THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

than under the despotism of men who have no re-gard for the rights of the poor, and whose whole sys-tem is opposed to the education of the masses of the people. Were such a state of things brought about, we should be in a condition of most humilisting de-gradation, under the overshadowing influence of slavery. This great Commonwealth, with all her immense resources and industrial interests, with all her manufactories, would be put under the ban of free trade. We should be humiliated into submis-sion to our lords and masters, the slaveholders. We should be forbidden to utter any sentiments ad-verse to the views of the devotees of the "peculiar institution." with which this plain notorious record is

What would be the effect of the division of this institution." What would be the effect of the division of this Union ? Why, sir, the Emperor of Russia (who ap-pears to understand our institutions a little batter than some of our own people here) said very re-cently to Bayard Taylor, "I never want to witness the severance of your great Republic. I have al-ways been its filend. The first severance would lead to another, and another. You would be broken into fragments; you would present to the world the spectacle of a ruined nation." This is the truth which should be realized by every man in the North; and if it were realized in its full force, this rebellion would be speedily and completely crushed. For the reasons which I have suggested, I think that the resolution now under consideration should that the resolution now under consideration should be voted down. I think that the vote rejecting i would be greeted with approval by every benevolen and loyal heart in the country.



What is the Difference?

In a speech made by JOHN VAN BUREN. at the New York Municipal Dinner. on Monday last, he made this remark : "I understand our loyalty to be due to the Constitution of the United States, and not to the people who administer the Government." This sentimefit of the facile leader of a por- has consented to commit it, and he who tion of the Northern Democracy is the begins by indifference to such a struggle general excuse for sympathy with treason. Whenever a sympathizer desires to assail tility to those who can have no interest the Government he always makes the dis- | but rightfully to terminate it, will find the tinction which Mr. WAN BUREN makes. He distance between such a position and the worships the Constitution, but he despises ground of open and avowed opposition to Mr. LINCOLN. He is an ardent friend of the | the Republic very short indeed. Whether Union, but he desires the overthrow of the | this last of calamities is to befall us will Administration. He strengthens his position by a peculiar reasoning. The men in American masses to yield to the new and power are but men. They represent parties | increasing efforts of the men who now call with which he has had no sympathy. They were chosen as the representatives of principles which he could not endorse. In the administration of the affairs of Government his friendship and assistance are not sought. In the distribution of patronage he and his friends and his leaders are not concillated. He has chosen the side of the Oppositionthe success of his opposition will be a triumph-it will gratify his conscience and give him power and place. Therefore, he opposes the people who administer the Government.

In ordinary times we would assent to these arguments, for we believe they perfectly apply to the operations of the Government in times of peace. We do not look upon Mr. CLAY as a traitor, or a sympathizer with treason, for having opposed the Administration of President JACKSON, nor do we think Mr. Dou-GLAS was likewise guilty for having opposed the Administration of President Bu: CHANAN. Their opposition was legitimate. They made war upon men in power to advance certain principles. Their war was that of the parliamentarian, the statesman, the publicist, the politician. They endeavored to accomplish victory by educating and changing public opinion. The country was at pcace, and no issue was before the cently organized Territorial Government. Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY, of Ohio, will probably b people which threatened its peace. Mr. VAN BUREN might have been disloyal to ANDREW JACKSON and JAMES BUCHANAN, and at the same time a sincere patriot and a lover of the Constitution. But we do not see how he can ask us to say the same thing in reference to his opposition. to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When Mr. LINCOLN came into power, he found the Government assailed by the greatest rebellion that history records. Armies were marching upon his capital, guns were trained upon his forts, and every department of the Government was either in the hands of traitors or under their influence. He might have made his Administration the exponent of a party, and thus driven such men as Mr. VAN BUREN from his support. He might have been proscriptive, dogmatic, opinionated. He might have made his political enemies the enemies of his country. He recognized, however, the great duty that lay before him, and he made his Administration the Administration of the whole country. We might fill these columns with illustrations of the President's policy. We might enumerate hundreds and thousands of leading Democrats who were recognized and conciliated by the President in his anxiety to make the Democratic party an effective ally of the Union in its great war. Democrats were placed in the Cabinetthey were given high commands-they were entrusted everywhere with positions of honor and trust. In the development of his policy the President endeavored to strengthen them by giving their opinions a fair and patient trial. In the beginning of the Administration's career we had conservatism in the National Councils and conservative ber of rebels are in Kentucky. men in power. The Democrats appreciated this, and such of them as really desired to see the country's success became active and energetic friends of the country. correctness. But Mr. VAN BUREN and his followers rejected the President's conciliation, and continued their animosity and revenge. Now we see them actively opposing every measure that contemplates the overthrow of the rebellion, and boldly avowing their purpose to be the overthrow of the Administration. to indicate. They owe their loyalty to the Constitution according to Mr. VAN BUREN, but not to the men in power! How false and hollow and vain such a pretext is! How can we overthrow the Administration, and yet save the Constitution and the Union? How can we strike the arm that holds the sceptre, and not expect it to fall? How can we paralyze the hand that holds the sword, and expect to see it triumph? We can only save this Union by conducting the war according to the Constitution. We can only so conduct it by obeying and sustaining the constituted authorities. Mr. VAN BUREN, with all his facility of rhetoric, can show us no other way of gaining this cause, and if he is sincere in his desire to see the Union triumph, he must abandon his false philosophy.

forgotten by these indignant declaimers. They denounce the tax-bill for which they voted themselves; and their prominent men in the House of Representatives are retarding the progress of the bill for the enrollment of the people, although it passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, and was earnestly supported by Democrats, as well as Republicans. Is it any wonder that the people in the galleries, who see these sights, should break out in demonstrations against these leaders? And would it not be an unwonted spectacle, if the soldiers in the field, when they heard of these things, did not repudiate the authors of such oounsel with scorn and bitterness? I grant that the persons who sympathize with the public enemy have many advantages in this crisis. Starting out upon the theory of employing every means to embarrass an Administration in the prosecution of a great war, and cherishing an carnest affection for the rebels in arms, they may, for a time, successfully excite the people and fearfully weaken the Government. They can shout for peace, against taxation, against Abolition, and abuse the negroes with equal safety and party profit. A nation that needs so much of the confidence and strength of the people to sustain it can be seriously struck by the hands of those she has fed and fattened, and may be by them slaughtered in cold blood. There is nothing so easy as treason when the mind as this, and by hatred of and hos-Missouri Legislature-Governor Gamble's depend entirely upon the readiness of the themselves Democratic leaders.

OCCASIONAL.

The Local Telegraph. We publish this morning the initial article

of a series describing one of the great institutions of Philadelphia-the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. Every good citizen should be thoroughly acquainted with the workings of this and other important enterprises of our city, and we commend hese papers to the readers of THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, February 24, 1863. Reported Capture of the "Queen of the

West. The Richmond Examiner, of the 21st inst., contains a despatch dated Port Hudson, Feb. 18th, announc ing a report of the capture of the Queen of the West the U.S. iron-clad gunboat which recently ran the batteries at Vicksburg. She was attacking the fortifications on the Red river, and after a brisk can nonade struck her colors. Thirteen of her officer and crew are said to have been cantured.

The Government of Arizona. JOHN WILSON, Of Chicago, formerly the Commi sioner of the General Land Office, had an interview with the President, yesterday, and declined the p sition of surveyor general of Arizona under the re

fathers of the Constitution of the United States, and went for freedom. [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. ROBINSON (Dern.), of Illinois, moved that the galleries he class. Successes of the Insurgents-Conciliator Measures of the Russian Government Mr. ROBINSON (Dem.), of Allinois, moved that the galleries be cleared. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, said the motion was unnecessary for that purpose, the power under the rules residing in the presiding officer. Tho SPEAKER pro tem. (Mr. Colfax) replied that Concessions Proposed. Boston, Feb. 24.—The following are the latest patches received by the steamers Nova Scotian and Canada :

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The SPEAKER protem. (Mr. Colfax) replied that it was true the Speaker had that power, but it was not the general usage to exercise it. The custom was, in cases of such disorder, to give warning that the galleries would be cleared on its repetition. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, hoped all the galleries would not be cleared. The innocent should not be included with the guilty. Mr. ROBINSON, and Nr. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, insisted that the galleries should be cleared. The House had repeatedly been insulted by such disorderly demonstrations. Mr. BLAIR (U.), of Virginia, moved to lay on the table Mr. Robinson's motion to clear the galleries. The question was negatived, and Mr. Robinson's motion decided in the afiltmative-yeas 69, nays 41. The SPEAKER remarked that the rules provided for punishing members for disorderly conduct, and also to have the galleries cleared on the occurrence of disturbance.

of disturbance. Mr. MALLORY resumed, saying that Mr. Stevens is the Moses of the Republican party, to lead his brethren out of the wilderness to the great and pro-mised land of light and knowledge, and bring them into the land of milk and honey. Mr. MALLORY held that the Secossionists were immediately accountable for all the unconstructional

The new of the vibraness to the great and promised land of light and knowledge, and bring them into the lund of milk and honey.
Mr. MALLORY heid that the Secessionists were timmediately accountable for all the unconstitutional abolition acts passed here. The Secessionists ought, as they were bound to have sent representatives in the constitution as any State. She scorns, requilates, and spits upon the doctrine of Secession. No such Government as ourscan exist if we recognize Secession as a constitutional doctrine. There could be no peace by recognizing the Southern Confederacy. It would be a perpetual and destructive war, lasting through ages, until one side or the other shall be totally subjected by the other. He was for bringing back the reloals to their family of States, with their constitutional rights eccured the same as they onjoed before they engaged in this infamous and causeless rehellion. He would never acknowledge the independence and separation of the rebels, but as eriminals, would forgive them, and restore to them their rights. The secult were applied by the galleries. He had here a relight incensed here, and plauded by the galleries, no indignation was expressed by those who now are highly incensed here and aplauded by the galleries, and inglination was expressed by those who now are highly incensed here and aplauded by the galleries, no indignation was expressed by those who now are highly incensed here and aplauded by the galleries, no indignation was expressed by those who now are highly incensed here, while in front of the enemy, speak of the missrable traitors at home engaged in the information. If we are to meet the rebels or their aiders and abetors on our works of the religibly incensed here, while inform of the enemy, speak of the missrable traitors at home engaged in creating discontent, in consequence of which frequent descritions take place; while inform of the enemy, speak of the missrable traitors at home engaged in the rebel owner, with the procentic state seconds by brin

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1863. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker. Petitions.

Mr. DONOVAN, a remonstrance from Philadel-Mr. DONOVAN, a remonstrance from Philadel-phia against authorizing the use of steam on the Pifth-street passenger railway. Mr. SEERHILL, two remonstrances from Phila-delphia against the construction of a passenger rail-way on Twelfth or Franklin streets. Mr. SMITH, remonstrances from eighty-four citi-zens of Montgomery county against legalizing the act of the commissioners. Mr. KINSEY, a remonstrance from Philadelphia against authorizing the use of steam on any part of the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railway, which was read. Which was read. Mr. STEIN, a petition from Northampton county in favor of a National Convention; also, one from Lehigh county for the recharter of the Allentown Party

Bank. Dir. REILLY, remonstrances against laws authorizing large corporations to hold lands for Also, petitions from six hundred and twenty-five Also, petitions from six hundred and twenty-five citizens of Schuykill county for the passage of an act prohibiting the paying of wages in store orders. Nr. GLATZ, the petition of eighty-five eitizens of York county for a law prohibiting blacks and mulat-toes from entering the State; also, the petition of seventy six citizens of Mount-Joy, Lancaster coun-ty, of similar import.

ty, of šimilar import. Mr. WALLACE, one from Clearfield county of like import; also, one in favor of a National Con-Bills Introduced.

Bills Introduced. Mr. STEIN, a bill to incorporate the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem. Mr. KINSEY, a bill to provide for the sale of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the State debt. Mr. REILLY, a bill to enable the Rev. James Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, to convey certain real estate in Pottsville. Mr. HIESTAND, a bill to incorporate the Linden Hall Association of Litiz, Lancaster county. Mr. CONNELL, a bill to vacate part of Cherry street, in the Twenty-fourth ward. Also, a bill to authorize the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to appoint two additional commissioners to take testimony. Mr. DONOYAN, a bill to incorporate the Tini-cum Fishing Company of Philadelphia. Resolutions.

Resolutions. Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution providing for the meeting of the Senate hereafter at half past ten out the Senate refused to proceed to its

THE CITY. The Thermometer

nstitution, in his thirtieth annual report, sister bat there were under his charge on the 1st of Deember, 1861, 175; discharged or left during the year, 26; died, 4; received during the year, 35; remaining December 1, 1662, 180. Of this number there are from Pennsylvania, 155; New Jersey, 15; Delaware, 3;

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISall other places, 7; total, 180. Twenty-four of these NON-ADDRESS OF REV. DR. BELLOWS, PRESIearn their own support, wholly or in part as assistant teachers, or in the work department; eleven DENT.-Lost evening the Academy of Music was well filled by ladies and gentlemen, the occasion ire pay pupils in full or in part; seventeen are in being an address by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of the United the Nome, and six are day papils. Besides an effi-cient Ausical: education, the literary studies of the pupils are as follows: Orthography, reading, writing, jin-type printing, dictionney, etymology, genmar, sheloric, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physiology, history, natura' philosophy, natural history, astronomy, Biblical and general literature, and physical training. We find by the abstract of the treasurer's report that he is debited with \$61,527,03, which includes amongst other items cash for sales ot merchandise manufactured by the inmates of the institution, \$11,184.75. The oredits are as follows: By cash to the committee of instructiar; for manufac-turing statice, gas, eichting, wages, &c., \$20,300.40. Outfits to graduates from the exhibition fund, \$4915; real estate improvements, \$34,163 miscel-laneous, \$623.27; investments, \$14,632.05. Total, \$61,679.41. he Rome, and six are day popils. Besides an eff. States Sanitary Commission. The platform was securid by the Philadelphia members of the Comsission and other distinguished citizens. A large Incrican flag was draped on either side of the plat form and gave to the scene an animeted and patriotic appearance. At eight o'olock Dz. Bellows ap-peared upon the platform, accompanied by Mayor Henry. After the performance of spirited music by the band in attendance, Mr. Henry introduced by the band in attendance, bit. Heary introduced the orator of the evening, referring briefly to the patriotic services of the Commission, and its present high state of efficiency. The narrative would be told by one who had been the foremost of the laborers n the greatest enterprise of mercy and patriotism

PLOINESDAY, FEBRUA Inclusion of the second states of the se high state of efficiency. The narratize would be told by one who had been the foremost of the laborers in the greatest entroprise of mercy and patriotism the world has known. Dr. Bellows was received with much approbation. He spoke of the embarrassment which he felt in ap-penring at this time before his sudience to advocate the claims which the United States Sanitary Com-mission had upon their sympathies and confidence. He was glad, however, to inform thom, that that as-sociation was now in the highest state of excellence and prosperity. I am glad, he said, that I am here not to advocate any forlorn cause, or to seek to in-vite your confidence in an entryprise towards which your affections are already slaak or cold. I know, on the contrary, that, so har as that ministry which I have the henor here to represent—so far as that institution, the United States Sanitary Com-mission, is concerned—the probabilities are that you have all had an exaggerated estimate of its useful-ness rather than the reverse. I am not here, there-fore, to plead with, any particular earnestness a cause towards which you are prone. I am simply here for the purpose of telling you, with some authority, what it has done, but how it works that silent return in part for the contributions to the cause which Philadelphia has given. Has she not given \$70,000 already to the general treasury of the cause? and has she not in a thousand other ways, not immedi-ately acting through us, but through her own local means, contributed to the cause of mercy? To-day I have been mostly employed in visiting, under the kind adiance of a citizen of yours-one who has distinguished himself allice in this service of mercy and in his support of the Sanitary Com-mission, and more latterly by supplying the pub-lic with certain views "how a free people can courage and strengthen the public heart-under the kind and skilful guidance, I say, of this gentieman, I have been this morning visiting those scenes of mercy and usefulness which the local zeal, industry, an

ern Department, has been boliged to cross your men and women, your workingmen and professional men, people of all classes, have hastened to give him God speed-not merely to say to him, "Be ye fed," "Be ye warn?"-but to fill him and warm him, and send him rejoicing on his way. The object I have before me more particularly at this time, is to explain in some detail the operations of that Commission over which I have the honor to preside-an honor which I fully appreciate and value-and I wish here to say how small a part be-longs to me of the credit of placing this Commission in a position of so much usefulness; how numerous and admirable have been its co-workers assembled about this cause; how fortunate we have been in securing men of loyalty, fidelity, and skill to aid us in this work; how we have not been able to secure the servants, but how we have been able to secure the Gommission are men of intelligencejand pa-triotism.

The reverend orator continued at considerable length, dwelling in detail upon the mode adopted by the commission to carry out the objects of the benevolent contributors to the enterprise. "The poor ye have always with you," is a scrip-

and sash. He leaves for duty at Nashville, Tenn. Rev. A. G. Thomas, late chaplain at the Fifth-street and Fourth and George-streets Hospitals, has been assigned to the McCleilan Hospital, Nicetown. The United States Army Hospital at the American Me-chanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets, was closed on Monday evening. The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, made an address in which he referred to the time when the institution was first thrown open to the patients. The doors were opened on the 7th of July, 1662, since which six hundred patients had been admitted; of the number three hundred and forty-five had been prisoners at Richmond. Since the opening, there had been forty-six deaths; the health of the institution having been good. About fifty of the patients have just been transferred to the Master street Hospital. During the evening a splendid sword was presented by the chaplain to plendid sword was presented by the chaplain to)r. Lewis D. Harlow, as a testimonial of the appre-"The poor ye have always with you," is a scrip-tural maxim, and this was abundantly illustrated in the case of the sick and wounded soldiers. The Sanitary Commission had been nearly two years studying the question how most efficiently to ame-liorate the condition of the soldiers. Between citi-zens at home and soldiers in the field there lay a certain line of demarcation. To encourage and support the medical staff of the army was the colly chance of being very useful to the soldiers, except in very particular and exceptional cases. General hospitals are for the most part beyond our immediate eye and sympathy. In the personal character and medical skill of the medical men in the field, we have reason to have the most unlimited confidence. An ordinary percentage of imbecility and incompetence may prevail among them, as they do prevail in all classes of society; but as a class they are the hardest-worked men connected with the whole army service. We should have a most unwavering and complete trust in their ability. In regard to "red tape," we should have are most women. [Laughter and applause.] If we could only have real "red tape," we should find the surest way of obtaining the best result, not only in military affairs but also in medico-military affairs. A good and loving heart was the best thing in the world, but brains were absolutely mecseary in such tinces as these. The lecturer, some time ago, may have used, in a somewhat slashing man-ner, the sharp knife of criticism. He was not altogether justified in having so used it. After a little honorable jealousy, through which men in office do not like to view the approaches of out-siders, had subsided, the Sanitary Commission, leoked at with somewhat of suepticion by vaiese officials, both arm, and medical staft, and with the generals in the field. It was a source of wonder it to the is lecturer, that with all the difficulties A very acceptable repart was prepared ping to the west, which intersects the small vein in nuvalescents in the afternoon. They pare the bottom of the shaft. The main vein inclines ping to the west, which intersects the small vent a the bottom of the shaft. The main vent inclines i the opposite direction. The drift south is abou 30 feet from the shaft, and is from eighteen inche to a little more than two feet in width, carryin some very good stamp work. It is some disturbe by a slide dipping to the south, which crosses the vent in the shaft. ook of it with very great zest. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c .--Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday oon, the following real estate and stocks:

CITY ITEMS.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE-

was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Property reported a resolution

accepting the school building on Fifth street, below Washington, in the Second section, known as the

The same committee also reported a resolution

hat warrants should be drawn in favor of the fol-

263 8

19 8

Muse Creation of the washington school house. Wm. Overfield, Jr., blackboards for new secondary school, Twentieth section.... Enos Beans, shades... A. F. Hufty, bells... J. R. Marcuts, desks... I- H. Wisler, teachers' chairs and tables... Thomas Loughead, iron railing, Fourth section.

Total.....

resented by the soldiers with a handsome swor

Washington school. Adopted.

NSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND .-- The principal of this The Copper Mines of Lake Superior. The subjoined fetter, which we copy from the Mining Gazette, published at Houghton, Portage Lake, Michigan, will be read with interest by all who are interested in the development of the great nineral wealth of our country, especially as recently evealed in the vicinity of Lake Superior. This letter, as will be seen, refers more particularly, however, to a single mine in that rich copper region, he metal from which has already secured for itself n this market an enviable name. The writer, under

the head of "Editorial Correspondence," says : In a few months more there will be two mines on the Amygaloh roperty; one on the Old Connecti-cut vein, and the other on the recently-discovered Drexel vein. The main workings, so far as extent s concerned, are on the Old Conne ficut vein, Nearly all the work done here is on the Pifth and Sixth Levels, north and south of the hoisting shaft No. 1. At present there is but little hoisting done, and, consequently, there is a large accumulation of rock on the two lower levels. The shaft has been somewhat enlarged, and entirely timbered from the surface to the bottom of the Fourth Level in a most thorough and substantial manner. At a rough estimate we should think there was full three thousand tons of good stamp rock stoped down and ready to be raised to

Interious, 503.277; Enventments, \$14,552.05. Total, \$61,679.41. In a supplement to the report is a very interesting account of the gentle and persevering training of George W. Balkey, the deaf and dumb and blind pupil, in converting a nature as wild and repulsive as if he had been an uncared-for child of the forest, to a kind, affectionate, and rational being, develop-ing a genius which has elicited the surprise and ad-miration of all. The ways and means of his admis-sion and instruction in the institution were provided by some kind ladies. the surface and sent to the mill. To one, like ourself, who have been accustomed for viewing an apparently richer quality of stamp rock, this looks scarcely worth raising out of the mine. But upon breaking up the fragments they will be frand filled with fine and almost invisible lines of metal, which permeate in every direction. The slime in the mill is highly charged with these minut particles, and it requires careful washing to save pecial meeting of the Board of School Controllers them.

There are several good basks remaining to be stoped down on the Fifth Level : one north of th shaft is well charged with barrel copper, splendic shall be ground of the Sixth Level is yet standing, and when stoped will produce well, judg-ing from the appearance of the stopes in the level above. There is said to be another good stope on the Oliver vein, First Level, but the drift being ob tructed, we did not visit it. The average monthly product of this vein, for the past year, was a little less than 8 tons-or 94 tons for the year.

The average cost of mining for the year has been, or stoping, \$15; for driving, \$6,50; and for sinking, \$8. In surface improvement there has been a very considerable advance; the shaft and ensine houses have been repaired and built in the most substantial manner; a new tramway to the stamp-mill has just been finished, and the first car sent over it 30 3 last week; twenty-one houses for workmen have been built since the first of August, and the capacity 219, 25 of the stamp-mill increased by one-half. The in-clined tramway is 1,650 feet in length, with a grade .. \$4,029 25 The resolution was adopted. The president stated that the consideration of the leficiency bill was now in order, and asked whether he Committee on Accounts were now ready to reof about one foot in twelve, and built for nearly the whole distance on trestle-work of the most dural construction. The back is composed of three parallel rails, with a four-rail turn-out of fifty-five feet at ort. Mr. Stewart said that the report was ready, but . Mr. Stewart said that the report was ready, but that he could not secure the signatures of the ro-maining members of the committee. Mr. Freeborn explained why he would not sign the report. Several expenditures were provided for that had not been authorized by this Board. Mr. Potter moved that the Committee on Ac-counts be directed to report at the next stated meet-ing the deficiency as well as the sums that have merged in the various sections. After a slight discussion the resolution was adopt-ed, and Board adjourned. the centre of the road, and so arranged that it is impossible for the cars to collide. During the past year, additions have been made to the stamp-mill uilding which have more than double increased if size, and sixteen heads of Gate's stamps put up with room for eight more. Work will be co

The new engine house has recently been con The new engine house has recently over com-pleted and the new engine set at work. It is an 18-inch cylinder, with five feet stroke, and gives good satisfaction. The old engine will be set up on the CHANGES IN THE HOSPITALS .- Dr. L Harlow, surgeon in charge of United States Hossatisfaction. The old engine will be set up on the Drexel vein, in the course of another month or two. A fine dew rock house is ready for use, and is very conveniently arranged. The short track from the shaft-house enters and runs through the whole length of the upper part of the building; from which the rode is dummed on any motof the deep here build pital, Fourth and George streets, has recently rearmy. Dr. Bowen, assistant surgeon United States Hospital, Fourth and George streets, was yesterday the rock is dumped on any part of the floor beneath Here it is broken up and sorted. The poor rock, o which there is very little, is run out in a small ca nd sash. He leaves for duty at Nashville, Tenn. which there is very little, is fun out in a small can and deposited on the burrow. The selected rock is broken up and shoveled into schutes, five of which are arranged along the east side of the building from which the cars traversing the incline ar loaded and sent to the mill. The head of the inclin is about six feet lower than the breaking floor of the rock-burgs ard passes under the which go of he rock-house, and passes under the public road. The new, or Drexel, vein is looking exceedin well and we confess we were not a little m rised at the amount of work which we found don on it. The vein was discovered only a few month since, and in that time a shaft has been sink sever ty feet, and about the same amount of drifting don The shaft was first put down on a main

vein in the shaft. North of the sha the drift is in forty feet, and is full si

feet wide, showing excellent stamp work in lan quantities, together with fine nuggets of heavy co per. The show of metal in this vein is remarkab

fine and encouraging. A small mass is projecti

prove a very remunerative working to the com

MR. F. GUTEKUNST'S NEW CARTES

VISITE of General McClellan, in various styles,

and the orders for them from the various evices in and the orders for them from the various cit inronghout the NOTED, are near monhated. The gregate of those already furnismen evolution. The kunst in this way, and those sold at retail at

ounters, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, has I

utekunst's pictures is found in their superior

normous. The reason for this popularity of

Missouri Legislature—Governor Gamble's Message. JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 24.—Governor Gamble sent to the House to-day a recommendation accom-panying certain resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of Delaware, asking Missouri to send delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of effecting an armistice, &c. The Governor's mes-sage treated the subject in a statesmanlike manner, and denounced the resolutions, recommending that they be passed over in silence. A spirited discussion ensued. The resolutions re-ceived most unmerciful handling from the members. They were denounced as false in history, seditious in spirit, treasonable in language; and several reso-lutions were offered by different members, declaring in substance that the war is just and right, and should be prosecuted by every means within the resources of the loyal States, to the last man and the last dollar, until the trai-tors submit unconditionally to the authority of the Government of the United States, and the princi-ples of freedom he sustained. That we will neither consent nor submit to peace without the entire sub-mission of the traitors, nor to any armistice without subjugation, nor to any interference by foreign coun-tries; and also thanking Governor Gramble for the loyal and patriotic views expressed in his message, and approving the act of Col. Gilbert in dispersing the recent rebel convention in Kentucky. —The re-sclutions were finally passed over informally. From San Francisco. From San Francisco. AFOM San Francisco. San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Sailed, ship Golden Fleece, with 32,000 sacks wheat, silver ore, &c. Business is flat, and the merchants are unable to account for the sudden rise in gold in New York. Mining stocks are improving; Ophir silver hine \$2,800 per foot; Gould & Curry mine \$3,800. There has been a severe gale along the coast for several days past. Accounts have already been re-ceived of the loss of several small coasters, with about 30 lives. Several days provide the several small coasters, with about 30 lives. The custom-house officials have been doing hand-somely in seizing goods for under valuation, besides \$7,500 worth of Havana cigars. It is estimated that they have condemned nearly \$200,000 worth of French and German goods.

From New Orleans. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Continental has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 13th, and from Key West to the 13th. She brings 120 dis-charged and sick soldiers, but no news.

Boston Affairs.

Message.

Boston, Feb. 24.—The English operatives that came over in the Canada remained at Halifax, situa-tions having been procured for them before the steamer left there. Gen. Wool visited the navy yard to-day, and this evening is the guest of Governor Andrew. The Legislative Committee of Military Affairs have reported complimentary resolutions to Gen. Wool

the City of Nashville.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1863.

who was court-martanea for usocone, orders at Stone river, has been unanimor ted, and returned to duty.

Bostow, zeo. zz.-inc following are the latest despatches received by the steamers Nova Scotian and Canada :
 WARSAW, Feb. 5.—General Ramsay has been relieved of the command in chief of the Russian troops of the kingdom, as stated in the decree, in consequence of an attack of apoplexy. His succesor, General Samakin, is already upon his way to Warsaw from St. Petersburg.
 The Council of the Empire has received orders from the Emperor to prepare several bills for the purpose of introducing reforms into the Administration of the Kingdom of Poland.
 Eighteen insurgents have been tried at Pločk, by court-martial, and two of their number shot.
 Poszx, Feb. 5.—The Bytesruk Polynarski of to-day announces that the Government of Warsaw has begun to stop the conscription on the nights of the 26th and 27th of January shall be released.
 It is not known to what extent this has been executed, but the arrangements for the conscription in Tuykfikui and Petrikan remain in force.
 CRACOW, Feb. 7.—Yesterday evening the insurgents attacked Granica, Sosnource, and Molizejow, upon the frontier between Poland and Prussia. The Russian frontier, opposite Kalowitz, the seat of a custom house, and only feebly garrisoned, has been taken by the insurgents after a sanguinary conflict. BUCHAREST, Feb. 6.—The Buellew, dated ysterwing the address trawn up by the commission should be discussed first, and the amendment to the address considered only if the after from that place to Siemanovitz, because the number of insurgents had greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Czenoy.

A Just Decree.

We see it stated that an officer in a regiment from the State of Maine has been tried and dismissed from the service for having tendered his resignation on the ground that he could not serve under a President who had issued an emancipation proclamation. The decision of the Court Martial was that he should be dismissed with his pay and allowances, but General SUMNER and General COUCH each made a special reference to the case, and recommended that his dismissal be made in a dishonorable manner, without any pay or allowance. This suggestion the President embodied in his decree, and so the

 officer was dismissed. We are glad to see these things done by the President. It shows that in the discipline of our army the great cause will not suffer from supineness, apathy, and faithlessness.
 "The Southern Confederacy has lately been made the dupe of a notable imposition. It was said, printed, cohed and reverberated over the land that on a certain night our two iron-dad vessels at Charleston harbor."

 ILETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."
 "Now we learn with pain and regret the certain when on able was sunk, none disabled, and that no damage, in short, was done to the blockading squadron off."

 WAASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1863.
 "Was the eccentricities of the leaders

 Many are the eccentricities of the leaders
 "Was the presided philosophile conduct sugrests some curious"

 Cally, their conduct sugrests some curious
 "Further, we regret to say that the British steamers

 officer was dismissed. We are glad to see

A Rebel Mail Captured. The gunboat Eureka, which has arrived from the ower Potomac, brought up a detective officer atched to General SCHENOK'S department, having with him a large mail, among which are numbers of A Rebel Pirate in the Bay of Bengal. letters addressed to prominent personages at Rich-mond, which was captured at Leonardstown last NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Calcutta Englishmen newspaper states that a rebel pirate is cruising it the Bay of Bengal. The captain declared to the captain of the British ship Selim that he would week, together with the carrier, who is in custody at that place. It is thought that much valuable incaptain of the British snip Senia una catch and burn every vessel leaving Calc ormation will be derived from this capture. the American flag.

The Prisoners in the Old Capitol. Union Celebration of the Occupation of The military court now in session at the Old Capi ol Prison, to-day took up the cases of the prisoner held for attempting to run the blockade, involving

iolation of their parole under which they were di charged after the first offence.

Naval Orders. Paymaster RUFUS PARKS and Paymaster CAM ave been ordered, the former to the storeship Falmouth, and the latter to the sloop-of-war St. Marys. The crew of the gunboat Isaac Smith, captured tono river, South Carolina, have arrived here.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. ARMY OF KENTUCKY.

Hatch of Startling Runnors-Reported Rebel Invasion of the Blue Grass Region-Our Troops in Motion Towards the Fede ral Outposts, &c. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.-The Journal gives various

SENATE. Bills Reported Back. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, from the Commit-tee on the District of Columbia, reported back the following bills: The bill to incorporate the institu-tion for the education of colored children. The bill relating to the levy courts in the District. The bill to provide for the instruction of children outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown. reports concerning the rebel invasions on the borders of the Blue Grass region, which the editor thinks the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Bills Reported On Adversely. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill to build a wagon road from the West Point Academy to Cornwall Landing; on the bill granting the right of way through the military reservations of Kansas; and on the bills relating to hospitals and an ambu-lance corps. He said, in regard to the latter bill, that the committee regarded it as impracticable. are threatening Lexington, Frankfort, Danville, and Louisville. The Journal also learns by telegraph that a body of seven hundred cavalry were at Nicholasville on yesterday morning. It was supposed that they in ended to cut the Louisville and Lexington railroad

The Journal expresses the belief that this last in-

The Sioux Indians. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the Indian Committee, reported a bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians from Minnesota. The bill was vasion is a formidable one. The Democrat learns that on the night before last from twelve to fifteen hundred rebels occupied Richmond, and it was generally believed that they ed. . Bounties of Discharged Soldiers. were an advance of about ten thousand rebels, under Longstreet, marching on Lexington.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the Com-mittee on Pensions, reported a bill relating to the bounties of discharged soldiers, which was passed. Pension for Com. Renshaw. The Democrat discredits the idea that a large num The above reports have created considerable ex-citement here, but the headquarters are unadvised Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, called up the bill granting pensions to the sister of the late Com-mander Renshaw. It was passed.

of them individually and collectively, and deny their Treaty with Peru. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 22 .- A despatch was received from Lexington to day, stating that a mes-Naval Appropriation. Ox motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, senger had arrived in that city at four o'clock P. M., with the intelligence that Forrest, with a large

cavalry force, was within two miles of Richmond committee of conference was appointed haval appropriation bill. when he left. There certainly is another inva-Indian Appropriation. Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Indian approsion on foot, for our troops are gone on some expedition, but in what direction I am not at liberty

priation bill. After the adoption of the several amendments, the bill was postponed till to morrow. Branch Mint. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, offered a joint reso-lution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the tille of certain property in Denver City, Colorado, for the purpose of a branch mint. Re-ferred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Reported Invasion of Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24 .- The excitement here luring the past two days turns out to have arisen rom the fact that about 800 rebel cavalry, under Col. Le Roy Clarke, entered Richmond, Ky., on Sunday last, where they staid about two hours, and then passed through Winchester, where a skir-

ferred to the Committee on Public Lands. Pacific Railroad. Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, called up the bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad bill, the pending question being on the amendment to have employees enrolled in the military organization. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, modified his amendment so as to make it a voluntary organiza-tion instead of a military one. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. HARLAN and RIOE Mr. POMEROY defended the amendment at some length. mish, with slight losses, occurred. After this the rebel cavalry cleared out in the direction of Mount Sterling. Everything is quiet in the vicinity of Frankfort and Lexington, and no apprehensions are

HAVANA AND THE GULF.

THE LATEST.

ow entertained.

f Havana.

the Carnival.

list for New York.

The health of the city was good.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Mr. POMEROY defended the amendment at some length. Rejected—yeas 2, nays 36. Mr. HARLAN (Rep.) offered an amendment pro-viding that thirty thousand shares, at one hundred dollars, shall be subscribed, and ten percent. paid, before the organization of the company. Adopted. Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.) moved to strike out the fourth section which provides for delivering to the company the per centage of bonds which by the ori-ginal bill were retained till the completion of the road. Adopted—yeas 24, nays 12. A large number of minor amendments were acted upon. Arrival of the Auglo-Rebel Steamer Alice from Mobile with Cotton—The Rebels De-spairing of Success—Business and Health of Havana. NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamer Pacific, from Havana, with dates to the 17th instant, has arrived.

The British steamer Alice, from Mobile with 860 bales of cotton, arrived at Havana on the 17th, not upon. Miscellancons. aving seen any of the blockading gunboats from the MISCULATIONS. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) called up the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the banking bill. ime of starting from Mobile till entering the harbor No news from Mobile had transpired, but the

Passed. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, intro-duced a bill to authorize the President in certain cases to take possession of steamboats and other vessels. Referred to the Military Committee. rebels on board the Alice looked very downhearted. The steamer Shelldrake sails from Hayana on the Adjourned. Business was suspended at Havana on account of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Billi to Organize the National Forces. The SPEAKER stated the pending motion to be for the previous question on the Senate billito or-ganize the national forces, and for other purposes. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, moved a call of the House, and demanded the yeas and mays. Mr. ANCONA (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, moved to be excused from yoting.

The Richmond "Enquirer" makes a Dis covery-The Falsehoods of Beauregard and Ingraham-Dissatisfaction Expressed about the Rams and What They Did, &c. e excused from voting. The SPEAKER said Mr. Ancona's motion was not in order, for the reason that a call of the House presupposed that there was no quorum present, and if the proceedings were devoted to excusing members FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—The Richmond Weekly Enquirer, of the 18th inst., says : rom voting, a quorum never would be secured. Mr. OLIN (kep.), of New York, wished to make

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of New 10ra, whiled to make a suggestion to the other side. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, objected. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, hoped that Mr. Hickman would withdraw his objection. By thus doing they would get a vote the sooner. The House, by a vote of 43 to 85, refused to order a cal

EVENING SESSION. Organization of the National Forces. Mr. WICKLIFFE (Dem), of Kentucky, argued that the militia were designed for the defence of the several States, and not for the service of the United States as a conscript army, which this bill contem-plated. There was no right under the pretence of raising an army to absorb the militia, who were not constant soldiers but called out only as exigencies may require. This was the twin brother of the negro bill, and gave the President discretion to call out the militia without restriction. The provision for the appointment of provost marshals was a dis-graceful emanation from the War Department. He graceful emanation from the War Department. He never felt like shedding blood but once, and that was last session, when a degraded provost marshal was sent to his house to arrest the only child he had, The Board of Aldermen, to-day, appointed John Kurtz, formerly colonel of the 23d Massachusetts Regiment, chief of police, in place of Gen. Amee, reant, chief of police, in place of Gen. Amee, re

second reading. Mr. KINSEY offered a resolution directing that three thousand copies in English and one thousand copies in German of Washington's Farewell Address be printed for the use of the Senate, which was was sent to mis nouse to arrest the only child he had, and as loyal as anybody. Mr. SARGEANT (Rep.), of California, made the following proposition: That the debate proceed till nine o'clock to-night; that the amendments be ex-plained for one hour in five-minute speeches, and that the House then proceed to vote on the bill and the pending amendments. Several objections were made on the opposition aide. Mr. LAMBERTON offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inquire of the proper authori-ties, and report to the Senate, what States other than Fennesylvania have had the draft enforced, and if any of the loyal and undisturbed States have been relieved of the draft, and for what purposes. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

EVENING SESSION.

ide. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Penna., desired to ac-

Bills Considered, &c. Mr. PENNEY called up Senate bill No. 146, re-Mr. STEVENS (Rep.); of Penna, desired to ac-commodate gentlemen by an arrangement in regard to taking action on the bill. Several propositions which he made were ob-jected to on the opposition side, one of which re-quired a vote to be taken to-night. Finally, under a suppension of the rules; the following was agreed to : That the debate be terminated at 1 o'elcock to-morrow, one hour to be devoted to voting on the amendments; and then the bill to be voted on with-out further preliminary. Mr. STEVENS argued that the troops to be raised under the bill were in no sense a militia, but a national force, and as such, warranted by the Con-ART. FLANNEY called up Senate bin No. 145, re-lating to proceedings in cases of partition in equity, which passed to third reading and was laid over. Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to vacate Cherry street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, which passed finally. Mr. HIESTAND obtained leave to introduce a supplement to the Washington and Waswland Lino NASHVILLE, Feb. 24.—The banquet given by the correspondents of the loyal newspapers, in celebra-tion of the first anniversary of the occupation of the city by the Union troops, passed off in an agree-able manner. Colonel Blake, of the 40th Indiana Volunteers, who was court-martialled for disobedience of field

Mr. HIESTAND obtained leave to introduce a supplement to the Washington and Maryland Line Ratiroad Company, which empowers the company to construct lateral and connecting railways in either Lancaster, Chester, or York counties, and to bor-row money not exceeding one million of dollars. The name of the company is changed to the "Columbia and Maryland Line Railroad Company." On motion of Mr. Kinsey, the supplement to the act relative to certain annuities granted to the "Columbia for differentiation of passed finally." Mr. NICHOLS called up the bill to amend the act for the arrest of professional therees in Phila-delphia, authorizing the arrest of such purpowers. This of under the bill were in no sense a militia, but a national force, and as such, warranted by the Con-stitution. It was a beneficent and benevolent bill. The chamor in and out of this House had so fright-ened a timid Senate, that they dared not pass a bill passed by the House, that would have given us a half million of troops. This bill, therefore, became the only remedy. For the six months past, a large party had been discouraging volunteering, as far as possible, going from house to house, and town to town, persuading citizens to stay at home. Hence, in some States, the demagogues had carried the elec-tions. The provost marshals provided for in this bill were to keep an eye on traitors, but the opposi-tion on the other side of the House did not like such a watch.

Massed finally. Mr. SERKILL called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company, which passed finally. On motion of Mr. WALLACE, House bill No. 198 supplementary to the act of 1963 concerning the watch. Mr. STEVENS referred to the New York World which contained a statement in regard to Mr. Val-198, supplementary to the act of 1863, concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, &c., was con-sidered and passed finally. Mr. MOTT called up the bill to incorporate the Milford and Matamoras Telegraph Company, which passed finally.

Which contained a statement in regard to that, yai Iandigham. The latter gentleman, interrupting, said the gen-tieman must not quote *The World* as friendly to film. It had repeatedly assailed or misrepresented him ever since it was bought up. He denounced it as an Abolition paper in disguise, and warned the Demo-cracy of the Northwest against it. He had borne its attacks long enough issed finally. Mr. PENNEY called up the bill to incorporate e Rosstraver Coal Company, in the counties of leghcny and Westmoreland, which passed finally. documed s attacks long enough. Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD (Dem.) stated that the

its attacks long enough. Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD (Dem.) stated that the New York World did not speak the continents of the New York Democratic party. Mr. STEVENS said one great want of suc-cess was from suffering the Breckinnidge Democrats to head our armics-men without the heart or dis-position to crush the rebellion. When McClellan was at York town he was promptly ordered to attack the enemy and break his lines. He never obeyed the order. When ordered to send troops to General Pope he stood idle eleven days before he started, and then, at a snall's pace he sent troops under the ground. Gen. Porter was one of them, and he was justly dismissed from the army for causing the defeat. Gen. McClellan, reinstated, was order-ed to pursue the enemy invading Maryland. He had 120,000 troop: and moyed at the rapid rate of six miles a day, till he got up with them. Antieian was a quasivictory, and, while in sight of the rebel army he suffered the enemy to cross into Virginia, taking the last man, wagon, and ambulance with the mod, shortly after, when ordered by the com-mander-in-chief to pursue the enemy, he hesitated for three weeks, and then took the South Nountain road. There were four distinct instances of disobe-diene of orders. Mr. STEVENS desired to read a letter from Gene-

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by Speaker CESSNA. The SPEAKER presented a communication from the State Agricultural Society, also an abstract of the Westmoreland Bridge Company. Bills Introduced. AIR. KAINE, an act providing for the payment of money (\$300) by those who conscientiously soruple to bear arms. Also, an act to change the venue in the case of the Girard heirs vs. the city of Philadelphia, from Phi-Indelphia to Pittsburg. Mr. VINCENT, an act to legalize the small notes which were issued by the city of Eric. Mr. PANCOAST, a supplement to the act incor-porating the city of Philadelphia, authorizing the Board of Health to elect all offleers necessary to as-sist them after January 1864. Mr. BARGER, a supplement to an act relating to copartners and joint debtors approved March 22, 1862.

HOUSE.

Mr. ORAIG, an act to incorporate the Lehigh Valley Car Company. Mr. BECK, an act to incorporate the Continental

Express Company. Mr. COCHRAN, an act providing for the ap-Mr. COCHRAN, an act providing for the ap-pointment of return clerks for elections. Mr. GROSS, a supplement to an act to give juris-diction in equity to the Supremie Court of Phila-delphia, in cases of disputed boundaries. Mr. LEE, an act to protect plank road and rail-road bridges against fast driving. Mr. MCMANUS, an act to incorporate the La Salle College of Philadelphia. Mr. MOCKE, an act to incorporate the Phila-delphia Commercial Wharf and Kaliroad Company. **Petilionis.**

Petitions. Mr. GRABER, of Schuylkill, petitions of five hundred clizens of Schuylkill county, praying for the recharter of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville;

also, a petition to prevent the payment of wages in store orders. Mr. BENEDICT, a petition setting forth that the

laws of this State are defective in not giving proper protection to the parents or guardians of minors who illegally seek to enter into marriage, and praying that all parties who design marriage shall be re-quired to take out a license. Mr. LILLY, of Bradford, presented petitions from 463 citizens of Bradford county, for the repeal of the tonnage duties.

tonnage duties. Numerous petitions were presented against the immigration of negroes into this State, and also for the calling of a National Convention to restore unity and peace. Mr. WINLEY, one from citizens of Montgomery,

Mr. WINLEY, one from citizens of Montgomery, legalizing the payment of bounties to volunteers. Mr. BENEDICT, of Huntington, one asking for the passage of a law compelling all persons antioi-patiog maritage to take out a license. A large number of petitions were also presented from the citizens of Philadelphia, asking for an ap-propriation of \$30,000 for the School of Design for Women, in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, one sgainstthe laying of a passenger railway on Franklin and Tweifth streets, in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. MoMANUS, of Philadelphia, one against the use of steam on upper section of the Fifth and Sixth streets Railway. Incorporators of Continental Express Co.

incorporators of Continental Express Co. Incorporators of Continental Express Co-The incorporators of the Continental Express Company are as follows: J. K. Lee, Uoffin Colkett, Thomas Smith, J. H. Hermes, O. Watson, G. W. Middleton, R. F. Taylor, J. Daily, A. C. Harmer, J. Maitland, R. Crane. "The first reading of a number of bills upon the pri-vate calendar occupied the remainder of the morning session, the final disposition of those bills being left until afternoon. Adjourned until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled at 3 P. M., and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Private Bills Passed.

The following private bills were passed: No. 288, "A supplement to an set regulating elec-ions in the city and incorporated districts of Phila-telphia, to incorporate the Jefferson Railroad Company, and for other purposes." No. 259, A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Baltimore Cento incorporate the Philadelphia and Baltimore Cen-tral Railroad Company, approved March 17, 1853." No. 285, "An act to authorize the Oitizens' Pas-

Commission was were also be also what an approximate should be done to all committee quantum and an approximate should be done to all committee quantum and approximate intermediate and rendered more accurate and precised This was to be done by the distribution of experts in such knowledge among the army. Yen-tilation, drainage, exposure, the preparation of flood, and all the necessities of camp life, were the sub-jects of instruction. The Sanitary Commission, therefore, prepared a series of three hundred ques-tions, and, after asking the permission of the major general, and brigadier general, and colonel of each regiment, it was able to ascertain the precise conti-tion of every accessible part of the situation of discare, the real of the real three to thrice the healthiest rany even in the field. If has been acknowledged pointedly, in the London Times, (which never speaks rany even in the field, before our army was 75,000 strong, a body of men to make sani-tary inquiries in regard to the troops, to inquire what could be done to prevent the waste of healthiest could be done to prevent the waste of healthiest and wounded soldiers. The question of the nation, of the humane women and the philanthropio men, was, how to better the condition of the sole and wounded How to organize, therefore, the spontaneous benef-cence of the country became a question of the flat importance. To *july* this beneficaece on, when the water which moved the machinery of the covier's in onthe call where, that hey should be done with a laways to play the on the flat of the done to play the on the ideal flat of the done of the existing and all the flat-ting of the covier. To *july this* beneficaece on, when the strate as the strate theory which flat the strate as the strate strate the strate of the done of the sole and the philanthropio men, was, how to better the condition of the sole and wounded benefor the sole and the philanthropio men, was, how the heat as the antitice of the origin the strate as the strate strate strate strate t

noon, the following real estate and stocks:
Twenty-five shares Ridge Avenue Passenger Rail-way, \$24-\$400.
One share Microantile Library Company-\$9.
One share Microantile Library Company-\$5.75.
One thousand dollar bond, city of Pittsburg 6 per cent. loan, 59 per cent.-\$500.
One thousand dollar bond, State of Tennessec 5 per cent. loan, 54 per cent.-\$500.
Store and dwelling, No. 18 south Fifteenth street, twenty feet froat; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$60-\$5100.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2111 Germantown road; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$50-\$1.855.

from the bottom of the south drift, and it is hop and expected it is only the precursor of many mo as yet unexposed. The rock looks as if it contain \$60-\$1,600. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2111 Germantown rond; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$50-\$1,825. Farm of fifty acres, Garrettford plankroad, Dela-ware country, Pa., \$215 per acre-\$10,750. Three-story brick dwelling, southeast corner of Eighth and Enue streets; subject to a yearly ground rent of \$32.50-\$1,125. about three per cent. of metal, but the exact pe centage is not yet known, though a trial is bei made of it. One hundred tons will be stamped a washed separately, and the copper obtained will

carefully kept and weighed. Forty-five tons, readystamped, yielded about 700 lbs. of No. 1 c per, or three fourths per cent. This is a very go showing, and we are quite sanguine that this w UNITED STATES SAVING FUND. -- We we 2

a error, yesterday, in our report of the proceeding of the meeting of depositors, on Monday evening, at Franklin Hall, in stating that a motion to appoint at Franklin Hall, in stating that a motion to appoint a committee had not been adopted. The motion was made by Mr. Kelly, and adopted, with an amend-ment ward he Mr. Kennedported, with an amend-ment ward to employ contined to consist of the countitee tee consists of five depositors, who determined after-ward to call another general meeting of the victims, on to morrow evening. At this meeting, no one will be admitted without a book or other evidence of his connection with the matter. This was determined on to exclude some persons who were, evidently, present at the meeting on Monday evening to pre-vent any action being taken looking to a prosecution of the swindlers. Washington, with the medical staff, and with the generals in the field. It was a source of wonder to the lecturer, that with all the difficulties incident to its endeavors, so many excellent results had so speedily followed. The work of the Sanitary Commission was two-fold. One work was preventing

c excellence. We may also state in this conne that Mr. Gutekunst has also succeeded in prov-ing the finest untouched Photographs, of Impe CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.-The size, that have yet been given to the public, harpness of outline and softness of finish 1 following is a list of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived at this institution about 5 o'clock las equal to the finest steel engraving. They mu seen and examined to be appreciated. ening. They were comfortably provided for

evening. They were comfortably provided for: G. C. Libby, G. 23 Me. I. R. Payne, A. 64 N. Y. Mina. R. Rivers, A. 9 N. Y. J. H. Hill, I. 44 N. Y. G. Biilington, I. 143 N. Y. M. Mullen, C. 138 P.A. M. Mullen, C. 138 P.A. J. Rifenberick, H. 149 P.A. J. Serg. E. J. Cooper, I, 21 Thos. Lahey, D. 37 N. Y. J. S. Sortman, B, 6 P.A. R. I GOOD SLEIGHING .- There is somethin eculiarly exhilarating in the sound of merry s bells in a cold night, and such a joy-diffusing the nation about a rapid ride through the keen col that we cheerfully endorse the temporary i venience of subsequent slushy streets which leasures involve: and we have thought that W. W. Alter, the great coal merchant of this Ninth street, above Poplar, must be happy i

onsciousness that his name is emblazoned FATAL RESULTS .- The boy, Andrew Callahan, who was run over on the Pennsylvania

a very destitute circumstances.

THE WORM NUISANCE.-Last year a com-

nission was appointed by City Councils, to report

on the subject of getting rid of the disgusting worms

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND

Public Amusements.

THE NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- Mr.

Washington.

ought by the beauty and gallantry of our ci eturning from these nocturnal excursion Railroad, in the Twenty-fourth ward, died from the Raiload, in the Twenty-fourth ward, died ifom the result of injuries inflicted. He resided at Twenty-first and Murray streets, and was sixteen years old. The little girl, Emma Ellen Dewecs, three years old, who was burned by the accidental upsetting of a fluid lamp, died on Monday. Her father is a volun-teer. Her mother has not been able to receive any nonew from bin for some months and is therefore A HINT TO OUR READERS .- We distinctly to impress upon the minds of our re the fact that Messrs. C. Somers & Son, No Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, are pre o furnish the most elegant suits of clothing, ney from him for some months, and is, therefor

ready-made or made to order, to be found in lelphis, and at Prices which can suc NAVAL MEDICAL CORPS .- In order to obompetition. Being one of our oldest and mo ain a reinforcement of surgeons for the navy, a ensive Cloth houses here, and having s commission, consisting of Surgeons Jas. M. Greene the most skilful artists in their Outting and al Washington Sherman, and Philip Lonsdale, will convene at the Naval Asylum, West Philadelphia, in a few days, for the examination of such physi-cians as may wish to ener the medical corps of the navy. Application must first be made, with proper testimonials, to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, at Washington manufacturing departments, they are enabled er extraordinary inducements to buyers.

sands of comfortable fires which are so ea

A POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT.-Mr. Vansant, the Napoleon of Confectioners country, is now charming his patrons, and the generally, by his delicious Sweet Jordan Re Almonds, French and American Mixtures, (ate Preparations, French Nauget, Bon-bon tuguese Secrets, Taffles, and a host of othe things, all made from the finest loaf sugars o placed fresh in his cases every morning. His de Almeria Grapes, and other choice fruits, ceedingly tempting.

which dangle from every free during the summer season. The season for the reappearance of these worms is now near at hand, and as the gentlemen composing the commission failed to recommend any cheap way of exterminating them, the matter should receive the early attention of Councils. MR. HIPPLE'S PHOTOGRAPHS, tak his popular ground-floor gallery, No. 520 Arch in all weathers, are regarded by all who en them as very superior. Mr. Hisple is then -The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was observed by the students of the Polytechnic acquainted with the scientific features of l College with appropriate exercises. Washington's Farewell Address was read by Mr. John B. Atkin-son, of New Jersey, and the anniversary address was delivered by a loyal North Carolinian, Mr. E. S. Lougee, a student of the institution. ness, and is, withal, an artist-facts which g great advantages as a first-class Photograph GENUINE ARTICLE OF OLD WHISK

MEDIOINAL PURPOSES.—Those of our read siring to obtain a really genuine and perfe liable article of Old Whisky, for medicins4pu MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON MONII-MENT ASSOCIATION .- On Monday evening the anwill find the best in the city at Mr. C. H. Me nual meeting of the directors of the Washington dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Monument Association of the First School district Monument Association of the First School dustriet of the State was held at their rooms, Wainut street, above Fourth. The first transactions consisted of the ordinary business of the board. The adoption of the particitic preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. George F. Gordon was unanimous. streets.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at burg, Pa., under the charge and proprieto Mr. L. W. Ten Eyck, is undoubtedly the ba and well-organized hotel in the city. Bei opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, i tremely handy to passengers, whether tran permanent, as they can leave at almost any Forsest has appeared twice in "Hamlet," and is without the treable of travelling very far; what is another great consideration, the drawing large houses. The Hamlet as he gave it to us on Monday and Tuesday, we regard as a magnifi-cent conception. We have never seen it played well supplied, and the attendants accomm Polite and gentlemanly clerks have charg better-we have certainly never seen the whole office, and no one can well leave the Unite piece so well cast. Every part down to Marcellus

and Bernerdo was well performed, and the play was ably sustained to the end. Many of the scenes were without being well pleased. A TROUSAND RAG BACS .- " Some exquisite, and we do not think that we ever saw a regs," says the nursery hymn. "Come wit liner piece of acting than between Hamlet and the is the printer's song, and it is pleasant t Ghost. The part of the Ghost, in the hands of Mr. that the ship Victoria has reached this coun McCullough, assumed an interest that it never be-fore scened to possess. Madame Ponisi as The gearly one thousand bales of the precious co on freight. A large portion of these rags Queen, and Mrs. Allen as Ophelia, played exceed-ingly well. Mr. Forrest, himself, never played consumed in the making of paper, upon w boprinted first-class notices of the elegant g *Hamilet* better. There were many who suppose that his great qualities as a tragedian prevent him from Brown Stone Elothing Hall of Rockhill & being a first-class Hamlet, but his performance last Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sin meet with no countenance at this great evening could not be equalled for its power, beauty,

the letter on hie in the war Department. It was read as follows: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, October 4, 1861. Hon, S. Cameron, Scerelary of War: Sir: You are, I believe, aware that I hailed the arrival here-of Major General McCilellan as an event of happy consequence to the country and to the army. Indeed, if I did not call for him, I heartily approved of the suggestion, and gave it the most cordial support. He, however, had hardly entered upon his new duties when, encouraged to communicate directly with the President and certain members of the Cabinet, he, in a few days, forgot that he had any intermediate commander, and has now long prided himself in treating us with uniform neglect, running into disobelience of orders of the smaller matters, neglects, though in themselves grave military offences. I need not speak in the face of the following facts. To suppress an irregu-larity, more conspicuous in Major General Mo-Clellan than in any other officer, I publish the fol-lowing: wing: GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17 HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861 Washing or interventional terms of the second secon

E. D. TOWNSEND, asst. Aq. Gen. With this order fresh in his memory, Major Gene-ral McClellan addressed two important communica-tions to the Secretary of War, on respectively the 19th and 20th of the same month, over my head, and how many since to the Secretary, and even to the President direct, I have not inquired, but many, I have no doubt, besides daily oral communications: with the same high functionaries, all without my, Knowledge.

nowledge. Second. To correct another class of grave neglects, I the same day caused to be addressed to Major General McClellan the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861. To Major General McClellan, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Fotomac:

that Mr. Hickman would withdraw his objection. By thus doing they would get a vote the sooner. The House, by a vote of 43 to 65, refused to order a call. Mr. OLIN withdrew his demand for the previous question, and moved a suspension of the rules, so that debate on the bill be concluded at half past three o'clock. Several gentlemen objected to this, among them Mr. WICKLIFFE (Dem.), of Kentucky, who said he had important amendments to offer. Mr. OLIN verily believed that if there was a pro-position that all mankind shall be saved, somebody Eichteen days have now claused, and not the

lience of orders. Mr. STEVENS desired to read a letter from Gene-MR, SILVENS desired to read a letter from General ral Scott fo Secretary Cameron. Mr, MALLORY inquired where Mr. Stevens pro-cured the letter. Mr. STEVENS replied that it was a copy from the letter on file in the War Department. It was read as follows:

cally their conduct suggests come aurious cargo that ever entered Charleston had been cap-	nosition that all mankind shall be saved, somebody	L. D. IO WINSELLD, ABSt. Auj. Gen.	No. 285, "An act to authorize the Offizens' Pas-	that the ladies also would continue to ply their	a state to be equilibre to an ill alor the next	meet with no countenance at this great e
can student conduct suggests sound currous thread the night before hy a Union gur hast that the	would object to it. [Laughter.]	Eighteen days have now elapsed, and not the	senger Railway Company of Philadelphia to extend	nimble fingers in furnishing the necessary articles of	and subtle delicacy. We trust he will play the part	ment, except when they are converted into
Tellections. Considered primarily as Demo. 1 was alongside that gunboat, within a mile and a half 1	Mr. OLIN introduced his resolution under a sus-	slightest response has been shown to either of these	their track and to sell certain real estate."	wear.	again before he concludes his engagement.	Daper.
OF THE PROFE PARTICIPAL AND A CONTRACT OF THE PROFE AND A CONTRACT OF THE PROFE PARTICIPAL PROFESSION OF THE PROFESSION	nension of the rules. The question being stated on	orders by Maj. Gen. McClellan. Perhaps he will	Divorce Application.	The speaker concluded amid very great applause. His address in its delivery occupied two hours, but	Miss Lucille Western, an actress of merit in her	Burn Composition on Orn Rich
crais, we find them for the first time in fils- Charleston were made aware of her capture, value	its adoption, Mr. CRAVENS (Dem.). of Indiana,	say in respect to the latter, it has been difficult for	A long debate took place on the application of	His address in its delivery occupied two hours, but	own lize which is to say the line of sensational,	THE GOVERNMENT ON OLD BACH
tory acting as the champions of a patched- and situation, and our victorious tron-olads did not	moved there be a call of the House.	him to procure the exact returns of division briga- diers. But why not have given me proximate re-	Philip R. Freas for divorce. The application was	such was the attraction of the oratory that the time	thrilling and comentic plays, will appear this eve-	-The new bill passed by Congress, placin
The the second for the second se	Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.); of Indiana, moved to lay	turns, such as he so eagerly furnished the President	indefinitely postponed, and the act thus killed.	seemed but half that length. Dr. Bellows was succeeded by Rev. J. Walker Jackson, who was greeted	ning, in "East Lynne." This is a very exciting	married men between the age of thirty
	the resolution on the table. Mr. HICKMAN moved that when the House ad-	and certain secretaries? Has then a senior no cor-	Adjoarned.	with enthusiasm, and who made a short but stirring	play, and Miss Western will make a good per-	forty-five in the first enrollment, seems to
have always been the war party, until sla- truth must be told. An official inquiry is to be made	journs to-day it be to Thursday next. On this he	rective power over a junior officer in case of such-	Markets by Telegraph.	and impressive address. Brigfeld's Band was in at-		nutting long-continued celibacy at a discou
very flew to arms against the Government 1 of this mismanagement of an enterprise, which may	demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken, and	persistent neglect and disobedience? The remedy	BALTIMORE, Feb. 24Flour buoyant; Western	tendance, and executed in very good style the	formance. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Wilkes:	man at the aroner age lacks the courage to
The next rôle in which they appear is never be so favorable again."	the question decided in the negative-yeas 33,	by arrest and trial before a coort martial would pro-	extra \$8.13%. Wheat steady; white \$1.95@2.05;	favorite natriotic airs. The very large audience dis-	Boolb has not commenced his engagement, on ac-	question, now he must go where his course
The next role in which they appear is	1 nave 109	bably soon cure the evil. But it has been feared that a conflict of authority near the head of the	red, \$1.75@1.78. Corn firm; white \$1; yellow, 90@	persed more than gratified with the evening's amuse-	Booth has not commenced his engagement, on ac- count of the death of his sister-in-law. Due notice-	tried by the according of forty two poinders.
that of conservatives. The word Demo- Great Storm at Fortress Monroe.	The question was next taken on Mr. Cravens'	army would be highly encouraging to the enemies	91c. Whisky dull and drooping.	ment.	count of the death of his sister-in-law. Due notices	tried by the popping of forty two pounders,
Gracy has always been a synonym for radi- Formerss Monnor. Feb. 23The most severe	motion for a call of the House It was negatived-	and depressing to the friends of the Union. Hence	CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The advices of the advance	77	will be given of his appearance.4 In the meantime.	to much axes private are that he will not
		my long forbearance and continuing. Though but	of gold in New York unsettled the market for most	PENSIONS AND PENSIONERSA large ma-	Mra. Drew's company are giving us the old English-	ried, he is to have the sije of a private, t
calism. The hemisphere has rung with the storm witnessed at Fortress flonroe for years com-	Mr. LELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, moved a recon- sideration of the vote just taken, but the Speaker	nominally on duty, I shall try to hold out till the	articles, holders generally withdrawing. Flour buoyant at \$6@6.10. Whisky dull at 51. Mess	jority of those accepted as pensioners are only par-	comedies, always fresh, delightful, and entertaining.	fair sex will never trouble him. So, ho
shouts of the old Democratic leaders continued twenty-four hours. Several disasters are	having decided the motion out of order,	arrival of Maj. Gen. Hallesk, when, as his presence.	Pork is in improved demand.	tially disabled, and the amount of pension is rated	WALNUT-STREET THEATRELast evening a-	Union! to arms! to arms! ye bachelora.
reported to the shipping.	Mr. KELLOGG moved that when the House ad-	will give me increased confidence in the safety of	rora is in improven demand	according to their disability, which may be one-	large audience witnessed the dramas "Spirit-	the unmarried ladies of the country shall
against all privilege, prerogative, and ex- reported to the shipping. Six schooners are ashore at Hampton Beach. Be-	journ it be till Thursday.	the Union, and being as I am unable to ride in the saddle or to walk, by reason of dropsy in my feet.	Ship News.	fourth. one-third, one half, two-thirds, three-fourths,	Friend" and "The Gladiator," which were put	Senstor Wilson with a new suit of clothi
clusiveness; and from the days of Jefferson tween here and Buck river, schooner E. W. Far-	Mr. SARGEANT (Rep.), of California, jocosely	and legs, and paralysis in the small of the back.	NEW YORK, Feb. 24Arrived-ship Georgiana,	&c. The disability is based on the proportion which	upon the stage in a creditable manner. Mr. Eddy,	celsbrated make of Charles Stokes & Co.,
rington, with hav, from New York for washington;	rising to a question, said it was not in order for the Republican side of the Bonse to filibuster.	shall definitely retire from the command of the	from Liverpool.	the effects of a wound received or disease contracted	as Henri Bragalone and Henri de Febre, acted with	delphis, for his labors in carrying this bill
	Mr. Kellogg's motion was negatived—yeas 22,	army. I have the honor to remain with high re-	BOSTON, Feb. 21Arrived, bark Rumsier, from	in public service actually disables one from obtain-	taste and judgment, and was materially assisted by	THE whole number of insane
unita inscriming, to all mations and orotats. Washington : schooner T. P. Cunningham, with	nave 91.	spect, Your most obedient servant,	New Orleans.	ing a liveinnood.	the mechanical effects. The drama itself is rather	
Now their radicalism is lost in the zeal which hav, for Washington.	Mr. OLIN then withdrew his resolution, and also	WINFIELD SCOTT,		The question, "who are entitled to pensions ""	sensational, and strongly resembles, both in its plot	United States, as appears by the census
The schooner Emeline Chesteo, from Unionvillo,	his demand for the previous question on the pas-	Mr. STRELE (Dem.), of New York, in reviewing	A NEW STORY BY MRS. WOOD This week's	is often asked. The act of Congress, passed July, 1862, made theral provisions for granting pensions.	geneational, and strongly resentores, both in als pour	23,999; idiotic, 18,565; insane and idiotic, 4
TYPW JCIBCY, WILL COM, WIR BUILT ON TOTAL COMMUNIC	sage of the bill.	the bill under consideration, said it would be better	number of the Salurday Evening Post commences a	to disabled an investit coldiers who have served in	and incidents, "The Corsican Brothers." Miss	whole population is 31,441,546; from who
phase of their present programme is the ex- Schooner D. E. Sawyer, from New York, with hay	Thus the debate was reopened. Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, entered his	to leave it to the State authority to raise the troops. The people of New York do not believe in	new story by Mrs. Wood, author of "Verner's	the enumer of the YEster since the 4th of Warch, 1861.	Denin was favorably received as Nydia, the blind,	lows that there is one insane person out
treme bitterness of their hostility to the war. and oats for Alexandria, ashore. The schooner	Eolemn protest against the passage of the hill	the dissolution of the Union, and do not intend to	Pride," "East Lynne," &c. It is called " Squire	and electe all widows and children (under sixteen)	girl, in "The Gladiator." This evening the "Spirid	the population; one idiotic out of 1,666; a
Of all their incongruities, this is the most il. deck load, bowsprit, and entwater, and is now in the	During his remarks, he referred to the President	consent to it as long as there is a live man to fight.	Trevlyn's Heir," and is printed from the advance		Friend" will be repeated, and be followed by the	All other income out of 730 In Pennsylvanit
Of all their moongration in the most in-	changing his position to slavery emancination and	[Applause.] But some of them think the machine	sheets expressly forwarded for that paper. The	ters of soldiers killed in battle, or who shall die by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted	"Adopted Child," a drama which has not been	2,766 insano, and 1,642 idiotic. From a c
logical. One would suppose, from their The schooner Fanny Baker, with coal, from Phila-	incidentally mentioned that the President was now	has been running in the wrong direction, and want	Post also contains a story by "Marion Harland."	the instant in the instant Olice The brow	played in this city for several years. "Wallace,	latten inst made it has also been sacert
delphia to Washington, lost foremast and mainstay.	side by side with such men as Mr. Kelley, of Penn-	it glarted anew.	la ne la presidente de la companya d	i site and a subole ore much more invest than the	the Hero of Scotland," will conclude the entertain-	the majority of same persons residing in
	sylvania, who was at one time the most ultra pro-	Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Ohio, vindicated the clergy from the attacks that had been		-13 terms for the Revisition, or the War of	meet	patronize the one-price clothing establi
Automation and a g	Mr. KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, replied	made upon them. They were natriotic and loval.	ten for mer ost for neverni yours inter	The emount of nensions for total disability		
that the whole catastrophe was not the di-	that it was true he was a member of the Democratic	and it were better they should remain at home than	REV. G. M. SLAYSMAN, of Shirleysburg.	are fixed as follows: Nan-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, per month, \$5; first lieu-	- Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has	Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut at:
The secult of neuroations of slavery in the day morning, did not arrive till one o'clock this af-	party so long as it adhered to the teachings of Jef-	to enter the field. There were rebel sympathizers	has been appointed chaplain of the 130th Regiment	tenanta, 817; second licutenanta, Slo; cantaina, \$20;	1 been invited by the Legislatures of Ohio and Indi-	the choicest seasonable garments are
rect restar of insurparions of a liarbor. teinoon. She put into the Potomac for a liarbor.	ferson and Jackson; but when the party threw down	in the North, and he was in favor of this bill, be-		inajors, \$25; all officers of higher rank, \$30.	ana to address those bodies respectively.	hand.
name of Democracy. Wonderful is the ease The storm has now subsided,	I the sacred barriers of human rights he stood by the	I cause it will bring into the army copperheads, or	Pennsylvania Volunteers.	1 malors' 0.0' un ottorre ar menter runni han		🚴 ey is an 🥔 then you where the
한 가슴에 너너님에 다시는 사람이 가슴 수밖에 주도 있는 것도 이 것도가 있는 것 같아. 정말 가운 것을 것을 것 같아.	말 같은 것 같은 것을 만들었다. 그는 것 같아요. 것 같아요.			승규는 것 같은 것 같		
网络中国新兴学校学校的 计正式存储 经工具合同 化化合物合同 计分析 化合成合物 化分子管理 网络加拿大		이상 가지 않는 것이 아무 집에 가지 않는 것이 같이 같이 같이 같이 많이				
,这些人,我们就是这个时候,我们就是我们就是这个时候,我们就是我们的时候,我们就是我们就是我们就是我们的。""我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的我们,我们就是我们就算 我们就是我们的我们就是我们就是我们就是我们就是我们的我们就是我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们就是我们的我们	그렇게 가슴다 잘 들어도 했는 것 같아요? 것 같아요?	영양은 영양은 사람은 영화가 여러 영화가 한다. 한다.		그는 지도는 여기가 가지 않은 것을 가지 않는 것이다.	요즘 모양 이 가지 않는 것을 알려야 한다. 것을 말했다.	신한 동안의 물건이 가지 못하는 것이 같아요.
그는 소문을 잘 하고 있는 것을 물러 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 가지 않는 것을 하는 것을 하는 것을 수 있다.	en el some el contra de persona el composé 🔊 é cos					[1] S. K. K. K. M. M. Market, "A strategy set of the strategy s
	(a) A set of the se		and the second secon			