling, and some rebel soldiers. Also, a signal officer, stationed to report the movements of vessels on the Potomac everal vessels used in conveying supplies across the Potemac were captured and destroyed: Colone Fairchild, of the 2d Wisconsin, and Coll Garvin were in command of the parties sent out, and Major Medill commanded the cavalry force. THE LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Feb. 17.-William Browne, of the 3d New York Independen Battery, was shot to day, while attempting to de-A heavy snow storm prevails, which will render Very unkind expressions are made use of through he regiments towards the very few officers who have overstaid the leave of absence given in Or The Catholic chaplain of the rebel General Stuart's command, who was captured some weeks ago, was yesterday sent over to the enemy's lines. Gen. Barksdale, commander of the post, declined to re-

This having been accomplished, he will be sent over DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

telligence—Navigation of the Mississippi Suspended—Forcelosure of Mortgages Pro-hibited, &c. NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The steamer Oreole, from New Orleans, with dates to the 8th inst., has arrived. Colonel Littlejohn, of New York, is among her passengers.

The Creole left the steamer Illinois aground on the bar at the Southwest Pass on the 9th.

The bark Pawnee, from Philadelphia, with quar naster's stores, was ashore at the Northeast The transport-ships Montebello, E. W. Darley, guments used to after or convince their opinions. The contest on this continent to the English mind is simply so many dollars the supreme law of the land, no citizen who the land, no citizen who marine, had arrived at New Orleans; also, the schooner Althea, from Philadelphia. General Banks had issued a general order suspending the navigation of the Mississippi to vessels engaged exclusively in private trade, except those engaged in coastwise or foreign commerce.

Also, an order prohibiting the foreclosure of mortgages, as against loyal citizens, from forced sales, except as to debts incurred subsequent to the order,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The Demoralization of Hindman's Army-His Troops in Open Mutiny—The People of Arkansas Returning to Reason. ST. Louis, Feb. 17.—A letter from Gen. Davidson from a person who accompanied a recent scout to Batesville, Arkansas, says Gen. Hindman's army is demoralized and totally deficient. Three hundred I his troops were frozen to death during his retrea from Van Buren. Hindman had been ordered to go to Vicksburg, but his men refused. Upward of 20 deserters were concealed in brush twenty miles from Batesville. A large majority of the people are in favor of the occupation of the country by the United

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI Capture of Six Hundred Rebels Near Fort Donelson—Capture of Mrs. Captain Matt Ward—Sharp Skirmish of General Grant's Troops with the Rebels, Near Lake Provi-dence, &c. CAIRO, Feb. 15 .- Gen. Tuttle has received the fol-

lowing despatch to-day from Col. Lowe:
"FORT HENRY, Feb. 12.—The forces of General Rosecrans' command have captured six hundred of General Morgan's men.
"We are still picking up dead and wounded in the neighborhood of Fort Donelson. The dead now mimber more than two hundred. "W. H. LOWE,

"W. H. LOWE,
"Colonel Commanding."
The wife of Matt. Ward, travelling as Mrs. Robinson, was arrested at Island No. 10. Contraband goods were found in her trunk. A boat load of cattle floated down to the ram Queen of the West.
Four of the rebel officers, captured by the ram Queen of the West, arrived here on the steamer Desoto. More are coming.

The Latest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A special despatch from Cairo, says that on Wednesday last a scouting party met a body of the enemy six miles back of Lake. Providence: A warm engagement ensued, in which our troops lost a few men. A number of the rebets were killed, and thirty-two taken prisoners. We also captured ninety of their horses. killed, and thirty-two taken prisoners. We also captured ainety of their horses.

IMFORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS—HORRORS

OF THE CONSCRIPTION.

CARO, Feb. 15.—The most perfect relate of terror the world has ever seen is now being experienced by the unfortunate regidents of North Alabamand Migatismin.—All Thirk, Markir: staffs the Legislamors of the consensus and Migatismin.—All Thirk, Markir: staffs the Legislamors of the centry peace of the consensus and Migatismin.—All Thirk, Markir: staffs the Legislamors of the centry peace of age, and that recently passed takes all from forty to sixty years of age.

The territory has been laid off into districts of twenty miles, and a recruiting colonel appointed for each district. A thousand colonels have been appointed to enforce the conscript and militia act in North Alabama. There are many Union men in that section of the State, and millions of property belonging them. The efforts to force them into the Confederateranks has driven hundreds of them to the woods, where they continue to hide and suffer rather than be taken as conscripts. This induced a novel hunt for them. Guerillas and bloodhounds have been put upon their track, and many a poor victim has been smelt out in this way. Not long since, a young girl, carrying food to her father, who was hiding in a cave, was attacked by one of these bloodhounds and torn to pieces. It is estimated not less than one thousand Union men from Mississippi and Alabams have made their way to Corinth, where Gen. Dodge made all possible provisions for them. Gen. Dodge sent out and brought in families of persecuted and down-trodden Union men, and has established a sort of encampment or home for all their families at Purdy, where they are likely to be free from persecutions.

At Corinth, a regiment is forming of Union men. likely to be free from persecutions.

At Corinth, a regiment is forming of Union men from Alabama and Nississippi. There are already six full companies. Capt. J. C. Cameron, the provost marshal of the district of Corinth, is to be co-

Vost marshal of the district of Corntal, is to be ex-lonel of this regiment.

Among those who have recently suffered persecu-tion are Abraham Kennedy and J. A. Mitchell, of Hackett and Bod settlement, Monroe county, who have been hung by the rebels for indulging in Union procligities. nave seen many by the recels for indusing in Union proclivities.

Mr. Hall Mark and daughter, of Lane county, have been shot, and the latter killed. Peter Lewis, an immediate neighbor, and suspected of Union proclivities, was hunted down by bloodhounds, and captured. The houses of J. A. Palmer, Wesley Williams, and other Union men, were burned over their families' heads, and the people living in the neighborhood notified that, if they harbored them, their own houses would be burned.

Mr. Peterson, living at the head of Bull Mountain, was killed for Union sentiments. Two women, in Itawimain county, were torn to pieces by bloodhounds.

in Itawiman county, were torn to pieces by blood-hounds.

In addition to the foregoing, hundreds of families, driven out of Alabama, have reached Corinth on foot, without food or clothing. Some of them are men eighty years of age.

A rigid enforcement of the conscription act probably induced a return to Memphis of many old citizens who went away under order No. 1, but who, when called upon to fight in a war of their own making, shulk away to Memphis, and seek the protection of the guns of the very men against whom they have all along vaunted their undying ha tred.

- THE LATEST. SKIRMISH NEAR BOLIVAR, TENN.—THE VICKSBURG CANAL. CAIRO, Feb. 17.-A skirmish took place on the 13th inst., near Bolivar, Tennessee, between a detachment of the 1st United States Cavalry and a hody of rebels. Four rebels were killed, and a numper wounded. Five prisoners, and a number of horses, were captured. There was no loss on our The steamer Polar Star arrived to-day from Vicksburg, having left the fleet on Wednesday. The work on the canal, at Lake Providence and Yazoo Pass, was progressing.
The 14th Wisconsin and 11th Illinois Regiments were attacked near Lake Providence, on Tuesday, by three rebel regiments. The latter were repulsed, and a number of them taken prisoners. One report says that the entire Mississippi regiment were aptured.

The steamer White Cloud, on her passage from

St. Louis to Memphis, was searched at Island No 10, and a rebel mail found on board. NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- A special despatch from mittee on Ways and Means have determined to adhere to the three-million legal-tender clause of the finance bill, but strike out the Senate tax on bankto take up the conscription bill from the Speaker's

mittee, as usual. The War in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Feb. 17 .- In the late skirmish with Forrest's command, five of the enemy were killed and five wounded and taken prisoners. None of our nen were killed or wounded. The Pirate Alabama More Vessels Captured.

table, and pass it without a reference to the com

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- Advices from Port-au Primes say that it was reported that the pirate Alabama had made two or three new prizes, within six days after her departure from Kingston.

The news was received by express from Jaomel, and it was added that two captains of American vessels had been landed by Capt. Semmes. Boston Meeting of the U.S. Christian Com-

Boston, Feb. 17.—The meeting was a great success. The Mayor, Lieutenant Governor, clergy, and noted men of Boston, were on the platform. Collector Hitchcock gave a check for one thousand dollars. The contributions are already over \$3,000. Rise in the Western Rivers. ST. Louis, Feb. 17.—A slight rain fell last night. The Mississippi river up to Keokuk is rising, with sixteen feet of water at Cairo. The Illinois river is open to Peoria and swelling rapidly.

The Missouri river is also rising, and now open for several hundred miles.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 17, 1863. SENATE.

Petitions.

Messra. FOOT, DAVIS, COLLAMER, and COWE presented petitions in favor of a camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented a petition asking that equal privileges be granted to al elegraph companies.
Collection of Foreign Postage. Collection of Foreign Cosess.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Post Office Committee; reported a joint; resolution authorizing the collection of foreign postage in coin. Colonization in Florida.

Colonization in Florida.

The CHAIR presented a series of resolutions which was adopted at a meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, by Eli Thayer and others, relative to the colonization of Florida. Engineer Corps.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Bassachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to corganize the Engineer Corps. State Pay for Soldiers. Also from the same committee, a report adverse the bill to authorize contracts to be made with the States who have advanced the pay to soldiers.

Public Amusements.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Committee in the District of Columbia, reported a bill to regulate the public, amusements in the city of Wash-Improper Fees.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illianois, called up the bill to prevent agents of the Government, as well as members of Congress and officers of the Government, from taking any consideration in precuring place, office, or contracts. Passed. office, or contracts. Passed.

Judiciary Changes.
Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, called up the bill dividing Michigan into two judicial districts and regulating the time of holding the courts.
Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill.
After some discussion, the bill was postponed. After some discussion, the bill was postponed.

Fortifications.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maline, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the fortification bill without amendment.

Education of Colored People.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced abill to incorporate the institution for the education of the colored youth of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

duced a bill to incorporate the institution for the education of the colored youth of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Letters of Mavque and Reprisal.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the bill suthorizing the issue of letters of marque, and contended that the propriety of establishing volunteer forces on the sea was the same as on the land. It might do for the nations of the Old World, who depend upon large shanding armies, to agree to treaties against letters of marque, but could we of this country afford to forego our ancient policy. In this respect, there were vessels-of-war, and there could be no difference, in morality or policy, whether captures were made by a 74-gua ship or a fishing smack. He was not prepared to give up our ancient policy, but considered this a favorable time to reaffirm our ancient doctrine of marritme rights. Though the rebels might chave no commerce, yet they had vessels-of-war preying on our commerce. He frankly avowed that it was his desire to place on record a general law on this subject, and to give the President all the power necessary to "let slip the dogs of, war," in case of complication with any Power. The people of the Northwest were truly loyal, rad he believed he represented their wishes in supporting this bill.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought the bill, instead of uphodding our ancient policy, would only tend to overthrow all the ancient traditions of the Republic, and bring new and difficult embarrassments upon the nation. This was a bill to establish privateers, whose only reward is booty, against an enemy who has no commerce and no booty as an incentive to enterprise. If more vessels were needed, he would have them hired and placed under the control of the Government, but would not send out these self-regulating cruisers. He could see nothing bu' danger of complication with the great foreign Powers, who have solemnly declared against this suspended to pass any general law on this subject—always. requi

at the breaking out of the rebellion, there would have been no running of the blockade. He especially wanted this bill passed, for he believed that before Congress met again, we should be at war with a foreign Power, and should need all our force on sea and land.

Mr. COLLAMER said that one great objection to this system was that it seemed to be a remnant of a comparatively ancient barbarism to send out vessels to take the private property of the enemy on the sea. It is agreed now by the modern laws of war that the private property of an enemy on land is not subject to capture. Olvilization has made progress in war, and it would seem that the same rule should apply on water as on land. But have we been permitted to make this progress in civilization? If not, then we ought not to be held responsible. Only a few years ago this nation proposed to the other nations of the world to make a law on sea as on land, and to exempt private property from seizure; but these nations refused to allow us to make this progress. These nations, who possess great navies, declared that this property shall be subject to seizure, only it shall be seized by their great navies, but this country, whose policy has been against great navies, shall not be allowed to seize this property by private vessels. If we do, we shall be branded as barbarous. It shall only be seized by their great navies, and for their benefit; but this is a principle which will not do, and by which this nation is not bound.

Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought there was no necessity for a measure of this kind. We have no war with a foreign country, and the rebels have no commerce. It is not necessary to abandon a right of this kind. Shall we, in time of peace with all foreign countries, pass a measure of this kind? He thought it would only be attended with unpleasant complications with foreign Powers. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, said the rebels had only a few fast vessels, but no commerce. If these vessels were captured it would be an end of the mattan. He could not see the necessity for such a measure at this turn.

Afther further discussion, a substitute was offered by Mr. GRIMES, authorizing the President, in all dowestic and Green ware to the control of the mattan. Mr. COLLAMER said that one great objection to

per centum on the credit of any tribe entered as aforesaid. The whole amount of funds to be dis-posed of as above is about three millions. United States Courts. Mr. PORTER (Rep.), of Indiana, reported a bill, which was passed, to change the time for holding the Circuit and District Courts in Indiana. Judge Peabody.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Dem.), of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that a man named Peabody, of New York, held the office of named Peacody, of New York, and the onice of civil judge in New Orleans, and concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what are his powers and duties, whether prescribed by law or by the President; and whether the Commander-in chief of the army and new has the power thus to amount of it lutters. avy has the power thus to appoint civil judges. Mr. BLAKE (Rep.) I object to the reception of Indian Appropriation Bill. The Indian appropriation bill was passed.

The Louisiana Delegates.

The House resumed the consideration of the

bound by if. They would cling to the Union until all hope is gone, and until there is an absolute released to have them in the Union.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem.), of Indiana, inquired viseliner there were public meetings held in the first and excond districts.

Mr. HAHN replied affirmatively, adding that those assembled passed resolutions calling on the military Gorenor to issue a proclamation of election.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, wishert to know how many loyal men had been furnished to the harm.

Mr. HAHN replied that, when Gen. Butler's army came to New Orleans, it was much diminished but he filled up the vacancles by two thousand emiliative in thousand men in a short space of time. In this he did not include three thousand colored soldiers. He said the loyal people of the two districts now sought to be represented, and recognize and approve of Gov. Shejley's act. After replying to the several object by the Union because it was the most perfect the said the loyal people of the two districts now sought to buse the commencement of therefore, shall be district wore willing to make said assignment as a to equalize the said the toyal people of the two districts now sought to be represented, and notified to appear as aforesaid, to drafted, and notified to appear as aforesaid, to drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, and the time of their service, since the commencement of their service of their service.

In a shall so make sail assignment as to equalize the Mr. WRIGHT (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, wished to know how many loyal men had been furnished to the army.

Mr. HAHN replied that, when Gen. Butler's army came to New Orleans, it was much diminished, but he filled up the vacancies by two thousand enlistments. Besides this, there were formed two Lourskan regiments of Joyal soldiers, making four thousand men, in a short space of time. In this he did not include three thousand colored soldiers. He said the loyal people of the two districts now sought to be represented, and recognize and approve of Gov. Shelley's act. After replying to the several objection urged against his admission, he said he stood by the Union because it was the most perfect the wit of man ever desired. The peop's of his district were willing to make any sacrifice to remain as a part of the Union. In concession, he made an earnest and patriotic appeal for the admission of himself and colleague, showing the important consequences which must result from having Louisians once more represented.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetta, argued in favor of the report of the Committee on Elections, taking the ground that the local laws of a country remain in force while the territory is held by the title of the conquerer; and that the appointment of a military governor, from circumstances, becomes a necessity. The committee had looked through all the laws to see whether there is behind them that which gives them vitality. When the utterance of the vice of the people is secured, it is no matter whether it be in one form or another. The attempt of the iron grasp upon elections has signally failed. The, resolutions reported by the Committee on

of the iron grasp upon elections has signally failed.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections declared that Benjamin F. Flauders and Michael Hahn are entitled to their seats—the former from the First and the latter from the Second district of Louisiana.

Mr. YEAMAN (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a substitute, as follows: Mr. YEAMAN (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a substitute, as follows:
Reshized, That the proclamation issued by George S. Skepley, styling himself Military Governor of Louisiana, on the 14th of November, appointing an election for Weinesday, the 3d of December, 1832, for Representatives of the First and Second districts of Louisiana, was null and void, without authority of law, and imparts no validity to the election of Benjamin F. Flanders.
Resolved, That the election of Benjamin F. Flanders appearing to have been free and unconstrained, and in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, except as to the day of their election, and not by the Governor of that State, the action of the electors is ratified and confirmed, and Mr. Flanders is entitled to a seat in this House.

Also, a similar resolution as to Michael Hahn, The substitute was rejected—yeas 11, mays 116.
The House then adopted the resolutions of the Committee, declaring Messys. Flanders and Hahn entitled to their seats—yeas 92, nays 44. entitled to their seat

Aldrich (R) Cravers (D.)
Cotler (R.)
Cotle (R.) Cal. on (R.) McPherson (R.)
May (D.)
Morris (D.)
Noble (D.)
Norton (D.)
Nugin (D.)
Odell (D.)
Pendleton (D.)
Porter (R.)
Robinson (D.) Cox (D.) Crisfield (U.) Davis (R.) Eliot (R.)

Johnson (D.) Robinson (D.)
Mr. Hahn was sworn in as a member. Mr. Flanders was not present.
The case of Lewis McKenzie, claiming an election as Representative from Virginia, was taken up.
Mr. DAWES (Rep.) explained that the election was without authority of law, and that the loyal voters were afforded no opportunity to yote. whenous authority of law, and that the loyal voters were afforded no opportunity to vote.

Mr. McKENZIE briefly, advocated his claim; when the question was taken on the resolution declaring that he was not entitled to a seat, it was adopted.

adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide ways for the support of the Government.

All the amendments were adopted.

The House then adjourned.

The Bill for Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for Other Purposes. poses.

Whereas, There now exists in the United States an insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican-form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; and whereas for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; and whereas no service can be more praiseworthy and honorable than that which is remered for the maintenance of the Constitution and Union, and the consequent preservation of free government: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senale and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the fol-SEC. 23. And be il further enacled. That the clothes, arms, military outitis, and accourrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outlits, or accourrements furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, shall have any right, title, or interest therein; but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or miliary, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster, or other officer authorized to receive the same; and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outlits, or accourtements by any person not a soldier or officer of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift as aforesaid.

SEC. 24. And be il further enacled, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war who shall

Service of the company of the compan

on the same footing, in all respects, as volunteers for three years, or during the war, including advance

and nity-jour and one hundred and sixty-two, in reference to enlistments from the volunteers into the regular [service, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded; and hereafter, no such enlistments shall be allowed.

Sixo. 37. And be it further enacted, That the grades created in the cavalry forces of the United States by section eleven of the act approved seventeenth. July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which no rate of compensation has been provided, shall be paid as follows—to wit: Regimental commissary the same as regimental quartermaster; chief trumpeter the same as chief bugler; saddler sergeant the same as company quartermaster's sergeant: Provided, That the grade of supernumerary second lieutenant and two teamsters for each company, and one chief farrier and blacksmith for each regiment, as allowed by said section of that act, be, and they are hereby, abolished; and each cavalry company may have two trumpeters, to be, paid as buglers; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, with the rank of a regimental sergeant major, whose compensation shall be seventy-live dollars per month.

A Cotton Steamer at Malice. district; and to furnish him with proper unans and instructions; and he shall immediately proceed to enroll all persons; subject to military duty, noting their respective places of residence, ages on the first day of July following, and their occupation, and shall; on or before the first day of April, report the same to the board of enrolment, to same to the board of enrolment, to be consolidated into one list, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the provost marshal general on or before the first day of May succeeding the enrolment.

SEC. 10. And be it further enucted. That the enrolment of each class shall be made separately, and shall only embrace those whose ages shall be, on the first day of the transfer between the constant of the first day. day of July thereafter, between twenty and fortyof your increases, between twenty and arry five years, SEC.11. And be it further, enacted, That all persons thus enrolled shall be subject, for two years after the first day of July succeeding the enrolment, to be called into the military service of the United States, and to continue in service for three years, or during the war; and when called into service shall be placed

The Indian appropriation bill was passed.

The Louisiana Delegates.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana election case.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.), of Maryland, argued to show that the law of the State of Louisiana was violated, as to the time of voting and the rights of voters.

Mr. HAHN, one of the claimants for the seat, maintained that the principle which underlies the Republic was a representation on this floor. He alluded to the remark made here by a gentleman who merely understood that New Orleans was a look of Secession. So far from this, he proceeded to show to the contrary, and that in December last eight thousand good and loyal clitzens boldly, many fully, and patriotically, against the threats of Secession is come to the polls, and sent two Representatives to lyour Congress. He referred to the facts to show that the secession of Louisiana was a serious the contrary, and that in December last eight thousand good and loyal clitzens boldly, many fully, and patriotically, against the threats of Secession in the part of the regular of the regular of the regular of the seat of the seat part of the seat of the regular of the seat of the A Cotton Steamer at Halifax. HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—The screw steamer Edwin Hawkins, with a cargo of cotton, twenty-one days from Matamoros (so reported), bound to Liverpool, put into Halifax to-day short of coals. New York Legislature-The McClellan Resolutions Rejected by the Senate. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The resolutions inviting Gen. McClellan to visit the State capital, which were previously passed by the Assembly, were tabled to-day in the Senate by a strict party vote. Post-Office Robbery. DOVER, N. H., Feb. 17.—The post office here was broken into last night and all the letters and pro-

Bill to Provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following is the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, as passed by the House yesterday:

The House having non-concurred in several important amendments, the bill will be returned to the Senate: AN ACT to provide Ways and Means for the support the Government.

AN ACT to provide Ways and Means for the support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to berrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars, for the current them of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars, for the current them of the United States, a sum not exceeding three hundred millions of dollars, for the current them of the sum of the

ability, or any other cause, shall present their claims to be exempted to the board, whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That any surgeon charged with the duty of such inspection, who shall receive from any person whomsoever any money or other valuable thing, or agree directly or indirectly to receive the same to his own or another's use for making an imperfect taspection or a false or incorrect report, or who shall wilfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, shall be tried by a court martial, and, en conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and be cashiered and dismissed from the service.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to do military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged; and all drafted persons, reporting at the place of rendezvous, shall be allowed travelling pay from their places of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay to their places of residence; and all expenses connected with the enrolment and draft, including subsistence while at the rendezvous, shall be paid from the appropriation for enrolling and drafting, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: Provided, The provost marshals shall be called upon to perform, shall be paid from the appropriation for arresting deserters, under such regulations as the President of the United States shall prescribe: Provided, The provost marshals shall in no case receive commutation for transportation or for fuel and quarters, but only for forage, when not furnished by the Government, together with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the provost marshall general.

with actual expenses of postage, stationery, and clerk hire authorized by the provost marshal general.

Sign. 17. And be it further enacted. That any person enrolled and drafted according to the provisions of this act who shall furnish an acceptable substitute, shall thereupon receive from the board of enrolment a certificate of discharge from such draft, which shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted, and such substitute shall exempt him from military duty during the time for which he was drafted, and such substitute shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided by law as if he had been originally drafted into the service of the United States.

Size. 18. And be it further enacted. That such of the Volunteers and militia now in the service or the United States as may re-enlist to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of service, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlist ment, and the balance at the expiration of the term of re-enlistment; and such as may re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of re-enlistment, the entitled to a bounty of fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon such re-enlist to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged, after the expiration of their present term of enlistment, shall receive, upon such re-enlistment, twenty-five dollars of the one hundred dollars bounty for enlistment, provided by the fifth section of the act approved twenty-second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled, "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting public property." Sic. 19. And be it further enacted, That whenever a regiment of volunteers of the same arm, from the same State, is reduced to one-half of the maximum number prescribed by law. When such consolidation is made, the regimental officers shall be reduced in proportion to received in payment, or otherwise redeemed, and cancelled or destroyed, issue an equal amount of other treasury notes.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States the sum of three hundred millions of dollars of United States the sum of three hundred mal sixty-three, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, 'except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and any of the said notes, when treturned to the treasury, and cancelled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, returned to the treasury, and cancelled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved February twenty-five, eighteen handred and sixty-two, and of the act to authorize an additional issue of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved February twenty-five, eighteen handred and sixty-two, as restricts the negotiation of bonds to market value, is hereby repealed. And the holders of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved February twenty-five, eighteen handred and sixty-two, as restricts the negotiation of bonds to market value, is hereby repealed. And the holders of United States notes, issued under and by virtue of said acts, shall present the same for the purpose changing the same for bonds, as therein provided, oncome of the same for the purpose and acts, shall present the same for the purpose changing the same for bonds as ther shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of companies.

SEC. 20. And be if further enacted, That whenever a regiment is reduced below the minimum number allowed by law, no officers shall be appointed in such regiment beyond those necessary for the command of such reduced number.

SEC. 21. And be if further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c., as requires the approval of the President to carry into execution the sentence of a court-martial, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, as far as relates to car-

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That in lieu of postage and revenue tamps for fractional, currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treusury may issue fractional notes of like amounts in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving, preparation, and issue threof in the Treasury Department building. And all such notes issued shall be exchangeable by the treasurer, assistant treasurers, and essignated depositaries for postage and revonue stamps, for United States notes in sums not less than three dollars, and shall be receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and also in payment of any dues to the United States less than five dollars, except duties on imports, and shall be redeemed on presontation at the Treasury of the United States in such sums and under such regulons as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That the whole amount of fractional currency rissued, including postage, and revenue stamps issued as the same is hereby, repealed, as far as relates to car-Insteed, including postage and revenue stamps issued as curre ney, shall not exceed fifty millions of dollars.

SEC. 5 And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and builton with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not iess than twouty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and builton deposited or repretenting the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. And certificates representing coin in the treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates representing coin in the treasury may be deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per cautum beyond the amount of coin and builtion in the treasury and the certificates for coin or builtion in the treasury shall be received at par in payment or duties on important the control of the same of th or during the war
SEC. 23. And be il further enacled. That the clothes,

sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That the coupon or registered bonds, treasury noise and United States notes authorized by this sect shall be in such form as the Section of the property of the section of the section of the coupon them such statements, showing the amount of accrued or acreming interest, the character of the notes, and the penalties or punishment for altering or countries of the coupon them such statements, showing the amount of accrued or acreming interest, the character of the reasury may present the men and the section writer Treasury may present the such as the section of the Se

Public Entertainments.

The Concert of the Duranci Sisters.—A very fair audience last evening attended Concert Hall, for the purpose of witnessing the debut of Misses E., F., and N. Duranci. The programme presented was good. The intermission (not stated in the programme) after each and every piece was wearying to the audience, and prolonged the entertainment unnecessarily. The debutantes were naturally a little nervous, and evinced this, to some exextent, in voice and manner. They all poscent, in voice and manner. They all poscent, in voice and manner. They all poscented the most favorable impression. The "Drinking Song," from "Lucrezia Borgia," as delivered by her, obtained the first encore. The execution was delicate and spirited. "Angels ever bright and fair," sung by Miss E. Duranci, was rendered with sweetness, but with searcely satisfactory expression. The Scena and Aria, "Prendi, per mei sei libero," by Driss E. Duranci, was rendered with sweetness, but with searcely satisfactory expression. The Scena and Aria, "Prendi, per mei sei libero," by Driss E. Duranci, was rendered with sweetness, but with searcely satisfactory expression. The Scena and Aria, "Prendi, per mei sei libero," by Driss E. Duranci, was rendered with sweetness, but with searcely satisfactory expression. The Scena and Aria, "Prendi, per mei sei libero," or Theorem was been furnished them by Government. But there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable to their health and comfort, and which, there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable to their health and comfort, and which, there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable to their health and comfort, and which, there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable to their health and comfort, and which, there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable to their health and comfort, and which, there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable to their health and comfort, and which, there are many things not provided which seem in-dispensable THE CONCERT OF THE DURANCI SISTERS .- A The Scena and Aria, "Prendi, per mei sei libero,' by Miss F. Duranci, was excellently given. It deserved an encore equally as well as any of the other ieces, but did not receive one. The "Shadow Song," from "Dinorah," was a somewhat bold attempt. The audience did not regret, however, that the attempt was made. It has been worse ung-and better. Mr. G. Greith, who assisted as

pianist, was not unacceptable. The concert, though by no means a brilliant affair, was a success. The

adies are good singers, and, with sedulous cultiva-

ation of their art and science, will for many seasons

be even more welcome than they were upon the

occasion of last evening.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 17, 1868 SENATE.
The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by

Petitions Mr. SMITH, petitions signed by 323 citizens of Monfgomery county in favor of legalizing the act of the county commissioners appropriating \$25,000 or bounty purposes.

Also, remonstrances, signed by 415 citizens of the Also, remonstrances, signed by 41b citizens of the same county, against legalizing said act.

Mr. KINSEY, a petition from Bucks county for the recharter of the Farmers' Bank.

Mr. STEIN, a petition for the recharter of the Allentown Bask.

Mr. REILLY, a remonstrance from Philadelphia against a passenger railway on Twelfth and Franklin streets. Also, petitions for the recharter of the Miners' Bank and the Farmers' Bank, of Schuylkill county.

Mr. HIESTAND, a petition from the president and managers of the Lancaster Home for Friendless Children, asking for an appropriation.

Mr. GLATZ, a petition from 119 citizens of York county for a law to prevent negroes and mulattoes from entering this State with the view to acquire a residence. Also, a petition from 203 citizens of Columbia. Lancaster county, of similar import.
Mr. WALLACE, a petition from Blair county for a law paying bounties out of the State freasury.
Also, a petition from 300 citizens of Clearfield county for a law preventing negroes and mulattoes rom entering the State.

from entering the State.

Statistical Map.

Mr. REILLY, from the select committee appointed to confer with the Auditor General with reference to the publication of a rathroad and statistical map, submitted a report, which was read.

On leave given, Mr. REILLY introduced joint resolutions for the purchase of 5,000 copies of Shaffer's Railroad and Statistical Map of Pennsylvania, provided that the cost of the same shall not exceed 26 cents per copy. Adopted.

Bills Introduced. Bills Introduced. Mr. KINSEY, a bill to incorporate the Lexington Fire Insurance Company of Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

Mr. ROBINSON, joint resolutions relative to the powers of the General and State Governments. Bills Considered.
On motion of Mr. TURRELL, the bill to erect parts of Luzerne county into a new county, to be called Lackawanna, was considered and passed finally, as it came from the House. On motion of Mr. REILLY, the bill authorizing the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company to extend the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company to extend their road from the town of Tuscarora so as to con-nect with the Little Schuylkill Railroad at or near nect with the Little Schuylkill Railroad at or near
the town of Tamaqua, was considered and passed
finally.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the gupplement to
the Delaware County Railroad Company, empowering it to use Forty-second street to connect with the
Gittzens' Passenger Railway, was considered and
passed finally.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the bill legalizing
the payment of bounties to volunteers, and authorizing the levying of a tax for the payment of the
same, was taken up on third reading.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend by excepting Montgomery county from the provisions of this act. Not
agreed to—yeas 13, nays 16.

Mr. BOUND obtained the unanimous consent of
the Senate to insert a proviso that no volunteer or
drafted man in actual service shall be required to
pay taxes, now assessed or hereafter assessed, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

The bill passed finally.

On motion of Mr. KINSEY, the bill to incorporate the Richlandtown Turnpike Road Company of
Bucks county was taken up and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the bill to authorize
the Willow Grove and Germantown Plank Road
Company to issue preferred stock was considered
and passed finally.

Several local and unimportant bills were passed,
when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. the town of Tamaqua, was consi

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 101/2 o'clock by Speaker Cessons.

The private calendar was the order of the day, and the House proceeded to the reading of about fifty private bills. This occupied nearly the whole

of the morning sessi The following were objected to, this action post-poning them for one week: A supplement to the act incorporating the Phila-lelphia and Delaware River Railway.

An act exempting the Philadelphia City Institute An act exempling the Lehigh Coal and Navigation to authorizing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to extend their railroad from White Haven to Mauch Chunk.

An act relative to the extinguishment of ground rents in the city of Philadelphia. Taxing the New York and Eric Railroad. Taxing the New YOFK HIR EAST VALUE AND THE MR. TRIMMER introduced a bill imposing a tax upon the capital stock of the New York and Erie Railroad, and authorizing the counties through which the road passes to levy a local tax. It is claimed that the taxes paid by the company are not equal to those of other corporations in Pennsylvania. School of Design. Mr. SMITH, o NATIONAL OF ANIAGE PRISE PRESENTED A PETITION REPRESENTING THAT THE WORKING-WOMEN OF THE STATE HAVE SUITERED FROM A WANT OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENTS, AND PRAYING THAT THE LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATE \$30,000 to aid the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. It appears that 90 scholars are now receiving tuition. Payment of Wages by Store Orders.

Numbers of petitions have been presented for the passage of a law to prevent the payment of wages to laborers in store orders. One from Wayne county was signed by 400 citizens; one from Lycoming county by 200.

Final Consideration of Private Calendar.

The bills upon the private calendar begins been Final Consideration of Private Calendar.

The bills upon the private calendar having been read at length, came up for final consideration.

An act to prevent the foreible and fraudulent crossing of bridges without payment of toll was indefinitely postponed. An act relating to ground rents in the city of Reading was postponed for the present. A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Exploring and Mining Co.," approved the 18th of May, 1850, was passed: also, an act to incorporate the Washoe Silver Mining Co., of Washoe; an act relative to the Orphans' Home, and asylum for the aged and infirm of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; a supplement to an act incorporating the Northern Iron Co., were also passed finally.

Afternoon Session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House, at the session of this afternoon, passed the following bills:
An act to incorporate the Tivoli Steam Fire Hose Company in the city of Philadelphia.
An act to incorporate the North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches.
An act relating to constables' fees upon tavern licenses in the city of Philadelphia.
The following bills were postponed:
Supplement to an act to incorporate the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.
An act authorizing the Harmony Fire Company of Philadelphia to dispose of their right, title, and interest in the Fire Association of said city.
An act for maradamizing a portion of Broad street in philadelphia.

The House then adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board of Revenue Commissioners. Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Harrisburg, Feb. 17, 1863.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners met this morning in the Supreme Court room, and was called to order by Hon. Henry D. Moore, who was sworn as President by Judge Pearson of Dauphin county. Twelve members only answered to their names. E. W. Carpon, of Chester, was nominated for clerk. John W. Brown, of Harrisburg, was also nominated. Mr. Capron was defeated by a vote of 15 noes to 9 ayes, (additional members having arrived.) Mr. Brown was then elected chief clerk. George Fisher, of Harrisburg, was chosen assistant, as well as Mr. Goodland, Mr. Jno. Platt was elected sergeant at arms. Mr. Wagner, doorkeeper, and a number of messengers. number of messengers.

The following are the delegates to the present

District.

1. Alex. Cummings.
2. Jacob B. Chudy.
3. David Lowry.
4. Wm. C. Ely.
5. Thos. J. Bigham.
6. Jos. Brown.
7. H. Applebaugh.
8. Wm. H. Case.
9. Abraham Bossler.
10. John Fossold.
11. Geo. P. Steele.
12. A. M. M. Mott.
13. M. M. Mott.
14. A. H. Echard.
15. Wm. B. Waddell.
16. O. A. Ross.
17. Thos. Pogroy.
18. M. Parke.
19. H. A. Picking.
20. Chas. Crudicunst.
21. N. Nice.
22. M. H. Dryer.
23. J. Hagenman.
24. Samuel Calvin.
25. John P. Hoover.
26. John P. Hoover.
27. John P. Hoover.
28. M. Miller.
29. M. M. Mott.
20. M. Miller.
29. M. M. Solution for the appointment of a committee of consult with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, in reference to a revision of the revenue laws. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Revenue Board reassembled at three o'clock. Financial reports were received from all the councies except Armstrong, Bedford, Greene, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, and Lycoming.

A committee was appointed to examine these re-

Mr. Cummings offered a resolution, providing that if the county commissioner fail to make returns the valuation of such county shall be increased The Board then adjourned.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York.—The benefits of life insurance are so apparent, that it is unnecessary any longer to argue the question. They are witnessed in our midst eve ry day, and the rule now is that every prudent man. who looks to the welfare of his family, avails himself of them. Among the safest and most reliable companies in this country, is the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—the twentieth annual report of which will be found in another column of to-day's paper. In every respect this state-ment is perhaps unparalleled by any similar institution. The gross assets of the company on the 1st of February—invested in the most reliable securities amounted to \$9,225,119 79, showing an increase in the year of \$1,078, 399 83. The receipts from interest on the company's investments amounted to \$552,642—this item of profit alone exceeding the whole amount paid on claims from the death of persons insured, by \$135,426. The whole statement hows most excellent management on the part of he Board of Trustees in New York, and we need not say that the list of Philadelphia references includes some of our very best citizens. F. Ratchford Starr, Esq., is the agent of the company in this ity, to whom all applications for insuran

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.-From S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illustrated London News of January 31, with a supplement, and Illustrated News of the World of the same date, with a supplement portrait, on steel. These pictorials have ele-vated wood engraving in England to a high place OUR ATTENTION has been called to the

omittion of the inmates of the Eastern Lunatic Yorktown. These unfortunates are now deper upon our Government for support. Food and medi-cal attendance, such as are provided for the army, are supplied to them; and we believe clothing has also been furnished them by Government. But ONE OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT.—The name of L. W. Hall, of Company B, Anderson Cavalry, has through some mistake been omitted from the roll of honor. Young Hall was one of those who went bravely into the fight, and through exposure in the battle, is now, confined at the hospital in GRAVE LEGAL QUESTION .- A Cleveland

lawyer has started the grave question whether, in case children should be born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, they can legally inherit property from their parents, because of the Latin maxim de minimis non

curatur lex; which, being interpreted, means that the