We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

**Toluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1863.

Evacuation of Vicksburg. As we go to press we learn that a telegram has reached New York City, from Cairo, Illinois, conveying the intelligence that the rebels have evacuated the "stronghold" of Vicksburg. Our troops are said

to be in possession of the city.

The Thirty-seventh Congress. The Thirty-seventh Congress will close its existence at noon to-day. It would not be proper for us to permit this Congress to pass away, without saying a word or two in relation to its remarkable career. It is the Conpress of the rebellion. Its members were chosen by the country in a time of peace; they assembled in a time of war. The gunswhich announced the fall of Fort Sumpter summoned its members hastily from their disaster to our arms at Bull Run, and amid many days of gloom and anxiety they labored for the good of the country. The two years that embrace the history of this body's labors-its trials, triumphs, anxieties, and hopes-are crowded with mighty and majestic deeds. We look back upon the Fourth of July, 1861, when it first assembled-upon the intervening days and deeds-as a dim memory of an almost forgotten past. Ages are crowded into these few and fleeting months. In policy, in war, in logislation, in public opinion, in sixilizatish itself, we have advanced, and changed, and profited. We may look upon these events with an impatient eye, for we are men of an impatient race; but when we remember what we were, and see what we are, we can justly appreciate the age in which we live, and the great efforts of the Administration, and more particularly of the Congress that is now about to expire, to save the country and strengthen the cause of liberty.

and progress. The Thirty-seventh Congress is a link between the present and the past-the old and the new. It was born in treason, it has lived a life of contention, it dies in war. It is the Congress of BRECKINRIDGE and BURNETT. The Senators who part to-day will remember the fluent and stately traitor who led the enemies of the Union in Washington in the early session as a Senator, and who leads the enemies of the Union in Tennessee to-day as a general in the army of the rebellion. The members of the House, who meet as a House for the last time, may find a colleague in the capital at Richmond. Strange complications of fortune have attended this Congress. It has been represported in the prison of rebellion, in the prison of the Union, on the pattie-neig, To has given up brave and gallant sacrifices to nade sacred by the blood of a Baken, and there are many who will not answer the final roll-call to-day whose voices are being heard in other and more stirring scenes. BLAIR, and McCLERNAND, and CURTIS, son sleeps in his beloved Kentucky. These men may well do honor to the Thirtyseventh Congress. They are men who become great in revolutions, for they have shown that their allegiance can be attested by their deeds. They recall the days of other struggles when nations bled for freedom and civilization.

The deeds of this Congress will be written in the everlasting history of truth and freedom. It has been the representative of the truly progressive spirit of the age. It has devoted itself to the sublime and noble task of saving a nation and saving the honor of a nation. It has met the sneers and hatred of bad men, and there are those now pate the verdict of history when we thank soon know what is demanded, from heavilyits members for all they have done, and say taxed Britons, to maintain "the rank and to them, in behalf of the country they have dignity of the Heir-Apparent to the Crown. served, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Costliness of Royalty. Luxuries must be paid for, if people will

great annual allowance—Queen Victoria's | meridian. Whatever may be said of some privy-purse, or pocket-money, is \$300,000 a of the events of the past two years, it cannot year—but each member of the Royal Familly, be denied, even by the most embittered cousins, aunts, and uncles, included—is also enemy of the country, that the measures largely pensioned for life. The Prince of adopted by this Congress are calculated to WALES, having attained the age of twenty- make their impression on history, and have one, has taken his seat in the House of been considered and adopted in a spirit of Lords, as first peer in the land, exactly as devoted patriotism. The readers of this corhills milled what which aromen to did at respondence council exercutable wealing thin the same age. One of the cartiest questions Tesponsibilities that have devolved apon the to be submitted to the Parliament by the majorities in both branches of the National Palmerston Ministry, will be the dotation, Legislature since the called session or annual allowance, to be paid to the Prince of WALES, in addition to the pro- to provide for new, unexpected, and extraperty which he inherits, as Duke of Corn-As far back as the year 1337, Cornwall, the most southernly county of England, was civilized world filled with doubt whether elected into a duchy, in favor of the Black it could be maintained or would be plunged Prince, eldest son of EDWARD III. This in a moment into the yawning abyss of disduchy, ever since, has given a title, with large revenues, to the eldest son of the Bripeople earnest, exacting, and resolved tish sovereign. When there is no son to in- earnest in favor of the country; exacting in herit, the title is in abeyance, and the Sove- regard to their public servants, and resolved reign receives all the revenues. Thus they upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. were received by George IV., from his Notwithstanding the retirement of the open coming of age in 1782 to his death in 1830. | traitors, there still remained a number who did His brother, who succeeded him, with the not hesitate to denounce the Administration title of WILLIAM IV., had no son, and en- of Mr. Lincoln, and who, as in the case of ioved all the income of the Duchy of Corn- John C. Breckinridge, followed out their wall during the seven years of his reign. | teachings by enrolling themselves in the When GEORGE III. became King, in 1760, ranks of the common enemy. During the he continued to receive the Cornwall reve- session which began on the 1st of Decemnue, but by the birth of his eldest son, in ber, 1861, they had to meet a most embit-August, 1762, this income naturally be- tered opposition on the part of men who onged to the boy, who was Duke of Corn- claimed to be true, and yet whose votes wall, by succession, from the moment he and netions proved that they were made first drew breath. When Guonge, Prince | worse than all, they had to counteract, and of Wales, attained the age of twenty-one, to cure, and to educate that public opinion, he succeeded to the future revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, and asked his father to | devotion to the country and doubt as to the pay up the sum-total which had accumuated since 1761. George III., holding | could not be made to understand that the that "base is the slave who pays," curtly very best cause must occasionally endure informed his money-asking heir that all this | defeat, and were only too ready to fall money, (amounting, without interest, to a prey to the machinations and misre-\$2,100,000,) had been expended on his presentations of shameless party leaders. \$2,100,000,) had been expended on his "keep" and education, and positively declined refunding a sixpence of it. On the accession of the Duke of Clarence, as William IV., the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, then about \$125,000 a year, duly went into his privy purse. Not content, and much pressed, though he was a monarch, by heavy debts of long standing, and a large family, (the Fitzclarences). William IV. raised extra.

**Every disaster that happened to our army in the field, or our navy on the sea, was joyfully halled by the sympathizers with Secession, because it would dishearten the people, and render them more willing to listen to their arguments and their calumnies. Meanwhile, it had become necessary to the public safety, not simply that the express messenger nor fireman is missing, nor is either seriously hurt as reported. The accident was entirely unavoidable, as the earth and rock came of home were in jured: John A. Shearer, of Greenssurg, Pa., killed: John A. Shearer, John A. Shearer, John A. Shearer, John A. Shearer, John A. S FITZCLARENCES), WILLIAM IV. raised extra was not in session, should be authorized and money, out of the Cornwall income, in a very | sanctioned, but that new power should be dishonest manner. As the leases fell in, in | conferred upon those who had the Governstead of renewing them with increased ment in charge. The second or long sesrentals, according to their augmented value, sion adjourned, and the good and true he granted new leases at the old and small men returned to their constituents to exrent, on condition that the tenants paid him- plain and to justify their Congressional self a round sum in hand, as a bonus or faction; and when the third, the shortest fine. by way of commutation for the ad- and the last session, on the 1st of Devance in the rent thus evaded. This sheer cember, 1862, was opened, a new series dishonesty, while it put money in his own of measures awaited its action. The gepurse, robbed the next heir to the Duchy. neral opposition, 'inflamed and confident That successor was Albert-Edward, in proportion as the good cause looked dark

ing legal control of the Duchy, last Novem: have achieved at the ballot-box, in the abber, the Prince of Wales found his revenue raised to £35,000 (\$175,000) per annum, with accumulation, during his long minority, of balf a million sterling, equal to \$2,500,-000 in hard cash. It might be thought that this income, backed with this great capital, ought to be gress have been, the three months which sufficient for any young gentleman of oneand-twenty to live upon, rather comfortably. But he is about being married, and the English custom has been to make a large some idea of these events, but none but an allowance to the Heir-apparent. When actual witness, who has observed and GEORGE II. was Prince of Wales his allow- studied the conduct of the friends and ance (besides the Duchy of Cornwall in- enemies of the war, can give you a faithcome, then about \$65,000,) was \$500,000 a ful transcript of this wonderful and moyear. Frederic, father of George III., mentous epoch. The solid, courageous, had the same allowance. In 1783, the and persevering patriotism of the one, Prince of Wales was granted an outfit of the captious, vigilant, and angry antago-\$500,000 and a yearly income of \$250,000. nism of the other—who shall write of them In lesss than four years, he contrived to live up to his income, and also run into now before the country and the world debt to the amount of \$800,000 beyond it. GEORGE III., instead of paying these debts | which enshrines the doings of the present out of the Duchy of Cornwall revenues which he had put into his pocket, during their hearts as they contemplate the work his son's minority, asked Parliament to discharge them, which was done in full-with | in the House. Fortunately, very little has an addition of \$50,000 a year to the young | been left undone. Complete power has spendthrift's income, and a grant of \$100,000 for the completion of Carleton House, where he resided. Exactly seven years after he was thus whitewashed, the Prince

homes. Their extra session witnessed the of Wales was again in debt, to the amount of \$3,500,000. To get rid of it he consented to marry his cousin, CAROLINE of Brunswick, whom he had never seen. The debts were again paid, by Parliament, out of the people's money, and his allowance was increased to \$625,000 a year, exclusive of his ducal revenue, with \$250,000 a year to his wife, with \$140,000 to buy plate and jewels, and \$130,000 to finish Carleton House. When he became Regent, early in 1811, he was again largely in debt, and did not get out of his embarrassments until within two warm of his douth (in 1830), when a sum of about \$5,000,000 which had accumilate during several years of Broits of the Admiralty, and which ought to have been paid into the Exchequer for the public use, was unscrupulously and dishonestly seized by this "Father of his People," and appropriated to his own use. The greater part of it was applied to discharge his debts, and the remainder was expended in presents to certain female favorites of "His Most Sacred Majesty," as every King of Eng-

land, whatever his character, is obsequiously styled in the Church liturgy. As yet, there has been little similarity between that Prince of Wales and the present holder of the title. Both were well educated, a knowledge of living languages being chiefly cultivated. GEORGE did not visit any foreign country until after he became King, when, at the mature age of 60, he went to Hanover for a few weeks, in the autumn of 1821. ALBERT EDWARD has travelled more extensively than most men of his age. One prince was notoriously immoral, from a period long preceding his attaining the legal term of manhood. The other's character is sans peur et sans re-MISSING Both took their seats, as peers of Parliament, soon after they became eligible by years: Prince George, on Nov. 11, vere engagement and repulse at Vicksburg has, it is ascertained, been revived in distant cities. The the cause of the Republic. The Congress 1784, introduced by the Dukes of Cumberwhich a BRECKINRIDGE disgraced has been | land and Richmond; Prince ALBERT ED-WARD on the 5th of February 1863, introduced by the Dukes of Cambridge and Newcastle. As yet no public intimation has been given

and Logan, are doing a noble duty. Jack- Lord Palmerston, in the Queen's name, of the amount of income and outfit which will ask Parliament to grant to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The passage in the Queen's speech, which alludes to this subject, is as follows: "Her Majesty doubts not that you will enable her to make provision for such an establishment as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown of these realms." Plain republicans, like ourselves, might fancy that the Prince of Wales is already abundantly provided for. His income from the Duchy of Cornwall is \$125,000 a year, and his accumulated rental, said to amount to \$2,500,000, would bring him \$100,000 per annum additional, even at so who exult over its end as they would exult he will have Marlborough House, rent free, over the end of sin and shame. It has been as his palace in London, and while yet a 18 record for a magninorm vindication of its child, a very exequives House of Comnations. It has stronghamed expenditudes mons granted \$550,000 to build stables for actions. It has strengthened, consolidated, his future stud of horses:—at that time, the developed, and rendered mighty the liberal whole national grant for education in Engsentiment of this Republic, while, at the land being only \$250,000 a year. The late same time, no act has been written upon its statute book at which an American can \$5,000,000 which he had saved in nearly blush. It has never descended from the twenty-three years, out of his vast allowhigh place of patriotism to palter with trea- ance, and careful people may irreverently son and ask for peace at the expense of imagine that Queen VICTORIA might pronational honor; and those who hate and de- vide for her children, like any other rich spise it are those who hate and despise our | widow, out of this immense sum. But the country. The Thirty-seventh Congress is condition of Royalty almost always has within a few hours of history, and we anticibeen of a mendicant character. We shall

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863. have them. Royalty is a luxury in Eng-The most important Congress that has asland, and John Bull pays a large price for | sembled since the beginning of the Governit. Not only does the Sovereign receive a ment will adjourn to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, on the fourth of July, 1861. They had ordinary exigencies. When they met they found the Republic trembling, as it were, upon the very brink of the precipice, the which, swaying between uncompromising ability and fidelity of the public authorities,

born in November, 1841, the Prince of and lowering, and resolved to punish and

1860. His father acted for him during his army and navy had not been as successful minority, and was so thrifty and successful as they desired and deserved to be, came

sence of hundreds of thousands of loval voters on the field of battle, they steadily resisted nearly every measure recommended by the President and his constitutional advisers. Eventful and exciting as the two first sessions of this Conwill end with to-morrow will be ever memorable in history. The abstracts of the debates in the daily papers will give you as they deserve? What has been done is Our archives contain no such record as that Congress. The loyal people should lift up of their representatives in the Senate and been reposed in the hands of the Executive, and we shall move forward with additional spirit, let us hope, to new victories over the OCCASIONAL. common enemy.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863. Undelivered Speech of Benjamin Wood, M. C. Representative Benjamin Wood, of New York, being unable to obtain the floor to deliver, obtained permission to print, a speech, in the course of which he says that, were he certain that in a military sense this war would prove successful, nevertheless, he would oppose it, for, with the destruction of the resisting power in the South would vanish every hope of their existence as equal and contented mombing of one household.

In the view hills was axiomathy for the valory has activally been wasced occuping the south of the content of

has actually been waged against it. With that he lief, rather than prolong it, he would concede a separation as the only means of an ultimate re union upon such principles as a true Republican should entertain, When every conciliatory measure shall have been resorted to in vain—when negotiation shall have been exhausted—when the purpose of the Southern been exhausted—when the purpose of the country people to abstain from political companionship with us shall have been demonstrated as fixed and irrevocable, and not the passionate resolve of heated blood—then, as a necessity useless to struggle against, he should not only counsel but urge eparation. In his opinion the only prospect of acco

rests in a calm, dispassionate appeal to the judgment and better feelings of the contending parties. With such conviction, and believing that every hour of hostilities leads to our further estrangement, he has never voted a dollar for the war. As a legislator, itizen, and man, he claims to be absolved from all participation in this, as he characterizes it, murderous strife. With all his humble abilities he had endeavored to arrest it. He would still endeavor, and if in vain, let his efforts attest before God and man, that he was unstained with the blood of his countrymen. From us, he says, as being materially the stronger party, the proposition for an armistice can come with good grace. Let wise and just men from all the States assemble in convention. If, then, no honorable peace can be secured, his faith in human nature will have passed away.

Schsation Reports of Disasters at Vicks-DUIGI The report current here for the last week of a se-Government is not even aware that there has been ent in that quarter Internal Revenue Decision

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has deplace of manufacture prior to September 1, is not whether damaged or sound, finished or curried in the interest of the parties who tanned the same, is subject to a duty of one cent per bound on the curried leather, provided that the specific duty had been previously paid on the tanned leather.

The Victory in Tennessee. The following has been received at headquarters Murfreesnoro, Feb. 27, 1863. Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The rebels, of Morgan's and Wharton's commands, made a stand in Bradyville. Colonels Paramour and Long went in with sabres, and whipped them in about three minutes. Stokes' Cavalry advanced bravely with carbines. We took 70 prisoners, indles, some 90 horses, and Basil Duke's regimenta Maj. Murphy did good service. We lost one man killed, and one captain and nine men wounded.
W. S. ROSECRANS,

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Seventu Adamy Course, real 14th, 1863. All permits for merchandise to be shipped to Norfolk, Virginia, granted at these headquarters prior to January 1st, 1863, will be revoked on the 1st day of March next; and, hereafter, all permits will be cancelled and revoked at the expiration of sixty days from the date of the issue of the same. By command of Major General J. A. DIX. Propeller Detroit arrived to-day from New York. Propeller Detroit arrived to-day from New York. Among her freight is one ton of cotton seed, to be planted on old plantations at Hampton.

Mr. Cushing, of Adams' Express, arrived to-day from Newbern, N. O., and reports that Gen. Foster has returned to that department, and that all was quiet in that vicinity up to the time he left (last Friday).

Steamer Henry Burden left here at ten this A. M., for Yorktown, taking up several officers.

The execution of Clark and his comrade was to take place at noon to-day at Yorktown.

STATES IN REBELLION.

Advance of General Rosecrans-Suffering in the South-Richmond Negro Market-Rebel Finances-Blame thrown upon the Mock Congress-The Supply of Salt and HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 3.—The latest advices from the Southwest, in the Richmond papers of Saturday, state that General Rosecrans had advanced as far as Middle-borough, half way between Murfreesboro and Shel-byville. borden, han way between Murreesboro and Shelbyville.

A Raleigh paper charges that the petty tyranny of the rebel military and the operations of speculators have brought starvation upon the people.

The Mobile Register says that efforts are being made by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to stay the famine effects of General Pemberton's order prohibiting the shipment of flour and meal southward. But, as the railroad agents have no bayonets, the evil continues unabated. If it were left to the arbitrament of ustice and humanity, General Pemberton and his dictatorial edicts would go to the wall.

The Richmond negro market is reported active the continues unabated. The Richmond negro market is reported active to \$0.500.

Edwin L. Dorsey, son of the Rev. D. Dorsey, of Edwin L. Dorsey, son of the Rev. D. Dorsey, of Maryland, who was captured by the rebels near Martinsburg, is held as a hostage for a prominent Yirginian, from the same section, now held by the Virginian, from the same section, now held by the United States.

The Examiner's leader upon the rebel finances denounces Congress for its dilatory action in providing ways and means, and says it augurs a consciousness of incapacity to master the subject, but mastered it must be, or the worst consequences will follow.

In the rebel Senate, Mr. Wigfall's bill, providing for an engineer corps, to serve during the war, was passed and sent to the House.

In the House, the bill to accept volunteers from Kentucky and Missouri for less than three years was debated.

The supply of salt and food and Confederate taxas. was debated.

The supply of salt and food and Confederate taxation occupied the attention of the Virginia Senate. In the House of Delegates a bill passed to transfer the State line troops to the Confederate army. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Floyd was adopted. The Examiner contains no war news from any of ominent points. Havana and South America.

New York, March 3.—The advices from Havana, by the steamer Bio Bio, are to the 25th.

The re-establishment of the blockade of Charleston and Galveston has been published in the official paper, having been communicated to the Government by the Spanish minister at Washington. ton.
The United States gunboats Wachusetts and Oneida had arrived at Santiago on the 11th Feb. The Rhode Island and Santiago de Cuba had been at Havana, and the Sonoma was still in port.
Advices from Caracas state that Gen. Falcon had been defeated and fied to the mountains.
Maracaibo was still blockaded.
The apparatus for lighting Caracas with gas had applied in the little follower Amilia major with a still blockaded.
The Itle Itle Children Caracas with gas had applied to the little follower Amilia had a still blockaded.
The Planta, with coston. The Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.

PERRYVILLE, PA., March 3.—Yesterday morning as the express train on the Pennsylvania railroad was approaching this point, a slide of earth and rocks came down, and although the watchman was at his post, there was not time to give warning in season to check the speed of the train, and it ran into the obstruction, throwing the engine, express, baggage and smoking cars oil the track and down the embankment. The passenger cars, with the exception of the smolling car, remained on the track. The following were in the smoking car and were injured: John A. Shearer, of Greensburg, Pa. killed

Union Mass Meeting. COLUMBUS, March 3.—A Union mass meeting was held to-day, which was largely attended. Governor Johnson was escorted to the capital by the military, and a salute of 100 guns was fired. The hall of the House of Representative, where Governor Johnson was first conducted, was crowded. In the Senate chamber there was also a large audience. The 2d New Hampshire Regiment. Boston, March 3.—The 2d New Hampshire Regiment received; a warm greeting, to-day, and partook of a collation at Fancuil Hall. They were enthusiastically received by thousands, during their passage through the city. They left in the afternoon train

The Steamer Khersonese. born in November, 1841, the Prince of and lowering, and resolved to punish and Wales who visited Philadelphia in October, obstruct the Administration because our coals, Her advices have been antiopated. Arrival of the Steamer Illinois. that, despite the losses sustained by the dishere compact and bitter. Sanguine in conhonesty of his uncle, William IV., on assumble sequence of the victories they claimed to uit, has arrived, but brings no news.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF VIORSBURG. | XXXVIII CONGRESS-Third Session. Six Union Gunboats in the Atchafalaya River. THE GREAT PRESHET

CAIRO, March 3 .- The Memphis Bulletin of Satur day says we have reports which are confidently beieved in well-informed circles that the rebels are vacuating Vicksburg.

The gunboat Carondelet and five others are reorted as having reached the Tallahatchie river via The reports are still favorable from Laka Providence About a mile of the track of the Memphis and Charles

ton Railroad, near Moscow, bas been submerged for everal days, and the bridges have sunk so that trains DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The "Harriet Lane" to be Mailed-Torpe The "Harriet Lane" to be Malled—Torpedoes in the Mississippl—Southern Conscription—Return of General Clarke and other Rebel Prisoners—Attempted Capture of a Federal Steamer—Condition of the Levees—Gen. Banks and the Planters of Louisiana—No Negroes to be Enlisted from the Plantations, &c.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamer Che-Kiang has arrived from New Orleans. She left there or has arrived from New Orleans. She left there on the 23d, Ship Island on the 24th, and Pensacola of the 25th, with two hundred discharged soldiers. the 25th, with two hundred discharged soldiers.

She passed Key West on the 27th, and saw a large white steamer going in. The same night, she passed the steamer lilinois, bound to New York.

The steamers Bio-Bio and Philadelphia left New Orleans on the 22d for New York.

There is no doubt that the Harriet Lane was still shut up in Galveston. She has been taken up one of the rivers, and the rebels are believed to be making her iron-clad. The gunboat Essex picked up four torpedoes near Port Hudson, each containing two hundred pounds

Port Hudson, each containing two hundred pounds of powder.

A Jackson paper says that a man has been arrested on the charge of offering to spike the guns at Port Hudson for \$60,000.

Re bel deserters report that Sibley has sent his infantry, 1,500 strong, to Shreveport, and gone with the rest of his command, consisting of artillery and cavalry, to the Atchaslaya river. The infantry were entirely destitute of ammunition.

The conscription of all men between sixteen and sixty is being enforced with relentless rigor.

About five hundred rebel prisoners, including General Clarke, were sent to the rebel lines on the 20th. General Clarke, were sent to the storm the 20th.

The rebels attempted to capture the steamer Laurel Hill, with a cargo of cotton, sugar, and molasses, obtained from Baton Rouge. She ventured too near Port Hudson, and the rebels placed two batteries of artillery below her. The gunboat Brass went to han assistance and the rebels light Million Hills a filled.

The 1775 and below Baton Rouge is in such a state of advancement that it is deemed safe against any overflow.

The levee in St. Charles parish is believed also to be safe.
An arrival from Yera Cruz reports a heavy norther on the 5th ult., in which the barks J. B. Bertram, John Payson, and Sherwood, were lost. All hands were saved from the Bertram and Payson. Captain Count, the first mate, three seamen, and one cabin passenger of the Sherwood, were lost. The second mate and four seamen were saved. The second mate and four seamen were saved upon by a committee of planters to ascertain if the centract agreement would secure the return of negroes, replied that his idea was that the planters had generally signed the agreement, and that it was his intention, as far as the laws of the United States and his instructions permitted, to carry out the arand his instructions permitted, to carry out the arrangement. It was a work which would require rangement. It was a work which would require some time, and the planters must have a little patience in a matter of so much importance. It was stated to General Banks that negroes had been enlisted who had been at work on the plantations, and he said it should cease. The conclusion of the committee was that the General would faithfully carry out the arrangement, and that only time was required for its success. SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS. bsequently General Banks waited upon the

planters, whom he addressed as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I certainly am very happy to meet so many of the citizens of Louisiana as I see around me to-night. I do not present myself here to participate in the proceedings of this meeting, or to take any part in the discussion of the subjects which have brought you together. Charged with important duties by my Government, and so far as I am personally concerned, reluctantly here, I have published that which I thought it to be my dully to do as an officer of the Government, which is the concerned to t planters, whom he addressed as follows: general instructions in this de partment.

"I am, sir, unable to express my feelings in meeting so many citizens of this distant part of our Confederacy, so many of my fellow-citizens in a portion of the country so far from my home. But I am happy to believe that in past times we have lived or the country so far from my home. But I am happy to believe that in past times we have lived peacefully and prosperously together, and that those who are to come after us will enjoy the same peaceful and prosperous intercourse. The names of Jackson and Taylor are ineeparably identified with the history of the nation, and there are no names dearer than those to the hearts of New England, and I trust that there are in your part of the country, as in mine, men who will so direct the affairs of the people, that the East and the West, the Northeast and the Southwest, may feel that they still have a bond in common. I am sure that the Government which I represent has no feeling of hostility to the people here, and that it would be the happiest day of our history if the great interests of the country could be united together as heretofore. [Cries of Good' and loud applause.]

"I wish to contribute, to the extent of my power, to the welfare of this department, and to give you the assurance of my deep and earnest desire to do all that I can consistently with my duty for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people of Louisiana."

An order had been issued by General Banks for-

prosperity, and happiness of the people of Louisiana."

An order had been issued by General Banks forbidding the taking away of negroes from the plantations by any officer or other person. in the United States service without authority from headquarters. An attempt at one of the meetings to pass a resolution in favor of the revival of the State laws was defeated by a large majority.

The order of Gen. Banks explains the system of labor adopted for the year, and the planters assenting thereto are to be assisted, as far as practicable, without violence, in inducing the hegroes to return. The negroes are to be secured sufficient and wholesome food by the officers of the Government, and a share of the crops they produce. Those not thus engaged will be employed on the public works, without pay, except for food, clothing, medical attendinged, and silch instruction as may be furnished instruction as may be furnished instruction.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. Battle of Bradyville, Tenn.-Advance of

Gen. Rosecrans' Army—The Rebels Every-where Driven Back—Numerous Desertions from the Rebels—Dismissals in our Army for Incompetency, &c.

CINGINNATI, March 3.—A special despatch to the Commercial, dated Murfreesboro, 2d inst, says an expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising detachments of the 4th Regulars, 3d and 4th Ohio, and 1st Tennessee, and 1,600 infantry, composed of a detachment of the 18th and 21st Ohio, 19th Illinois, and 2d Tennessee, left Murfreesboro vesterday morning, and encountered the rebels at Bradyville. After a severe engagement the rebels were driven from the town with a loss of eight killed and twenty wounded. Ninc officers and eighty privates were exptured, with three hundred new saddles and accountements, and a large collection of official orders, papers, and private baggage. The enemy engaged was a portion of John Morgan's division. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the rebels. for Incompetency, &c. The Evening Bulletin of yesterday published the

following despatch:

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A special despatch from Murfreesboro, received here, states that on Sunday an expedition of Union troops, comprising one thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry, the whole belouging to Gen. Negley's division, proceeded to Bradyville.

Near the town the troops encountered the enemy's pickets, and drove them in.

A sharp fight ensued; two cavalry charges were made, and the enemy was routed in front.

Stokes' Tennessee Cavalry flanked the rebels on the right and in force, driving the rebels from their position. following despatch: The rebels fled in dismay, leaving nine officers and eighty privates as prisoners in our hands. We also captured three hundred new saddles and accourrements, and a large collection of private papers, with ENEMY.

If the appending two the paper is the reset though had his hendquarters at McMianville, Tenn., and that deserters are numerous from his command. his command.

General Rosecrans has just dismissed forty-two officers from the service for absence insubordination, drunkenness, cowardice, and other offences. In a general order he announces that desertion will hereafter be punished by death. THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA. THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—[Special to the New York Times.]—Arrivals from below to day confirm the report of the sinking of the Indianola, and the capture of her crew by three rebel boats, among which was the Queen of the West.

The fight occurred about thirty miles below Vicksburg, on Tuesday, 24th uit. The fight was obstinate, lasting several hours, and the Indianola only surrendered when in a sinking condition.

She was run ashore, and the officers and crew are now in Vicksburg. The Latest.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—The rebels, under Var. Dorn, advanced towards Franklin yesterds v. on two roads, 2,000 strong, with artillery, and after manouvring a while, hoping to draw our men into an ambuscade, they returned. We captured two of Van Dorn's command. His headquarters is at Spring Hill, thirteen miles south of Franklin.

Col. Oldyke, of the 123d Ohto, is post commandant at Franklin, and no fears are entertained for the safety of the place.

The Federal forces, by order of General Mitchell, have captured Felix Young and Win. B. Scruggs, notorious guerillas, who have murdered many Union coldiers in Summer county. They, with two others, have been ordered into close confinement, heavily itoned. ioned.

Seventy prisoners arrived from the front last night. They are all of Morgan's command, mostly belonging to the 14th and 1st Alabama Regiments. One hundred and nicety-three rebel prisoners leave the Last could be seasoned to the Last could be seasoned.

A Union when named wanting, was bruttally must dered into highly only seven makes from the city, on the Lebanon pike, his house and out-buildings were burned. the Lepanon prac, were burned.

The river is 30 feet of water on the shoals, and the bottom lands around Nashville and Edgefield are entirely submarged.

Interesting from the West. CINCINNATI, March 3.—Thirty-four of the bond, members of the Indiana House of Representative memoers of the Indiana House of Representatives are at Madison, the citizens of which place have held a meeting approving of their course. They will not return until the majority agree to give up their revolutionary and unconstitutional sohemes.

The Kentucky Legislature has rejected a resolution proposing a convention of the Mississippi Val-ley States. But the Senate, by sharp tactics, suc-ceded in getting a resolution through, censuring Colonel Gilbert for dispersing the rebel convention Colonel Gilbert for dispersing one level with a frankfort.

Governors Johnson, of Tennessee, and Morton, of Indiana, address the Ohio Legislature to-day.

No particulars have been received hereof the capture of the Indianola. The news creates a painful sensation here, as she was looked upon as one of the best and most serviceable iron-clads in the river.

It is snowing pretty briskly here this morning. Municipal Elections. Municipal Elections.

Troy, March 8.—The Democratic candidate for mayor has been elected by 1,300 majority. The Common Council stands 13 Democrats to Republicans. Osweoo, March 3.—The Democratic mayor and city ticket was elected to-day.

LORYORY, March 3.—The Democrats have elected their whole charter ticket.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—The Democrats elected their mayor and entire city ticket today.

UTIOA, March 3.—The Democratic mayor and entire ticket was elected to-day by 600 majority.

From Havana and Malanzas. New York, March 3.—The steener Shelldrake, from Havana on the 18th, and Matazzas on the 24th ult., has arrived. No news.
She spoke, February 21, lat. 23.30 long: 68.45, the United States bark Gemsbok, from Key West for St. Thomas. Later from New Orlans. New York, March 3.—The steam r Blo Blo, from New Orleans via Havana Februay 25th, has arrived. A man named Reed, supposed to be a rebel paymaster, had been arrested whill attempting to pass the Federal lines, at Bonne Card, with \$20,000 in his possession.

Washington, March 3, 1868. SENATE.

CLOSE OF MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS. Bill to Indensity the President.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, spoke until half ast three o'clock in the morning, when he moved that as a way a digum. past three o'clock in the morning, when he moved that the Stante adjourn.

Motion rejected by yeas 4, nays 32.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of bolaware, commenced speaking against the bill, and spoke till raif past four o'clock, when he yielded the floor to Mr. Powell, who again moved that the Senate adjourn.

Motion rejected by yeas 4, nays 33.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the report of the conference committee.

The vote was called, and the chairman, Mr. Pomeroy, declared the report agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to take up the act relative to the validity of the deeds of public squares to the City of Washington.

Motion agreed to hear the Sanate will record Squares to the City of Handland Motion agreed to.
Mr. POWELL I hope that the Senate will proceed with the consideration of the report of the conference with the consideration of the report of the conference committee.

Mr. RGHIMES (Bep.), of Iowa. That bill is passed.

Mr. POWELL. Oh. no! The Senator from Delaware (Bayard) is entitled to the floor.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I call the Senator from Kentucky (Powell) to order. I am on the floor, and I moved to take up another bill, and that motion has been carried.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware. Neither the manner nor the language of the Senator from Illinois (Trambull) will cause me to yield my right to the floor, to which I am entitled.

Mr. POWELL. Do I understand the chairman (Pomerry) to say that the bill is passed?

The GHAIR. The bill is passed?

Mr. POWELL. By what kind of jockeying?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I call the Senator from Kentucky to order.

order.
Mr. BAYARD, Does the Chair decide the report of the conference committee to have been adopted by any vote f the Senate?
The CHAIR. I understand that the report has been adopted.

Mr. POWELL. Did I not most distinctly state that the Mr. Powell.

Senator from Delaware (Bayard) only yielded the floor to a metion to adjourn?

The CHAIR. I did not hear the Senator from Kentneky say that the Senator from Delaware yielded the floor for my particular purpose.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I believe that I am entitled to the loor.
The CHAIR. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull)
is entitled to the floor unless he yields it.
Mr. POWELL. I destre to ask the Chair—
Mr. TRUMBULL. I do not yield to the Senator from
Kentrelry to ask any question. Mr. TRUMBULL. I do not yield to the Senator from Kentucky to ask any question.

Mr. BAYARD. I desire to appeal from the decision of the Chair. I desire to ascertain whether the minority have any rights remaining here.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to reconsider the motion by which the bill was claimed to be passed by the Senate.

Mr. GRIMES. Did the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) vote with the majority? If he did not, he could not move for a reconsideration.

At a quarter to 5 A. M., the Senate adjouraed. TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Corrections of the Journal.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dom.), of Delaware, moved that the ournal be corrected, as his colleague last night had apsealed from the decision of the Chair, and the appeal was contracted. Mr. SAULS BURY (Dem.), of Delaware, moved that the Journal he corrected, as his colleague last night had appealed from the decision of the Unair, and the appeal was not entered.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, said he desired to make a correction in the Journal. He did not agree with the statements made in the Journal. He did not agree with the statements made in the Journal. He did not agree with the statements made in the Journal. He did not believe that the vote to concur in the report of the committee of conference was even by the conference of the content of the committee of conference was even by the conference of the conference of the content of the conference o of the majority was adviser question before the Sanates and his colleague bad no right to make a motion to reconsider unless he voted with the majority,

Mr. BAYARD said that no further debate would be had doubt, after the statement of the Senator from Virginia, that the Chart did put the vote in the negative. He did not complain of the sharp practice. His object was to defeat the bill, and he made no concealment of it. He did complain of the Chairsomewhat that he did not recognize the Senator from Delaware. He would withdraw his motion to the Chartal

ion to correct the Journal.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that, after what had been said be had no objection to a vote, but the bill is already signed.

POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, explained that he did put the vote in the negative, and the Senator from Ohio heard it in the clock room. He meant to use all courtesy in accordance with the rules of the Sanate:

After further discussion, it was agreed that a test vote should be taken on the motion to send to the House for the bill. The motion was rejected. YEAS. Nesmith (D.) Saulsbury (D.)
Powell (D.) Turpie (D.)
Rice (D.) Wiley (U.)
Richardson (D.) Wilson (U.), Mo. Bayard (D.) Carlile (U.) Davis (U.) Henderson (U.) Latham (D.) Anthony (R.)
Chandler (R.)
Clark (R.)
Clark (R.)
Possenden (R.)
Foster (R.)
Former (R.)
Fo NAVS. Duties on Imports.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to modify the existing laws for the collection of duties on imports. Without amendment the bill was passed.

mendment the bill was passed.

Estates of Com. Levy.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a joint resolution in relation to the last will and testament of Uriah P. Levy. Mr. Levy. in its will, gave estates at Monticolio and in New Tork to the United States for the purpose of establishing are restricted and the Market Marke trustees. It was laid on the table.

Submarine Telegraph.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up the bill for the construction of a submarine cable from Fortress Monroe to Galveston.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, thought that at this directive was thest to even three millions for a long time it was not best to expend three millions for a long line of telegraph, which would be mostly unprotected. After a discussion the bill was laid upon the table— yeas 25, nays 10. Mediation. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, called up the concurrent resolutions on the subject of mediation and and interventions of the subject of mediation and interventions. The should be delighted to see any mediation, tendered in a kind manner, to bring about peace. The mediation of kered by the Emperor of France was pucific and friendly. But yould receive any friendly mediation. Mr. Schlöselber would receive any friendly mediation. All Schlöselber would receive any friendly mediation. All Schlöselber would receive any friendly mediation. All Schlöselber would receive any friendly mediation as on necesity of advortising to the wood that long reserved and the schloselber with the wood that long reserved what may be friendly mediation agrees would regard what may be friendly mediation agrees would regard what may be friendly mediation would not this subject. He would restore the Union with slavery in every State where it existed. If mediation would do this, he would half it with joy.

Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, thought it of doubtful expediency to pass these resolutions. He thought these matters had botter be left to the Secretary of State.

Mr. SUMNMR said he was authorized to state that the resolutions met the approval of the Secretary of State and Cabinet.

Mr. CARLILE (E.)

resolutions met the approval of the Secretary of State and Cabinet.

Mr. CARLILE feared the passage of the resolutions would bring about the intervention. France had been friendly to us from the first, and he would do nothing offensive.

The resolutions were adopted: Morrill (R)
Nesmith (D)
Por eroy (R)
Sumer (R)
Ten Eyek (R)
Trumbull (R)
Wade (R)
Wiley (U)
Wilmot (R)
Wilson (R) Mass Anthony (U.)
Arrold (U.)
Chandler (R.)
Clark (R.)
Collamer (R.)
Davis (U.)
Dixon (R.)
Dolittle (R.)
Fosten (R.)
Foot (R.)
Foster (R.) Anthony (U.)
Anthony (U.)
Chandler (R.)
Clark (R.)
Collamer (R.)
Davis (U.)
Dixon (R.)
Doolittle (R.)
Fessenden (R.)
Foot (R.)
Foster (R.) NAYS. Powell (D.) Branch Mint. Ma Tollah a branch zalat in Navada Manulahu Internal Revenue. A committee of conference was appointed on the disc recing votes on the internal revenue bill.

The Kentucky Disloyal Convention.

The Kentucky Disloyal Convention.

Mr. POWELL (Dem.) moved to take up the resolution appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of Col. Gilbert, in dispersing the convention at Frankfort Ky. Not agreed to—yeas 10, nays 25.

National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to incorporate the National Academy of Sciences. Passed. National Fast. Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution, which was adopt id, requesting the President to appoint a day of Nationa asting and prayer. Naval Commandant at Marc Island. Mr. LATHAM, of California, called up the joint resolution to fix the pay of the commandant at the navy yard at Mare Island. Passed United States District Courts. r. TRUMBULL called up the bill to enable the Dis-t Courts of the United States to issue executions and ar final process in certain cases. Passed. Their final process in certain cases, "rassed.

Frauds on the Revenue and Mint.

Mr. LATHAM offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate at the next session what steps have been taken to investigate the frauds in the San Prancisco Custom House and Mint.

New Naval Grades.

Mr. ARNOLD (Ran), called mathe hill to amend the Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), called up the bill to amend the act to establish new grades for the officers of the Navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment striking out the provision limiting the appointment of rear admirals to those who have received the thanks of Congress. After a discussion the amendment was adopted—yeas 19, nays 16. The bill was then passed. Naval Court Martial.

Mr. ARNOLD offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the court martial in the

art. HARRIS tom the Committee on the Judialays reported back the bill to amend the act for the collection of duties on imports, and the confiscation act passed. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the House bill for the relief of certain persons who have performed the duties of assistant surgeons of cavalry. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS called up the resolution relating to the devise of the property of Captain Levy, and offered a guissitute, which was adopted, authorizing the Attorney (central to accertain the facts of the case and report his opinion as 2 the validity of the same.

Mr. GHIMES called up the joint resolution to appoint a commissioner to revise and codify the naval laws. Passed.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to establish provisional governments in certain cases. governments in certain cases.

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. DAVIS then moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas Mr. DAVIS then moved to adjourn. Negatived—yeas
4, nays 3, nay boundary line, which was adopted, and the pull passed.

Mr. GRIMES (REp.) called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Kavy equitably to adjust for certain supplies. Passed.

Mr. WADE Circ., called up the bill for the admission of Novada as a State.

Mr. DAVIS(U.) opposed the bill on the ground that there were not a sufficient number of people there.

Mr. CARLLIE moved to amend, provioing that there should be 12.000 inhabitants in the Territory.

Mr. RICE (Rep.), of Minuesota, said that when they said they had enough to form a State they should be admitted and we have no right to fix the numbers. They were American citizens and entitled to representation.

Mr. LANK (Rep.), of Kansas, said they would have to read the Sensitor out of the Democratic party. It was in the time of war willing and able to support a State Government, and there was another doctrine of that party which the Sanator seems to have forgotten, and that was in the time of war you must support he Government right or wrong.

The bawker Resed—year 22, nays 16.

Mr. SWANER (Rep.), from the committee of conference on the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Peru; made a report, which was cancarred in.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for the skamission of Colorado as a State.

reas 16, pays 20.

Mr. Flesenden, from the committee of conference on the internal revenue bill, made in report, which was Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, for Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, for mounted back the miscellaneous appropriation oill, which was insen up, and soveral amendments of the Gemmittee of Finance were adopted.

The committee moved to strike out the third insleage. Mr. WLISON hoped it would be stricken out. It would be a stain on any one to take this third miteage. Mr. RIGHARDSON was opposed to striking out. He thought there could be no stain in thing what the law had provided as part of their compensation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that when the pay of members of Congress was fixed it was understood there was to be no micage.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that when the pay of members of Congress was fixed it was understood there was to be no micage.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was clearly so understood that the sembers were to have \$6,000 and two mileages, and he never knew any other construction; but this is a proposition to pocket an extra mileage.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Harlan (R.)
Howe (R.)
King (R.)
Lane (R.) Ind.
Morrill (R.)
Sherman (R.) a (R) ISherman (R.)

NAYS.

Hicks (U.)
Howard (R.)
Laue (R.), Kansas
Latham (D.)
Nesmith (D.)
Pomeroy (R.)
Powell (D.)
R said he hed Mr. CHANDLER said he had paired off, but should have voted aye.

Mr. HARRIE also said he should have voted aye if he Mr. HARRIE also said he should have voted aye if he had not been paired.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, moved to make the milease 25 cents per mile. Rejected.

Mr. HESSENDEN offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing for an assistant collector of the customs at New York.

Mr. DOLITTLE offered an amendment to pay \$5,000,000 for the claims of Maine and Massachusetts for lands ceded undor the Ashburton treaty.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment as being a doubtful claim long standing, and should not be pluced on the bill. In these times we should be careful, and not load down appropriation bills to defeat them.

After further discussion, the amendment was rejected.

After inities discussion, the amendment was received.

Mr. FOSTER offered an amendment, appropriating \$100,000 to encourage European emigration.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, offered the bill to organize the sipnal corps as an amendment. Adopted.

Mr. RIGE offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian outrage. sota for expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian outrage.

Adopted.

A great variety of amendments were acted upon, and, at one o'clock, the bill was passed.

The Senato resumed the consideration of the Colorado bill, which was passed—yean 18, nays 17,

Mr. ANTHON's called up the bill to expedite the public printing, which was passed.

At half past 1 o'clock, Mr. Wilkinson moved to take up the bill to admit Nebraska as a State.

No quorum voted, the following Senators being absent: Messrs. Bayard, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Kennedy, McDougall, Morrill, Richardson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wilson of Marsachusetts, and Wilson of Missouri.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of the absent members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. M.: PRESENT (122) 25 NEW YORK MORAL BUT IN THE MORAL BUT IN THE MORAL BUT IN THE STREET OF THE STREE the troops of the United States United States Courts. The House passed the Senate bill to enable the district ourts of the United States to issue execution, and other al process, in certain cases. The House took up the Senate's amendments to the ernal revenue bill. The House took up the Senate's amendments to the internal revenue bill.

The chars relating to tayern licenses was read.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, said Commissioner Boutwell had decided that persons having procured a Heense for a tayern, should also take out a license to soll liquor and cigars.

The House, in its amendments, had provided that hotels could dispense those articles to their guests, but the Senate had returned to the old absurdity.

The Senate had returned to the old absurdity.

The Senate is amendment striking out the tax on ready-made clothing was agreed to by three majority. Also, the amendment placing a tax of 2 per cent, on all ships, steamboats, and other vessels hereafter built.

The House, by a vote of 64 against 33, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the fourth section, so that all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin, or bullion, secured by pleage or deposit, or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed, and signed by the parties or their agents or attorneys, and shall have one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one-half of one per centum and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amounts to loaned, pledged, or deposited; and if any such loan, pledge, or deposit, made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed or in any way extended for any time whatever, is all doan, pledge, or deposit place, or deposit shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days, and not an of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, afford the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any loan or made, shall be utterly void. so hade, or attempted to be made, shall be uteray yold.

The House concurred in the Senate's new section, that, from and after the date when this act takes effect, there shall be an allowance or drawback on cordials and athes licitost that the shall be an allowance or drawback or cordials and athes licitost that the shall would windly 01 in 1mpt of 1000 man and the shall have been paid equal in amount to the duty paid on such spirits when exported, with such deduction as the Secteding five per centum of the amount of duty, so paid; the amount to be ascertained in the manner and under the

factured as aforesaid.

Some of the Senate's amendments having been nonconcurred in, a committee of conference was asked.

The House passed the bill to increase the revenue by
reservation and sale of town sites on river shores, morttages, &c. Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the miscellaneous appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted, appropriating a million of dollars to defray the expenses of raising, equipping, transporting, and subsisting the millitia or minute men in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, called out to repei the rebel raids.

Mr. LEHMAN (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for the navy yard and depot at League Island. He showed that the law authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept the island for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order, and on appeal the decision was sustained.

An amendment was mede appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for defraying the expenses consequent or carrying into effect the act of Congress regulating the writ of Labeas corpus and judicial proceedings in certain cases.

The bill was then reported to the House with order. Courts of the District.

The hour of three o'clock having arrived, the House, pursuant to the agreement made yesterday, resumed the consideration of the Senate bill reorganizing the courts of the District of Columbia.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, desired Mr. Kellogs, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, to explain the He understood it was designed to legislate one set of indges out, and legislate another set in. A large number of citizens had remonstrated against it.

Mr. PENLOGO (Dem.), of Illinois conlying said that will in the indexing indigenest, it was onlying said the specialisty of the property and unst. It was malerial to the administration of justice. The laws of the District of Columbia should be revised, in order to conform to modern deas, the progress of the age, and accord with judicial proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. DELANO (Rep.) of Massechusette, varnaylead. of the age, and accord with indicial proceedings elsewhere.

Mr. DRLANO (Rep.), of Massachusetts, remarked that, if there was a necessity for the passage of the bill, it was strange it should be deferred till the closing hours of Congress, and then sought to be carried under the operation of the previous question, without first being referred to the committee for examination. The controlling object was to legislate out one, two, or more of the present judges rather than to reform the judiciary. He had a letter from a highly-resp ctable gentleman, saying the bill would be to legislate out of office one judge who is very old, and another who is very disjoyal. Mr. KELLOGG inquired whether that was objectionade to the gentleman.

Mr. DELANO would reply if the debate was opened.

Mr. IVALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, desired t make a few remarks.

All STEVEN'S (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, objected to the further discussion of the bill, by general consent, for that would occasion the loss of the misceilnneau appropriation bill, action upon which had not been completed. slefed.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, a ked to be excused from voting. Determined in the negative by excused from voting. Determined in the negative by yeas and nays.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.), of Maryland, ineffectually sought the floor to present the remonstrance of three thousand citizens against the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas \$7, nays 58.

The House resumed the consideration of the miscollaneous bill, and concurred in nearly all the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

A separate vote was taken on the amendment to pay mileage for the present session, additional to the two mileages already received. It was agreed to by two majority.

The hill was then passed, and the House took a recess EVENING SESSION.

Case of Mr. Grafton.

Mr. DAWES called up the resolution of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. Grafton was not entitled to a seat from the Eighth district of Virginia, and the resolution declaring that Mr. Alvin Hawkins was not entitled to a seat from the Ninth district of Tennessee. They were severally passed. They were severally passed.

General Pope's Report.

Ten thousand exples of General Pope's official report of the campaign in Viguila were ordered to be printed for the Compaign in Viguila were ordered to be printed for the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire as to the authority of the Postmaster General to exclude objectionable newspapers from the mails, made a report affirming such authority. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENDLETON made a speech in opposition to the report.

The House passed the Santa but the contraction of Mr. PENDLETON made a speech in opposition to the report.

The House passed the Senate bill incorporating the National Academy of Sciences.

The House look up the concurrent resolutions of the Senate against foreign intervention in the present contest, no matter what form the may assume, or the motification of the motification of the matter what form the may assume, or the motification of the motification of the formittee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. NALLORY moved that the resolutions be referred to the Gommittee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. VALIANDIGHAM mayed to lay on the table.

Negatived—yeas 23, may 81.

The resolutions were passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas 102, mays 28. The members voting in this negative were flosses, then of Ohio, Ancona, Calvert, Criticadem, Dunlap, Crider, Johnson, Cantert, Criticadem, Dunlap, Grider, Johnson, Coma, Calvert, Criticadem, Dunlap, Grider, Johnson, Coma, Calvert, Criticadem, Purple, Price, Ecbinson, Shiol, Stiles, Vallandigham, Voorbees, Wadsworth, Ward, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, and Yeams was worth, Ward, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, and Yeams and Snake rivers, the gold mines of Washington Tenensulatives Odell, Noell, and Cox, of Ohio, are absaut from their Sades, by veagon af savera Illness 1

rnory. esentatives Odell. Noell, and Cox, of Ohio, ar rom their seats, by reason of severe illness.] Miscellaneous. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill relating to property in the inaurrectionary States. The House passed the Senate bill directing the Attor-ncy General to ascertain the facts lielative to the devise and bequests of Captain Levy to the United States of cer-tain property, and to make such recommendation as he may think necessary. belly necessary to be suffered and in the little state of the committee of the Bones of the committee of the Bones of the committee of the suffered and the bill for the appointment of claims. Also, in the report of the conference committee on the bill amendatory of the internal revenue act.

The House passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a special agent to collect all abandoned and captured property in the insurrectionary districts, and self the same at auction. If it should in time, appear that the property belonged to loyal citizens, the proceeds shall be paid to them after deducting all expenses.

Passed manmously.
On motion of Mr. CLARKE, from the Committee on Printing, 15,000 copies of the amended internal revenue bill, and 25,000 copies of the act enrolling and organizing the national forces, were ordered to be printed.
Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to consider the bill to aid, Missouri in the abolithou of slavery.
The roll-call, had just been commenced, when Mr. KERRIGAN (Dem.) rose and made some remarks, with violent gesticulations, perhaps with reference to the impolity of the measure which Mr. White sought to effect. The only word, hewever, distinctly heard from him was "negro," the 'remaining language being lost in the loud cries of "order!" and the noise caused by the hammer of the Speaker protein (Mr. Colfax), who not only endeavored to check the remarks of Mr. Kerrigan, but directed the Sergeant-at-arms to take him into onstody. The Sergeant-at-arms to take him into constody. The Sergeant-at-arms to take him into constitute outry, and placed his hands out to quiet him. a friendly manner, and evidently send to quiet him. Mr. Marke (from the opposite side of the House). We want him arrosted to the cansured for disoulerly when he consured for disoulerly wanted to the call to dury and placed his hade on the quiet firm.

the Speaker, he said, "Go to your army and the negro-," but the remaining part of the sentence was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

Mr. R BUHLOAN realisted like the sentence was lost in the greatest possible confusion.

Mr. R BUHLOAN realisted like you have not being two-thirds in favor, the rules were not stimulated two-thirds in favor, the rules were not stimulated two-thirds in favor, the rules were not stimulated the motion of Mr. She can be considered the motion of Mr. She can be considered the north and the motion of Mr. She can be considered the looped that Mr. Shevens would withdraw the motion. He was sure that sudden explosion and outsteak was not from a selfield purpose on the part of the gentleman from New York to oftend the dignity of the thouse. No mischief had really been done, and he trusted, in these last house of Congress nothing would cocur to infertupt the Rindmess and good feeling which an agreement to this motion would produce. He took pleasure in saying that, during this Congress, he sat by his goad tenan from New York, who, in his social relations and nublic character, had conducted himself with as much dimity and propriety as any gentleman on this floor. He trusted this violation of the rules of the flours would not be severely punished. He was sure, he left saksfield, that no further breach of propriety would occur.

Mr. STEVENS asid he had no desire to consure the greatleman, but the character of the body required that such disorder should not be permitted; but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself they should not be the propriety and pledged himself they should not be the propriety and pledged himself they should not be permitted; but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself they should not be permitted; but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself they should not be permitted; but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself they should not be permitted; but as the gentleman from Maryland pledged himself they should not be permitted; but as the gentlem try.

Mr. STEVFNS introduced a resolution, providing that
the pay and militage, otherwise dues to expelled memers, to be paid to their successors.

The principles of their successors. in, to be paid to their successors.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was returned on the Senate with amendments. On motion of Mr. evens, the House non-concurred in them, and asked a

ouse took a recess till 3 o'clock, to afford the c time to act on them. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, March 3, 1863. SENATE.

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

Petitions.

Mr. CONNELL presented the petition of Richardson L. Wright and 165 citizens of Frankford for the passage of a law authorizing the Frankford Passenger Railway to use steam power on their road north of Berks street.

Also, a remonstrance from citizens representing properly on Broad street, valued at \$416,000, against the construction of a railroad on said street.

Also, remonstrances signed by George A. Coffey and 130 citizens of Philadelphia, against the passage of a law obstructing the emigration of colored persons into the State.

Mr. RIDGWAY, a remonstrance against the construction of a railroad on Broad street.

Mr. SERRILL, the petition of Wm. Macaulay, and other citizens of New Castle, Delawarc, in favor of the passage of Mr. Connell's bill funding the accrued interest on the Allegheny county bonds.

Messrs. Smith, Stein, Clymer, Reilly and Mott, severally presented petitions in favor of a National Convention. Mr. SMITH, a remonstrance from 159 citizens of Jontgomery county against legalizing the act of the ommissioners appropriating \$25,000 for bounty pur-

Doses.
Mr. CLYMER, the petition of 153 citizens of Berks county for a law to prevent the emigration of negroes and mulattoes.
Mr. 1991 I by sea from Eshughill sounty for the passage of a law problems the payment at most \$1,485 36

Bills Introduced. Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to the Attleboro' Rail-CONNELL, a bill to confirm the title of Joph W. Moore to a certain tract of land in Tinicum waship, Delaware county. Also, a bill to incorporate the Ramsey Coal Com-Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the randon Institute. Also, a bill to incorporate the American Tea Com-Mr. PENNEY, a bill to empower the Governor or commute the penalty of death in certain cases to a specific term of imprisonment.

Mr. SERRILL, a bill to fix the compensation of the treasurer of Delaware county.

Mr. BUCHER, a bill for the construction of a broom in the Susquehannah river, at or near Jersey Shore. Shore.

Lehigh Navigation.

Mr. STEIN offered a resolution that, if the House concur, the clerk of the Senate and of the House be directed to amend the bill relative to the Lehigh Navigation Company, by adding a proviso that nothing contained therein shall be construed to interfere with or bar any suit against said company, and requiring that a continuous line of communication from White Haven to Mauch Chunk, on one or the other side of the clust half a sharation within LELYBAR FREM the data [Hopfor]

The resolution was adopted.

In West Williams township, Chester county, which passed finally.

Mr. REILLY called up the bill to enable Bishop Wood to convey certain real estate in Pottsville. Passed finally.

Mr. CONNELL called up the bill relative to the Grandon Institute, which passed finally.

Also, the bill empowering the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to appoint three additional commissioners to take testimony, which passed finally. finally. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 10% A. M. by Speaker CESSNA. Moneys Due the State. put lie officers, among tham the State from various put lie officers, among tham the following of Phila delphia:
Andrews, Robert, former clerk Orphans' Court. \$231 60
Ash, Peurose, Treasurer Philadelphia county. 16,536 23
Boileau, Albert D., former Recorder Phila. 5, 403 96
Conrad, John, former clerk of Sessions. 36 55
Dallas, Alexander, paymasier United States of Pennsylvania troops. \$609 10
Fritz, Frederick, former Gellector Philadelphia.33, 110
Hanley, David, former Gellector Philadelphia.33, 110
Hanley, David, former Gellector Philadelphia.33, 110
Halley, David, former Recorder. 316, 41
Helm, Themas, former Recorder. 35, 977
Glovine, Anthony, former Prothonotary. 361 37
Palmer, Richard, former Prothonotary. 1, 987 37
Raybold, Joshus, former Prothonotary Supreme
Court. 102 98 Court.
Smith, John, Marshal of Pennsylvania. 45,488 23
Tyler, Bakin, Prothonatory Suprome Court. 30,000 10 Opening Returns. The Speaker and members of the Senate being intro-duced, the returns for Auditor General and Surveyor General wave opened and the certificates signed. The aggregate of the vote was as follows: Private Calendar.

Official majority 3,382 Official majority 2,964 The following bills were passed: An act to change the par value of the stock of the Phi-delphia and Erie Railroad. auenpina and Erie Railroad.
An act authorizing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad
is ue bonds to the county of Brie in lieu of those issued
y the Sunburry and Erie Railroad.
An act to authorize the sale of a certain ground rent of
laria Boyle. An act to incorporate the Philade phia Military College.

A supplement to an act incorporating the Lykens Valley Coal Gompaby was opposed by Mr. (RABER, who considered it wrong to give to any mining company the privilege of owning fifteen thousand acros of land. Such unusual and liberal terms would allow the company to control the markets, and injure the rights of the laboring man. The bill did not pass:

An act to grant the Fourth Presbyterian Congregation power to sell certain ground in the city of Philadelphia.

Joint resolution relative to the Jam of the Susquehanna Canal Company was discussed and passed.

Mr. YOUNG read in place an act to incorporate the Manita Hook and Ladder Company of Philadelphia.

An act to establish a connection between the road of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Hawley, and the New York and Erie railroad in Susquehanna county, was discussed to the hour of adjournment and passed.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Arrived, ship Look-Out, from New York; steamer Sierra Newada, from the Northern Coast, with \$50,000 in treasure, and a schooner from Mazatlan with \$140,000 in treasure, from the wreck of the Golden Gate.

Business is dull; sales of 400,000 yards of English cottons have been made for shipment to Mazatlan. Cleared, steamer Golden Age, with 711,000 in treasure for England and \$154,000 for New York, with 100 passengers.

SALT LIARE CITT, March 3.—At a mass meeting held to-day, Governor Harding and Associate Justices Wade and Drake were denounced as enemies of the Territory, and petitions to the General Government for their removal are in circulation. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour steady; 15,000 bbls extra Ohio taken by Government at \$8,468.75. Wheat quiet. Cornsteady. Whisky dull and heavy at 54½@55. 50,000 lbs Candles taken for Government contract at 29% 夢 B, and 50,000 Christalin Candles at \$17.99 賽 100 bs.

The Monroe-Doctrine Mass Meeting. New York, March 3.—A grand mass meeting of all nationalities is proposed to be held to-morrow evening, to reaffirm the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and insist on its rigorous application by the United States.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Leviathan steamship still lies in the river Mersey, a little to the south of Rock Ferry, the steamers from which make half-hourly trips round the big ship for the accommodation of those persons who wish to see this wonderful vessel afloat. It will be recollected that application was made to the Dock Board with the view of getting agridinon placed in some convenient position on the dock estate so that the bottom of the Great Eastern might be examined and any trifling repairs necessary made before her next trip across the Atlantic. The Dock Board replied that they had no site large enough for the purpose. The directors of the Big Ship Company have, however, obtained the lease of sufficient land on the margin of the river, a little to the south of New Ferry, and there at the present time a gridiron is being laid down for the present time a gridiron is being laid down for the present time a gridiron is being laid down for the present time a gridiron is being laid down for the present time a gridiron is being laid down for the present time a gridiron have been the ready of the following apring tides the left dry. After her bottom has been thoroughly examined and repaired, she will be floated off the following apring tides preparatory to her departure on another trip. The next spring tides are about the 20th of this month, and the following will be about the 8th of March. Should the Prince of Wales' marriage day be kept as a general holiday, and should the Great Eastern at that time be lying high and dry on the Cheshire side, hundreds of thousands of persons will, no doubt, cross to Rock Ferry to see her.

The Legislative Excursion to Scranton. of the Senate and House who went to Seranton on an excursion, last week, have all returned. After leaving Harrisburg, at 6 A. M. on Friday morning, they dished at Easton, and reached the Junction on the New Jersey Central Railroad at So'clock P. M., where they were received by a committee of citizens of Scranton, consisting of John Brisbin (super-intendent Delaware, Lackswanna, and Western Railroad), G. W. Sanderson, Abraham Dunning. Mr. Robinson, Thomas Dickson, A. N. Meylert. Thomas J. Walsh, David R. Randall, and others: uring the trip from the Junction to Scranton, the cars were frequently stopped to afford a view of the Lackawanna valley and the bold scenery of the Delaware Water Gap. At Scrantes, the citizens met the excursionists at the depot, and a procession having been formed, the guests, headed by a brass band, proceeded to the Wyoming, St. Charles, and Forest Hotels. On Saturday morning fae members visited Carbondale, passing over the inclined planes, and in the afternoon inspected the iron and coal operations in and around Scranton. A grand dinner was given at 7 P. M. at the Wyoming Hotel. John Brisbin presided, and the proceedings were enlivened by the usual toasts and speeches. On Sunday the embers attended Divine service in the cha of Scranton, and on Monday morning left for Har-risburg in the cars of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, being accompanied by the president, E. McNeil; by whom the train was stopped to afford a view of the battle-ground, monument, and ecceptry of the Wyoming valley. Harrisburg was reached at 5 o'clock P. M. without accident.

The Harriet Lane.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: The history of the Harriet Lane as given in to-day's paper is incorrect in one particular. She was built under contract by Mr. Webb, at his ship-yard on the East river, New York, for the United States Government, in 1857, for the revenue service. At the breaking out of the rebellion, she was refitted at the Philadelphia navy yard, and transferred to the Navy Department for regular service as a man-Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. A. P. A NEW FIRM .- Messrs. Davis and Richards, for a ong time connected with the grocery establishment f the late C. H. Mattson, have succeeded him in he business at the old and popular stand, at the southwest corner of Tenth and Arch streets. A long acquaintance with and thorough knowledge of the the business, combined with a desire to please, and

gentlemanly bearing, cannot fail to earn for these propose adding to their already choice selection of ods whatever will tend to gratify the tastes and wants of their potrons and increase their business LARGE SALE OF FANCY DET COODS. The early attention of purchasers is invited to the attractive assortment of seasonable dry goods now arranged for examination, with catalogues, to be sold this morning, by Pancost & Warnock, auctioneers, 213 Market street, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing 700 lots, and consisting in part of cloths, cassimeres, and tailoring goods, 2,000 dozen linen cambric handerchiefs, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts, osiery, millinery goods, stock of notions, fancy

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-GERMAN OPERA.—The receipts for the benefit of the repair fund of the Academy last evening were handsome—the house was well filled with a fashionable audience. Mr. Anschutz commences his regular scason this evening, and presents Mozart's "Flight from the Sersglio," for the first time this season. The cast will include Mesdames Anna Rotter and Bertha Johannsen, prime donne, and Messrs. Lotti and Graff. We look for a tremendous house to night.

THE PATTI FAREWELL CONCERT.—The following her farewell concert on Friday evening: Aria from "Linda di Chamounix;" "Miserere," from "Trovatore," will be given by Miss Patti, Herr Lotti, and the German Opera Chorus; aria from the "Magic Flute," and the famous French Laughing Song. Herr Lotti will sing his favorite "Romanze," from Mehul's opera of "Joseph." Mr. Charles Jarvis will execute on the piano Chopin's celebrated "Poionaise, if with other soles, during the seeding. The grand chorus from Mozarts II Pight Fom the CER. glio" will be given by the German Opers Troupe, among other good things; and Herr Carl Ar by Kreutzer, and one by Mendelssohn. Every effort will be made to constitute this the grandest concert morrow at Gould's, Seventh and Chestnut streets. THE REBEL COMMANDERS IN TENNES-SEE.—A letter from Murfreesboro. February 29, to the Cincinnati Gazette, says: "Of the changes in our front there is no longer room to doubt. Joseph E. Johnson is in active command of the rebel forces in the field, and Van Dorn, transferred from the department of Mississippi, is here with all his cavalry. While neither fact is of much importance in one view of the case, both are significant in another. Johnson is not so good a general as Bragg, and in that respect the change is in our favor. But the former has the confidence of the rebel soldiery, which the latter had entirely lost. The addition of five or six thousand cavalry, under Van Dorn, to the rebel army, increases the means of annoying us. In battle, the more cavalry they have the worse it will be for them, unless it shall be protracted, as was the battle of Murfreesboro, and during its progress the rebel horse becomes strong enough, to cut off our communications."

GEN. BUTLER ON JEFF DAVIS' PROCLA-MATION.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazelle tells this story: "Gen. Butler has told friends here the course which he should have pursued with reference to the proclamation of Jeff Davis against him, had it reached New Orleans while he was still in command. He would have rent a rebel general and several other officers then in his hands to Ship Island, with orders that upon receipt of authentic intelligence by the officer in command there, that a hair of Butler's head or any of his officers had been touched, these rebel prisoners should all be hims at once. "And, adds Butler 1917 1921 Intil May Hay is May is heaved to the state of the world what it promises I should perform. He knows that a Massachizetts man who dazed to vote dutys four times for him at the Charleston Convention, would dare to do anything."

A BLOW IMPENDING.—We find the follow A BLOW IMPENDING.—We find the following in the Port Royal Free South, of the 14th ult.: "There are rumors, idle, of course, that General Foster set up pretensions to the command of the Department of the South. General Hunter was sent here by the Government with supreme command, and we have full confidence that as soon as he shall have weeded out the demoralization sown broadcast by his immediate predecessor, a blow will be struck at rebeldom which will thrill the patriotic heart of the nation." The Free South also publishes the following: "The Monitors have been hammering away at the rebel fort on the Ogeechee river. They have succeeded in dismounting several guns, and battering down a portion of the works. A rebel major and seven men are reported to have been killed."

RURAL SPORTS IN FRANCE.—The prefect of the department of the North has addressed a letter to his subordinates, in which he states that in a certain commune a game has been introduced for the amusement of the public, which consists in pelting to death with stones a duck or a cock which has previously been readered incomplete formation. reviously been rendered incapable of escaping. He alls upon the authorities to put down this cruel port, and to punish those who are its promoters. number of sick and wounded soldiers arrived last night, at 6 P. M., at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospi-

vernment Hospital. The following are the names of the Pennsylvania Regiments: Jas Casey, D, 116
Wm Pinch, 5 U S Art.
Thos Higgins, 1 U S Art.
H M Connell, G. 100.
G A S Knapp, K, 187.
W P Brady, I, 62.
Chas Wiley, D, 91.
Geo M Boyer, C, 133.
Elias Hoover, G, 134. D. L. CHUCK, K. 125. WM HOOVER, E. 149. I A Love, G. 139. I Bendon, K. 125. WM Finney, B. 126. [A Shultz, I, 127. WHINTER, E. 137. WHINTER, E. 137. WHINTER, E. 137. Elian Hogyer, C. 131. E Wm Kline, I, 131. D Brulaster, C, 127.

D Brulaster, C, 127.

J W Stonaker, B, 137.

J W Hanson, H, 137.

J W Forman, A, 25.

J Pendegrass, R, 137.

J Sullivan, K, 5 U S Art.

L Lewis Snyder, F, 71.

Augustus Smith, C, 116.

John Ulmer, D, 123.

A feir is now being held.

NEW GAS-HOLDERS.—The new distributing gas-holder in the First ward, which was put in satisfactorily since that time. It has been of great service in relieving the deficiency of supply in the southern section of the city, and will be connecting mains are laid.

A fair is now being held, at Concert Hall, in aid of the above institution. See advertisement, in another

pletely effective for that purpose when the requisite connecting mains are laid.

The laying of the connecting mains, both for this gas-holder and the one recently built in the Twenselieth ward, as well as others much needed in the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth wards, has been postponed. But the increasing difficulty of giving to the consumers in those districts the supply of light to which they are entitled makes it evident that the work cannot safely be deterred much longer.

The completion of these-two gasholders to their full capacity has also been postponed for a time; the sections now in use being so prepared as to allow the telescopic sections to be added whenever they may be required. The cost of the two gasholders and tanks in their present state has been \$124,536.24. The additional cost of adding the telescopic sections, at the contract price will be \$34,250, making their entire cost, with a joint capacity of 1,600,000 feet, \$153,726.34, or aine and nine tenths cents per cubic first grant of the sections of sections. The simple of the sections are the sections of the sections of the sections.

city on Monday. The deceased was 89 years of age, and was a native of Scotland, and came to this coundistricts, and sell the same at suction. It is anoma in the success shall be paid to thou after detecting all expenses, the property belongs to loyard citizenes.

The Browse toke up the Sexase is if provides that the proceeds shall be paid to thou after detecting all expenses.

The Browse toke up the Sexase shall be paid to thou after detecting all expenses.

The Browse toke up the Sexase shall be paid to the proceeds shall be paid to the proceeds and the proceeds as a general holiday, and should be greated to the proceeds as a general holi and was a native of Scotland, and came to this country, when quite a boy. For about fifty years he was connected with the Philadelphia Bank, first as clerk and then as teller, and afterwards as cashier. During his connection with that institution he was noted for his faithfulness to business, and upon his rottenment he was presented with a magnificent servitament he was presented with a magnificent servitament he was presented with a magnificent servitament he was presented with a magnificent service.

difference what the numbers were, if they were willing and able to support a State Government, and there was another decirine of that party which the Senator seems to have forgotten, and that was in the time of war you must support the Government, in the time of war you must support the Government, in the time of war you. The bill was passed—yeas 29, nays 16.

Mr. SEMNER (Rep.), from the committee of conference on the bill to carry into effect the treaty with Perm made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for the admission of Colorado bill of the specific or the colorado bill of the provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill of the bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill of the bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill of the bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill of the bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the colorado bill to provide for the eloction of the specific or the eloction of the eloction of the eloction of the specific or the eloction of the eloction