The Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS For SATURDAY, February 28th, has just been published, and is for sale at the counter of The Press. The following are some of its principal contents: ENGRAYING.—The Ninth Army Corps leaving Fal mouth Station for Acquia Creek. ORIGINAL STORY. -Gloom and Glare.

PORTRY.—To Lottie—To M. R. D. S—Choose Ye This Day whom you will Serve—The Captain of '63 to his Men—Flag of the Constellation—The Thief, to Himself.

EDITORIALS.—The Respect of Enomies—Telegraph Lines—Costliness of Royalty—What Is The Difference—What the Southern People Think of Peace—A Misrepresentation of Linear—Theorems. presentation of History—Trial of the Constitution—The French in Mexico—Fun versus Punch—A Just Decree.

LETTERS FROM OCCASIONAL.—All the Letters of "Occasional," written during the past week, appear in The War Press. FROM WASHINGTON.-Special Despatches to The

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. THE PIRATE ALABAMA. NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR SQUADRONS. SELECTED MISCELLANY. AGRICULTURAL. WIT AND HUMOR.

THE PHILADELPHIA, MONEY, AND CATTLE The War Fress has no equal in its desirableness for the camp and soldier. Its literary matter is of the best selections, and original composition, while its digest of news is at once comprehensive and complete. Copies, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the counter of The Press for five cents.

THE NEWS.

THE Court of Inquiry, summoned at the request of General McDowell to investigate certain quest of General McDowell to investigate certain charges—made rather by common report than in any more direct way—against him, has completed its labors, and its judgment has just been made public. The court acquits him of blame in any particular except one: his having gone to Manassas on the afternoon or evening of the 28th of August, to confer personally with General Pope, on the appeal of the latter for his views, whilst his command was on the march upon Centreville. It is mentioned that General Pope, McDowell's superior, did not censure him for this; of this the court says: "That the separation was inconsiderate and unauthorized, but was not induced by any unworthy motive." The charge of disloyalty, made by an officer of the rank of colonel, after being tally wounded in battle, in general terms, without defining any specific act, is fully disproved by all the evidence bearing on the point. The court denounces the charge of drunkenness against General Mo-Dowell as ridiculous. It is only justice to an officer who has borne in manly silence an unexampled weight of reproach and calumny to spread abroad the conclusions of the court, which has carefully examined into every charge, and now declares him innocent in intention, faithful to his flag, and zealous

to meet and beat the enemy.

An officer of the Massachusetts cavalry stationed at Beaufort, S. C., speaks as follows, in a private letter, of the negro soldiers who have been organized in the Department of the South: "I consider the enlistment of negroes as soldiers a complete success. I have had a good chance to judge, having taken great interest in watching their progress from the time of the first enlistment at Hilton Head. During the last week I have visited their camps three or four times and witnessed their drill, and will state that, as far as I am capable of judging of infantry tactics, they display as great efficiency in drill as any of the white regiments on the island. They are quick, active, and possess great power of endurance, are easily disciplined, and well satisfied with their

A WEIT of habeas corpus has been issued from the Supreme Court of New York against Col. Loomis, deserter, who was arrested, and is now in confinement on the island. Col. Loomis was in New York city last Thursday, to attend the funeral of Col. apkins, and the writ was served on him, but he returned home. An attachment has been issued against the said Col. Loomis for contempt of court, and placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff, with directions to arrest Col. Loomis and bring him before the court. The question is now how to reach the permission of Col. Cram, and he, it is said, will not grant such permission to any one desiring to arrest a military officer upon a civil process.

A CORRESPONDENT with General Grant's army writes :- "Negroes are coming in great numbers to than a thousand have made their appearance, all telling fearful stories of the brutality of their masters. Four hundred came into our lines in a single half day, and the influx has not yet ceased. The proportion of able-bodied men among them is larger than usual, and we have but few decrepit Africans in the entire lot. The negroes display a willingness to perform all that is asked of them. It is now said to be in contemplation to organize two or three regiments from the colored material at hand, and the

THE New Albany (Indiana) Ledger says: We have information that quite a number of rebel sympathizers in the border counties below are quietly leaving their homes, and are repairing to the guerilla rendezvous on Green river. There is but little room left to doubt that the designs of the rebels are well understood, and will be aided by their sympathizers in Kentucky. Gentlemen now in this city, who have been driven from the mountain counties by the oppressions of the rebel soldiery, say that these rebel sympathizing citizens are really flendish in their hatred of and outrages upon the Union men, and that their greatest delight seems to be in witnessing the sufferings of the victims of this last

GENERAL WOOL inspected the fortifications in the harbor of Portland. In a speech made subsequently he said: "In all his life he had never met with a warmer reception than from the people of Portland, or one that would be more carefully cherished in his memory; and he accepted it not as a personal compliment, but as an expression of loyalty to the Government, and of determination to stand by its flag, to uphold its honor, and to submit to no peace based upon less than the subjugation of rebellion, and the unconditional triumph of the loyal Government over all that may oppose it." Appropriations to the amount of \$500,000 have been made for completing the forts in Portland harbor, and contracts for material are already completed. THE Louisville (Ky.) Journal says there are persons in that city who are guilty of the crime of stealing free negrous and selling them into slavery: "A number of free negroes, some of whom have accompanied regiments to this city, have been captured and placed in confinement, some at negro marts, and others at other places, who were legally as free as those by whom they were captured, the object of the captors being to obtain a reward for their services. In some instances, in which a fla-grant violation of the law has been apparent, Gen. Boyle has interfered, and he will in future deal se-

verely with all persons who may be found guilty of making such illegal arrests." THE Baltimore Sun says that on Monday, "by order of the military authority, Colonel George P.

Kane was arrested and taken befere Colonel Fish, less claborate than those of the Italian the military provost marshal. The charge alleged against him was that he was engaged in ge company of seventy or eighty men, to be armed with revolvers, to operate against the authority of the United States. After a thorough investigation, no proof could be adduced against him, and he was re-leased with the understanding that he shall report to the military provost marshal whenever required to

A DESPATCH from Fairfax Court House says: 'On Sunday night fifty men of the 1st Vermont Cavalry, parts of companies H and M, under Capts Woodward and Huntoon, were surprised at Aldie, while feeding their horses. The rebels surprising them were about seventy strong; at least no more of them were in sight. They managed to capture about fifn of our men and both the captains named above."

COL. WYNDHAM, of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, at the head of a squadron of cavalry, went out from Chantilly on Friday in pursuit of the rebels who surprised our pickets a day or two previous. The expedition resulted in capturing ten of the famous "Black Horse Cavalry," one a commissioned

THE amount of money to be paid into the United States Treasury, for exemption from military duty, by the Friends of Indiana, it is said, will amount to bout two hundred and flity-three thousand dollars. THE statement that General Forrest was dead is incorrect. He was wounded in a recent fight, and compelled to turn over his command to a subordinate; but he is now nearly recovered.

A LARGE number of towns in Maine elected their generally successful, defeating the Copperheads at all points where a contest was made.

A MOVEMENT is said to be on foot in Washington for the removal of General Curtis, now in command of the Department of Missouri. CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The last session of the Senate passed quietly. No bills of importance were passed. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, made great opposition to the pending bill which he said he meant to try and defeat by every means in his power. He was assisted in his efforts by Mesers. Powell, Saulsbury, and ordance with the President's proclamation, but no business of importance transacted. Colorado, was negatived. Quite a discussion took place upon the minority report of Mr. Van Wyck on the Government contracts. Mr. May introduced a resolution reflecting upon the loyalty of Major General Schenck. The hour of twelve having arrived, the Speaker, Mr. Grow, delivered an eloquent farewell address, and declared the House adjourned.

PERSONAL .- The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American news rooms, 19 Craven street, Strand, London, England, week ending February 7, 1863. (The Morris' Express, 28 Broad street, New York agents:) W. Pembroke Febridge, author of "Harper's Hand Book to Europe;" Mrs. D. B. Fuller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Leavit, Massachusetts; S. Todd, M. D., Washington, D. C.; W. Symonds, Kennebunk, Maine; F. Harrison, Maryland; E. Nicholis, Lowell, Massachusetts; J. B. Cobb and family, Cleveland, Massachusetts, J. Cook and ladly, New York; T. G. Ohio; R. H. Berdell and lady, New York; T. G. Hunt and lady, New Bedford, Massachusetts; C. W. Brooks, San Francisco; G. M. Miller, New York; J. T. Hannewell, Boston; F. J. Avilez, New York; H. C. Lee, United States; J. C. Brautigam, New York; T. B. Van Wyck, Chicago; F. L. Hanks, New York; R. Baker and lady, Boston; John A. Bagley, New York; J. E. Lawrence, San pathize with treason and they are the allies Francisco; J. Madden, Sacramento, California.

If the Thirty-seventh Congress had done nothing else but pass the resolutions of Mr. SUMNER in reference to mediation, it should receive the affectionate respect of every American. We can submit these resolutions to the world as a bold, manly, and frank avowal of the principles that will govern this Republic in its contest with the rebellion. Interference on the part of foreign nations can never be permitted by independent States. On this axiom, the whole question rests. When we become so weak and purposeless that we must appeal to other Goernments, and especially to Governments with whom we have no sympathy, for coun sel and assistance, we are unworthy to hold an independent position in the family of na tions. This rebellion is a domestic matter, and is as much a part of our duty to determine as a tariff or a railroad to the Pacific. We must insist upon being permitted to manage it in our own way. It may

become a war of exhaustion, or extermination, or mere carnage; it may even become a war of insurrection; but as we did not seek it—as we tried to prevent it—as we did everything but submit to dishonor and humiliation—we are willing to accept the responsibility forced upon us and fight it to the end. We see an issue in this war which no foreign nation can appreciate, certainly no nation whose form of government represents absolutism or aristocracy. In any arbitrament submitted to them they would be unfriendly judges; for their in-terests, their traditions, their policy, their existence, would prompt a decision that would be fatal or unfriendly to us. With liberty as the purpose of this war, what

NAPOLEON? Mediation cannot be permitted in any form that it has yet assumed. We do not see how it can be accepted at all, but we are confident it can never come from rulers who would rejoice over our downfall. It may be that there is not in this wide world a Government to whom we can look for hearty friendship; for, now that Russialis repeating her great crime against Poland, we can hardly look upon her with the love that we were wont to show. It may be that monarchies, and empires, and confederations, are linked against us. It may be, as the London Times vauntingly declares, that not an English statesman has had the courage to utter a word of congratulatory hope in Parliament. All these things may be, and we may regret their existence. But this we know, and the thought gives us pleasure, that we have been and can ever be in their despite a nation. Their mediation would be a mockery and insult. The South to-day would be an exhausted enemy but for the life and strength given to it from abroad, and when this war is told, we shall hear with bitterness and shame that nothing but foreign sympathy, foreign assistance, and foreign hopes prolonged it to its present period. Foreign guns murder our brothers; foreign powder has kept the rebel armies together: foreign ships sail the seas as pirates upon our commerce; foreign money has enabled JEFFERSON DAVIS to keep his hordes together, and even now foreign arms are fashioning foreign oak and iron into new pirates. And vet these are the men to only prompt one answer, and that has been spoken by the Thirty-seventh Congress.

The Season.

March has come in a charming way, with genial, enlivening smiles. After the blustering departure of February, its gentleness is very enjoyable and delicious. These brisk. high winds, that rattle the housetops and play a rhapsody on the bending trees bring, health and life and animation. The farmer surveys his ground and calculates his crops. The merchant examines his stock and makes ready for the spring trade. The soldier rejoices over hard and unyielding roads, and prepares for an advance. We are passing from death to life, and nature gives token of beauty and bounteousness. The season of home and comfort is rapidly becoming the season of activity and bustle. The winter that is almost past has been a busy and animated season. It has given us two great battles-a victory and a defeat-with other achievements on land and sea, attacks, re verses, surprises, defeats, naval engagements, and the many changes and freaks of fortune that make up the burden of war. The currency and the necessity for vast issues of bills of credit have made money pienty, and, as a people with plenty of money should do, we spend it. We do not think our merchants have seen a busier or more profitable season for years than the present. In articles of luxury, taste, and comfort, vast sums have been spent. Fine houses are adorning our highways, and handsome equipages roll past them. To all appearances, this winter of 1862-63 has been one of unexampled prosperity, and in nothing but the morning papers, and the hos-

pitals, and the occasional tap of the recruiting sergeant's drum, do we see the presence of war. We are enjoying ourselves. The theatres here and in New York, and, indeed, everywhere, have done an unexampled business. Mr. GRAU has been here with his Italian Opera, and, having made a purse full of money, has gone away. Mr. ANSCHUTZ has made the experiment of the German Opera, and finds it a great success. It may school, but they have a sweetness and beauty which the others do not possess. Mr. Anschutz has given us a list of operas containing many sweet morsels of music, and placed them upon the stage in a liberal and splendid manner. We are glad to see so much encouragement given to Mr. An-SCHUTZ, as his enterprise and taste deserve abundant and substantial recognition. In Mr. WHEATLEY'S New Chestnut-street Theatre Mr. EDWIN FORREST is playing to large audiences, showing that he still possesses the grace, genius, and industry that have placed his name among the greatest of tragedians. Miss Western appears twice a week in a dramatization of Mrs. John Wood's exciting novel of "East Lynne." Miss Western belongs to a popular school of acting, and pleases the multitude by the extravagances in taste and manner which belong to the Western school, and which the critical few would condemn. Mr. ED-DY is drawing Bowery audiences to the Walnut-street Theatre, and delights large crowds with his melodramatic performances. Mr. J. W. Booth is at the Arch-street Theatre, sustained by Mrs. John Drew's fine company. Other places of amusement are attracting large audiences and making money, and the season goes on full of life, and bustle, and excitement.

The Indemnity Bill.

"The ninety days during which Congress has now been in session are the last ninety days of American freedom." This is the comment of the New York World upon the Howe. Mr. Doolittle addressed the Senate at passage of the indemnity bill. It elabolength upon the war; after which, the hour of twelve | rately moans over what it calls the downlength upon the war; after white, the president, declared having arrived, Mr. Foot, the president, declared the Senate of the United States adjourned sine die.

COLN with the Sultan of Turkey and the Meeting in Aid of the Atlantic Telegraph. Czar of Russia, because the Congress of the United States gave the President indemnity HOUSE.—A motion to suspend the rules, in order to consider the bill for the admission of Nevada and corpus and the other measures he adopted for the salvation of the country. We can estimate the justice of this criticism when we recall the fierce abuse that has hitherto been heaped upon the President, and the tone of the arguments urged against him. Then he was denounced for suspending the writ of habeas corpus and arresting traitors without the consent of Congress. He had usurped, it was said, the legislative authority. Now Congress confers upon him the powers deemed necessary to suppress the rebellion, and these writers only intensify their abuse of the President, and lament over our liberties as fallen. Are we wrong in saying that men who deal in this incessant and unjust clamor are enemies of the Union? They never speak of the Administration but to abuse it—they have no words for our brave soldiers but words of ridicule, mistrust, and condemnation. They sym-

of traitors.

at a Democratic meeting, held in that city on Tuesday evening, "hisses were given for Ahranam Lincoln and cheers for South Carolina." ABRAHAM LINCOLN is the President of the United States, the choice of the American people, the chief man in the nation. South Carolina was the first State to make war upon the Union. It has always been the home of treason and sedition. It is now arrayed against the Union in unrelenting war. The patriot is hissed; the traitor State is cheered. And this is done at a Democratic meeting.

We read in a New York newspaper that

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1863 The President Signing Bills. The President was at the Capitol late last night icting business, and was also there, in what is known as the President's room, this morning, (in where several of the bills, which were enrolled du ring the closing hours of the session, were signed by

Bills which have become Laws. All the general appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President. These, together with the other appropriations, amount to about a thousand millions of dollars. The miscellaneous bill, as originally introduced by the Committee of Ways and Mcans, appropriated only twelve hundred thousand dollars but be fore it passed through both branches the aggregate sum was enlarged to twenty millions. The Senate bills to admit Colorado and Nevada into the Union as States failed, the House having refused to suspend the rules for their consist wote of two-thirds being required. The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada b came a law.

The bill to punish frauds on the revenue, and for sympathy or justice could we expect from a

other purposes, as enacted into a law, omits the fees to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and confers the commission arising from seizures under the revenue laws, excluding prize cases, to the district attorneys. The bill creating the office of an assistant collector for the port of New York has also become a The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad

led for want of time. Mr. Fenton's Contract Report. The report made by Representative Fenton, from the Committee on Government Contracts, relates to Federal officials in New York, and alleged frauds in the custom-house of that city, in connection with the offices of the United States District Attorney Marshal, Surveyor, and naval officers, navy agent, and clerk of the courts. More or less abuses are brought to light, but no remedy suggested. The report is signed by Messrs. WASHBURNE, FENTON, STEELE of New York, Dawes, and Holman. The minority report of Mr. Van Wyck (which is signed only by himself) was, after being conveyed to the clerk's office, either lost or abstracted. It is under stood, however, that it treats of the renting of public warehouses, exorbitant charges, and emoluments, etc., embracing the testimony taken by hin in New York, and which is not adopted by the majority of the committee. It is more cond of the officials who came within the scope of his in vestigation than the report of his colleagues.

Presentation to Capt. Goodman. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assemb in the Hall of Representatives to-night, to witness the presentation of a service of silver plate to Capt. IRA GOODMAN, doorkeeper of the House, by th employees in his department, as a testimonial of their appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy which have marked both his official and social intercourse with them during the Thirtyseventh Congress. The presentation speech was made by Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, and responded to in behalf of the recipient, by Hon. R. E. FENTON Capt. GOODMAN extended to the company his hospitalities, several of the committee rooms having been tastefully prepared for that purpose.

mited in a call for a Convention to promote enlarged facilities for commerce between the East and West, to be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday in June. They invite all interested, and esp ask the co-operation of the various Boards of Trade business associations. They regard the enlargesippi and the Atlantic as of great national, com mercial, and military importance, tending to promote the development, prosperity, and unity of the

Complimentary to Mr. Grow. The unanimous vote of thanks to Speaker Grov one among the very rare instances of that kind in the history of the House of Representatives Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Bushnon has been de tached from the Cimerone to the serew-sloop Ticon-deraga; Lieutenant Gro. B. WHITE has been ordered to the Ticonderoga; Lieutenant ADOLPHUS

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,

Reported Capture of Fort McAllister -

Mile and a Half of Rifle-Pits Carried -Plans for the Attack on Charleston-Al WASHINGTON. March 4.-The President has reeived a despatch notifying him of the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee river. by our iron-clads. A letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated February 2 says that General Hunter has decided to capture the fortifications upon the Great Ogeeche river, near Savannah, by regular siege approaches, and that in pursuance of this plan the 47th New York Regiment has already left for that point, and will be followed immediately by other troops. The landing of the troops can, it is believed, be effected without diff. culty under cover of the fire of the gunboats. The bardment of Fort McAllister, at the mouth o the Ogeeche, was still continued at last accounts, but our vessels have found it impossible to ge nearer than within thirteen hundred vards of th fort, owing to obstructions in the channel. A Hilton Head letter of the 27th ult. save the troops are under orders to embark, and the next steamer will probably bring intelligence of the at

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON. The first intelligence received at the North from the anticipated demonstration on Charleston will doubtless come to you by way of Richmond. There will probably be iron-clad reconnoissances in the r harbor for two or three days prior to the main attack. After accomplishing their purpose for the day, it may so happen that they will fall back to their anchorage for the night. At the last accounts from Charleston the number of guns in position to check our advance on the city was estimated at one hundred and sixty. More have since doubtless been mounted, and we may calculate on at least two hundred by the time the ttack is made. Of these probably fifty command the approaches to Fort Sumpter, and when that point is reached, the fleet will probably receive the concentrated fire of Moultrie, Sumpter, and Cumming's Point, where the famous railroad battery i stotioned. They will doubtless, however, be able to place themselves in such position between Sumpte they are not intended. The battery at Cumming's t will be a mile distant, too far altogether even to dent the armor of an iron clad. Dupont is of course altogether unknown. He may have determined to reduce the batteries on the islands at the entrance of the harbor, and then dash past Fort Sumpter and demand the surrender of the city, receiving their combined shot and shell with the effort to reduce and retake Sumpter as a base of the harbor are understood to be between Sumpte and the city; indeed, it would be impossible to pla any obstructions below Sumpter, as the fate of our flect of sunken whalers has already proved. Thus, when Sumpter is passed, the city will be at the mercy of our fifteen-inch shells, and must either THE CAPTURE OF FORT MCALLISTER. SPRINGFIELD, March 4.-The Springfield Repub n of yesterday published a despatch, dated Beau fort, S. C., February 22d, stating that Fort McAllister was captured yesterday, with a mile and a half of rifle-pits, by the 47th New York Regiment, with the aid of boats. The 47th lost 150 in killed wounded, and missing. Two regiments had been

THE LATEST. RICHMOND PAPERS OF THE 2D INSTANT DO NOT CONFIRM OUR REPORTS PROM FORT M'ALLIS-TER AND VICKSBURG - DESTRUCTION OF THE REREL STRAMER NASHVILLE BY OUR IRON the 2d inst. have been received. They make no mention of affairs at Vicksburg. Charleston advices of the 1st inst. are published with Nassau dates of the 26th ult. that the steamer Nashville ran aground before Fort McAllister, and was destroyed by one of our iron-

sent to reinforce them.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A number of gentlemen interested in the Atlantic telegraph met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms to-day, Mayor Opdyke Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, W. E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Edward and A. A. Law made remarks in

layor of the enterprise, and a resolution was adopted recommending the undertaking to the aid of the public. A committee was appointed to call a public Mayor Opdyke subscribed £500 sterling to the fund, and other gentlemen contributed £22,700 sterling. Mr. Field stated that £195,000 had been subscribed in England, but it was determined not to commence operations until the fund reached £300,

Rumored Capture of the Pirate Alabama. NEW YORK, March 4.—A rumor is affoat in this city that the rebel privateer Alabama has been captured, but it cannot be traced to any reliable founda-

The Rumered Battle at Vicksburg. CINCINNATI, March 4 .- The rumors of a great pattle at Vicksburg receive no credit here. It is probable that Admiral Porter's fleet has run the batteries, and that the rebels are preparing to evacuate the place. The W. H. Webb, which ran down the Indianola, is a powerful low-pressure steamer, formerly employed as a tow-boat in the Gulf. It is believed that the Indianola is so much disabled as to be of no service to the rebels.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG. XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session. The River Rising Rapidly

ANOTHER BOAT RUNS THE BATTERIES.

LAKE PROVIDENCE DESTROYED. CAIRO, March 4.—The steamer Tycoon, from Memphis, has arrived. The latest advices from below state that two leedging machines had arrived and would be put to work on the canal immediately. The river was rising fast, and the water interfered considerably with the camps situated at the head o Island No. 95. The levees had been broken, and the water was pouring over at a fearful rate. Another flat-boat ran the batteries at Vicksburg. She was fired on by the rebels, and struck three

A fire at the town of Lake Providence, on Monday, destroyed nearly the whole place, together with a considerable amount of commissary stores. A canal barge, towed by a propeller, had got through into Lake Providence. It was pushed overland on slides, and was to be used for exploring the lake and neighboring bayous.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. Arrival of General Foster's Staff Officers— Capture of Contraband Goods—Execution of Two Privates—A British Frigate. FORTRESS MONROE, Match 3.—Steamship S. R. Spalding arrived last evening from Hilton Head, and left immediately for Washington, D. C., having on board General Foster's staff officers. On Monday morning last, at an early hour, the provost guard captured about \$7,500 worth of conraband goods at Lambert's Point, on Elizabeth river. Four of the smugglers were arrested. Privates Wm. Dormody and Charles Clark, of Battery H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery, convicted by general court martial of the murder of Hezekiah Stokes, a citizen of York county, Virginia, were hung, outside of Fort Yorktown, yesterday, at half past 1 o'clock P. M.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Roscerans Slowly Advancing—Defeat of the Rebels at Eagleville—Gallantry of our Troops—Departure of General Regley.
Cincinnati, March 4.—We have news that the army of General Rosecrans is slowly advancing A brigade of regulars, from General Rousses Division, while on a foraging expedition on the 2d instant, encountered the enemy, on the Solern pike, near Eagleville, posted in a line. A hot engagement ensued and lasted for several minutes, when the rebels, unable to endure the galling fire of the regulars, broke and fled. They were shortly afterwards got into a second line of battle, and, with heavy reinforcements, ventured a move on our right, with the intention of assailing us by flank and rear. This design failed, Our forces repulsed the assailants a second time. They made a hurried retreat, leaving behind their

General Negley is going North on a twenty-days leave. He will soon be in Pittsburg. EUROPE.

The Steamer Hibernia at Portland-The Re

dead, of whom there were several. We had only two

cognition of the Confederacy—The Eman-cipation Policy—Arrival of Rebel Specie— The Insurrection in Poland—Commercial PORTLAND, March 4.—The steamer Hibernia. from Liverpool on the 19th and Londonderry on the 20th ult., arrived at this port at 6% o'clock this eve-The steamer Edinburgh arrived at Queen on the 19th. GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stratheden gave notice that he would move for copies of the despatches from Mr. Mason to the British Government relative to the claim of the Confederates to be acknowledged by Great Britain.

Meetings, lectures, etc., in favor of President Lincoln's emancipation policy were of daily occurrence in various parts of England and an investing delivered. in various parts of England, and an imposing demonstration was to be made in the amphitisatre at Liverpool, on the day of the departure of the steamer Hibernia. The resolutions and address to Mr. Lincoln, which were to be proposed, emphatically approve of his course.

A meeting on the subject was held at James' Hall, London, on the 18th, at which the speakers indulged in bitter invectives against the Lord Mayor and Mr. Mason for the late affair at the Mansion House bander. quet. A resolution condemning the act of the Lord Mayor, in inviting Mason to participate in the pro-ceedings, was unanimously adopted. The London Times complains that the grand old cause against slavery and the anti-slave-trade cause against slavery and the anti-slave-trade movement has degenerated into a mere cat's-paw to Seward. He alludes to the report that Lord Brougham had earnestly entreated the new emancipationists not to dishonor the old cause.

The Bank of Mobile had remitted to London about £40,000 in specie, to meet until July, 1884, the interest on the bonds of the privateer Alabama.

The London Shipping Gazette says the accounts of the Charleston affair, received by the steamer Arabia, are too meagre to justify the Government in taking any decided action.

The proceedings of Parliament were uninterest-

proceedings of Parliament were uninterest-A telegram from Naples, dated the 18th of February, announces that the British war steamer St. George had left for Malta, with Prince Alfred on board. He was suffering from the fever.

The preparations being made to welcome the Princess Alexandra, the intended wife of the Prince Princess Alexandra, the intended whe of the Frince of Wales, indicate that the event will be one of the most magnificent ever given in England. FRANCE. The rumors that France considers that the Charleston blockade has been raised still lack con-

rmation. The Bourse was flat; Rentes, 75f.05c. PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies the question was asked of the ministers whether Prussia had concluded the convention with Russia to assist in suppressing the Polish insurrection.

Herr Schonhausen simply declined to answer the question. It is asserted, however, that the Government did not follow the Russian policy.

The liberals had brought forward a resolution that Prussia should not side with either party and neither should enter the Prussian territory without being disarmed.

POLAND.

POLAND.

The Paris Potric represents the insurrection as spreading throughout all parts of Poland. The military commander in the provinces of Lithuania and Uohuya, had refused to send reinforcements demanded of them, considering that it was impossible to diminish their forces.

The insurgents attacked Minchow on the 17th, and were repulsed with 300 killed and about the same number wounded. The town of Winchow was afterwards set on fire. afterwards set on fire.

It was asserted that the insurgents, under Langiewier, had beaten the Russians, and captured a annon.

LONDON MONEY MARKET-London, Feb. 9.—The funds are without variation. The demands or discount at the bank are unimportant, and, as of a reduction in the rate of discount are increasing. Satterthwaite's Weekly Circular says: "In Ame-ican securities considerable transactions have occurred during the week. Many parties have appeared as buyers, under the impression that the strife ere long would terminate. Erle railroad and Illinois Central shares relapsed two dollars under the effects of reported importations from New York, but recovered one dollar, and closed firmly." but recovered one dollar, and closed firmly."

THE LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverfoot, Feb. 20—Noon.—Three young Polish students in the French military school of St. Cyr, had been delivered to the Russians by Prussia.

It has been remarked that a change has suddenly come over the official and semi-official papers of Paris on the question of Poland.

A report was current in Paris, yesterday, that a French diplomatic note was addressed to Prussia on the subject of Prussian interference in Poland.

Advices from Paris mention that a contract for Confederate loans had been received for three mil-The Times' City Article says that as the Govern-The deaths of the Marquis of Cheltenham and Lord Raley are announced.

The secretary of the Emancipation Society says that no letter or telegram has been received, as was reported, from Lord Brougham, imploring them not to present their address to Mr. Adams, the United States minister The meeting held to-day at Liverpool in favor of emancipation was very large and enthusiastic.

The steamer Saxonia arrived at Southampton on the 19th, and the Norwegian arrived at Londonderry

20th.
ship Carrier Dove, from New York for Liverwent ashore near Yalencia, Ireland, and has
et of water in her hold.
Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Pebruary 18.—The alce of two days amount to 5,000 bales, including 2,500 ales to speenlators and for export. The market is very il and prices easier. TATE OF TRADE—The Manchester markets are STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester markets are duil, but prices steady—LIVERPOOL BIBADSTHFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs are quiet, but steady. Messrs. Richardson, Wakefield, and others, report Flour duil at steady prices; sales at 22@27s. Wheat quiet, but steady; red Western \$6.60s 9t; ed Southern \$8.00s 100 that western 1001s; red western 1001s; Corn flat, at 21s623s 6d for white.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION has REET—Provisions continue duil. The circulars report Beef duil; Pork nominal; Bacon steady; Larde quiet; Tallow inactive at 300 4s; Butler quiet but steady.
LIVERPOOL PROUUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady; Rice quiet; Coffee inactive; Ashes firmer; Pols, 31s 6d; quiet; Coffee inactive; Ashes firmer; Pois, 31s 6d; ds, 31s; Linseed Oil firm; Petroleum, sales small; in nominal; Spirits of Turpentine dull at 115@120s. THE LATEST COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOT, Friday, Feb. 20.—COTTON—The sales of the week amounted to 20,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators. The market has been very dull, and a deline of 1d on American and 1.694d on Surats is reported. The sales of Friday are estimated at 2,000 bales, the martet clusing firmer but quote at unchanged prices.

The following are the quotations:

the stock in port is estimated at 414,000 bales, inclug 62,000 bales of American tuffs have a downward tendency. Breaustuns narra upwaya arthurana.

Provisions continue inactive.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed 924 for money. The necross of bullion in the Bank of England for the week mounts to £518,550. The bank has reduced the rate of scount to 4 % cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Latest Sales.—Erie Railroad,

(X; Illinois Central Railroad, 41 % cent. discount. The Second New Hampshire Regiment. CONCORD, N. H., March 4—The 2d New Hampshire Regiment arrived here to-day. An enthusiastic reception and public dinner was given to them. Gov. Barry welcomed them and they were also addressed by Major General Wool.

Installation of the President of Harvard College. BOSTON, March 4.—The inauguration of Rev. T till as president of Harvard College took place this The Robels in Eastern Kentucky. CINGINNATI, March 4.—Reliable information from Eastern Kentucky states that there is a rebel camp of about nine hundred men near Mount Sterling. It is being strengthened by predatory bands, which bring in horses, forage, clothing, &c., stolen from the people. Their avowed intention is to make an attempt on Lexington and Paris very soon.

Louisville, March 4.—The Kentucky Senate yesterday reconsidered the resolution consuring Col. Gilbert for dispersing the traitors Convention at Frankfort, after which the Legislature adjourned sine die. The straight-out Unionists have triumphed. and carried every material point. Arrival of the Crew of the Bark Golden NEW YORK, March 4.—The brig Ocean Belle, which arrived this morning from St. Domingo City, brought the captain, both mates, the steward, and two seamen of the bark Golden Rule.

The Kentucky Legislature.

WARHINGTON, March 4, 1863. SENATE.

CLOSE OF TUESDAY NIGHT'S SESSION. At 2 o'clock a quorum being obtained, the bill to dmit Nebraska as a State was taken up—yeas 25 nays 11. At 2% o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock took a recess until 10 o'clock. WEDNESDAY MORNING'S SESSION. The Senate met again at 10 o'clock.

Mississippi and Michigan Canal.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to construct a canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan District of Columbia Schools.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, called up the bill relating to the public instruction of youths in the primary chools of the District of Columbia. Elections in Tennessee and Louisiana.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to take up
the bill-to provide for the election of members of
Congress in Tennessee and Louisiana.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginis, and Mr. POWELL,
of Kentucky, called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 7.

Miscallaneous Anyonical and Rel.

Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the committee of conference on the miscellaneous appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred

Clerk of the House.

Clerk of the House.

A bill was received from the House to regulate the proceedings of the Clerk of the House in preparing for the organization of that body. It was passed.

Collection of Revenue.

Also, a bill to facilitate the collection of revenue in El Paso, Texas, and New Mexico. Passed.

Claims for Damages.

Mr. DAVIS. of Kentucky, moved to postpone the Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the pending bill, and take up the bill providing for an examination of the claims for damages done by the Union troops. He demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Senator was not going to resort to dilatory motions. mg to resort to dilatory motions.

Opposition to the Pending Bill.

Mr. DAVIS said he meant to try and defeat the pending bill by every means in his power.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohlo, moved to take up a bill from the House, to which there could be no objection, as the Senator from Kentucky said he would oppose the pending bill by every means in his power. The British frigate Desperate arrived last night Mr. TRUMBULL said it was this kind of feeling from Charleston, and anchored in the roads abreast

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was this kind of feeling which prevented us from crushing out the rebellion, because somebody said. "it could not be done." If the Senator from Ohio is disposed to surrender the legislation of the country to the threat of the Senator from Kentucky, let him do so, and let the Senator from Kentucky take the responsibility of opposing legislation by factious opposition. He was not going to yield to the threat of any single man who chose to stand in the way of legislation, and the Senate could afterwards take means to prevent any single man from standing in the way of the people and the legislation due the nation.

After a further discussion, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the motion. After a further discussion, MIT. SHEKMAN WILLdrew the motion.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and asked the yeas and nays.

The motion was rejected—yeas 10, nays 29.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to postpone
the further consideration of the bill till to morrow,
and asked the yeas and nays. Rejected—yeas 9,
nays 27. nays 27.
Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to postnone the bill till five minutes before twelve o'clock, pone the bill till five minutes before twelve o'clock and asked the yeas and nays. Rejected—yeas 8 and asked the yeas and nays. Rejected—yeas 8, nays 29.

Mr. CARLILE moved to postpone the bill and take up a bill for the relief of J. C. Kennedy, and asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to the Senators not to give their yeas and nays to those who were making a factious opposition. Let us see, and let the country see, who are the half-dozen conspirators who are seeking to defeat the legislation of the country.

country see, who are the half-dozen conspirators who are seeking to defeat the legislation of the country.

Mr. UARLITE did not know what right the Senator had to impute a factious opposition to others. He was urging an obnoxious measure, with a pertinacity never equalled. The Senator had no right to impute motives to those who were as sincere in their opposition as he was in favor of the bill, and he had no right to call Senators conspirators.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, said these motions were a part of a well-known and practised Parliamentary law, and the man must either be not sincere or very green not to know that Senators would resort to this sort of opposition to an obnoxious measure when an attempt is made to force its passage during the closing hours of the seasion.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconstit, thought the motion of the Senator from Virginia had better be adopted. It was a meritorious bill, and he thought they had made a point against the Senator from Kentucky. (Mr. Davis). He (Mr. Howe) proposed to stumpt the State of Kentucky against him next year, and he did not believe he could be re-elected again. He saw no necessity of following the example of the negro preacher who said, "If the Lord directed him to jump through a stone wall, he was bound to jump at it at any rate."

Mr. GOWAN, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the President for the ability and impartiality with which he had presided over its deliberations.

which he had presided over its deliberations, Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator from Wiscon-Mr. TRUMIBULL said the Senator from Wisconsin had made a very winning appeal to lay a great public measure aside for the purpose of considering a private bill, and he might have yielded to his persuasions but for some of those about him, more hard-hearted than he, who told him not to yield. Mr. HOWE said he was willing to admit that the Senator from Illinois was ruined by his associates. Mr. HOWE said he was willing to admit that the Senator from Illinois was ruined by his associates.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, at some length replied to the charge of being a conspirator, and said the bill itself was a conspiracy.

Mr. BOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said he would like to have the last few moments of this session spent in something beside crimination and recrimination. He would look over the past and regard the many important acts of this now expiring Congress, at the vast preparation we have made for carrying on the war, and the financial measures adopted. At this moment, while we are engaged in a gigantic war, our ships are going across the ocean laden with food for starving thousands. All these facts, and the recent news fashed over the wires, show that we are to crush out this rebellion; and that this nation is to stand before the world greater and more powerful, and beyond what it has entered into the mind of man to conceive. It was with sentiments like these that he would have this Congress expire, and show the unalterable purpose of the American people to crush out this wicked rebellion. Let us show to the world, to traitors at home, and to the men who talk of intervention, that we have just begun to fight, and that we will fight it through. We bought Louisians and Florida to have possession of that opening to the ocean, and he would say, in the name of the great Northwest, that before they would allow an independent empire at the mouth of the Mississippi, they would reduce Louisians to what it was before we bought it, a territory of swamps and crocoilies. Let us say to the nations that suggest to us the possibility of an independent empire at the southwest, that before the would reduce Louisians to the start of the same that suggest to us the possibility of an independent empire at the southwest, that such talk is to talk swamps and crocodiles. Let us say to the nations that suggest to us the possibility of an independent empire at the Southwest, that such talk is to talk war to the people of the United States. Let us tell them that we are determined to carry this war through, though it should result in the upheaval of the whole world. We will gever surrender. It was his religious belief that this republic is that political power foretold by the prophets, and for which all good men of all ages have looked and prayed for, and to whose success and duration. Heaven with all its omnipotence was pledged.

A communication was received from the House, that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the House was ready to adjourn, if he had no further communication to make.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inform the President that the Senate had finished its legislative business, and was ready to adjourn. o adjourn.
In a few moments the committee appointed by the

Senate reported that they had waited on the Presi-lent, and he had no further communication to make. Adjournment.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Foot)—The hour of twelve having arrived, which, by constitutional limitation, terminates the present Congress, the Chair, expressing his grateful recognition of the confidence and good will of his associates in the body, declares this Senate of the United States adjeurned without day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. House reassembled at 10 o'clock to-day. being a slim attendance, a call of the House Nevada and Colorado.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to consider the bill for the admission of Nevada and Colorado as States into the Union. The question was decided in the nega the Union. The question was decided in the nega-tive—yeas 66, nays 47, not a two-third vote. The report of the committee of conference on the miscellaneous appropriation bill was adopted. miscellaneous appropriation bill was adopted.

Mimority Contract Report.

Mr. WASHBURNE addressed the House in favor of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report from the Committee on Contracts, made by Air. Van Wyck, was ordered to be printed. The contents of that report never came to the knowledge of the committee till a late hour last night. The slanders contained therein should not go to the country unchallenged and unrebuked. The majority of the committee were assailed by this report.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, wished to know why the report was not made till 12 o'clock last night. Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, wished to know why the report was not made till 12 o'clock last night.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the evidence was not completed till Monday. The chairman of the committee (Mr. Van Wyck) was never with it for two hours. Hence, as that gentleman knew nothing of the testimony, and had never written one line of the report, the majority determined that he should not present it to the House, who deputed him (Mr. Washburne) to do so. The majority had deposed the gentleman as chairman. He had gone to New York, and, without the authority of the committee, undertaken, in a disgraceful manner, to examine into alleged frauds in that city. It had been charged that the gentleman had had a personal difficulty with the collector of that port, and hard words were used between them, but he did not know what truth there was in the report. was in the report.

Mr. WASHBURNE yielded the floor to Mr. Dawes. Mr. VAN WYCK desired to reply to Mr. Washourne. Mr. JOHNSON said Mr. Van Wyck ought to be Mr. JOHNSON said Mr. Van Wyck ought to be heard.

Mr. DAWES understood that Mr. Van Wyck had reflected on the course of the committee, but he had not seen the minority ceport. If this was the case, he was ignorant of any reason for such censure. He yielded the floor to

Mr. VAN WYOK, who said that what had fallen from the lips of the gentleman who had just addressed the House should satisfy members of the propriety of printing his report. Why should the majority seek to suppress it? The House having ordered an investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House, he undertook the task of making it, the committee being willing that he should do so, and thus relieve them from the trouble. He remained in New York two weeks, and the members of the committee knew where he was, and what he was doing. what he was doing.
Mr. WASHBURNE. Will the gentleman give Mr. VAN WYCK. No, sir.
Mr. VAN WYCK. No, sir.
Mr. WASHBURNE, (in a low tone.) The committee never gave you such authority.
Mr. VAN WYCK, resuming, said that in his report he made no reflection upon the majority of the committee. If they thought he had, they could hold him to the responsibility and call upon him in any way they chose. He repeated that for two weeks he took testimony in New York about the transactions at the custom house, and the examination from

actions at the custom house, and the examination was suspended by the reception of a telegram from Mr. Washburne to await further orders, which never came. The majority now undertake to suppress the testimony he gathered while, they seek to give publicity to their own report.

After further remarks, in vindication of his course, he moved to lay the pending motion to reconsider on the table, which was decided in the affirmative. At 11% o'clock, Mr. WASHBURNE, rising to a privileged question, charged that the majority report privileged question, charged that the majority report had been abstracted from the files by a member of this House, and asked for a committee of investigation.

Mr. PHELPS, of California, suggested that the committee have leave to report before 12 o'clock. The investigation was ordered.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, explained that there Mr. FENTON, of New York, explained that there were fifteen hundred pages of manuscript to be examined, which had occupied every moment of his time for days past. The testimony concerning the chartering of the George Washington was not completed till yesterday, and then had to be analyzed. Hence it was nine o'clock last night before the report was completed. In a conversation with his colleague (Mr. Van Wyck) he could not learn whether he intended to submit his views or not in the form of a report. The majority of the committee certainly did not know such was his intention.

After the minority report was made, he (Mr. Fenton) went into the Clerk's office to see it, but it had mysteriously disappeared.

mysteriously disappeared. mysteriously disappeared.

The Statue of Liberty.

Mr. McKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania, ineffectually sought to have the rules suspended in order that he might submit a resolution directing the architect of the Capitol to have removed, under the superintendence of the artist, the nondescript ornament from the head of the bronze statue of Liberty, before it is clevated to the apex of the dome. Reception of Messages.

Messages were, from time to time, received from the Senate, and also from the President, the latter

through his private secretary, informing the House of his having approved certain bills.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to wait on the President, in conjunction with a similar one on the part of the Senate, to inform him that, if he had no further communication to make, Congress was ready to adjourn. ourn.
Mr. MARSTON, of New York, moved a suspenion of the rules, in order to consider a private bill. At 11% o'clock Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn.

At 11% O'clock Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn. Negatived.
Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Marston's motion.
Mr. MARSTON withdrew his motion.

Pacific Railroad Bill.
Mr. SARGENT, of Oslifornia, reported a bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad bill. Laid on the table.

The Case of Major General Schenck.
Mr. MAY, of Maryland, submitted the following, saying he had tried every day, for three weeks, to offer it. mir. M.A., of Maryland, submitted the following, saying he had tried every day, for three weeks, to offer it.

Whereas, It is represented that Major General Schenck, commanding the forces of the United States stationed in Baltimore, Masyland, has ordered, as a condition to be annexed to the worship of the Almighty God by certain religious sects or congregations of the Methodist Church of that city, that the flag of the United States shall be conspicuously displayed at the time and place of such worship; and whereas the said order is a plain violation of the inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of every one's conscience, as is asserted by the said congregation and also by our declarations of fundamental rights, and as secured by our State and Federal Constitutions; and whereas a minister of the said congregation, the Rev. John H. Dashiel, having, on Sunday, the 16th ult., removed the said flag from his own premises, which was also the place of worship of one of the said congregations where the said flag had been placed surrepttiously by some evil-minded person, and for so doing was arrested by order of said General Schenck and held as prisoner—

Be it resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be, and are hereby, instructed to inquire into the allegations aforesaid, and ascertain by what authority the said General Schenck exercises a power to regulate or interiere with the privileges of Divine worship, and also to arrest and detain as a prisoner the said minister of the Gospel as aforesaid; and further, that the said committee be instructed to report upon the same at an early day.

While the House was engaged on this subject, the hour of 12 o'clock M. arrived.

Mr. STEVENS, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and he had requested them to say that he had no further communication to make.

The SPEAKER, amid the utmost quiet and mark-

wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and he had requested them to say that he had no further communication to make.

The Speaker's Farewell Address.

The SPEAKER, amid the utmost quiet and marked respectful attention, spoke as follows:

Before performing the duty enjoined by the Constitution, permit me to tender my grateful acknown at the duties to which you assigned me, if aught has occurred in word or deed to wound the feelings of any, attribute it to errors of the head rather than intentions of the heart, and let: it be forgotten in the assurance that I shall recall our past intercourse only with pride and pleasure. We met as Legislators of the Republic on the threshold of its most important era. Its sunshine of almost half a century was for the first time darkened with clouds. Grim-visaged war stalked through the land, which it has since drenehed in blood. While grappling in a death struggle with this hydra-headed monster of civil discord, you have, by your labors, contributed not a little to the advancement of the industrial increases, and promotion of the greatness and glory of the country. Few Congresses, if any, will hold a prouder position in its future. Though we separate with darkness lowering over the horizon, behind the clouds is the sun still shining. It seems to be a part of the plans of Divine Providence that every marked advance in civilization must begin amid the carnage of the battle-field. Over the Marathons and through the Thermopylass of the world's history, liberty I has carved out her victories, and the race has marched on to higher and nobler destinies. As the lightnings of heaven descend and destroy only to purify and reinvigorate, so freedom's cannon increase in guard the hopes and cherish the rights of mankind. The boom of cannon on the plains of Lexington shock a continent, and bore an obscure militia colonel from the shades of Mount Vernon to the highest pinnacle of earthly glory to stand forever on that proud pedestal, peerless among men, while it cal

"Freedem's battle once begun— Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won." Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son.

Though buffied of its ever won."

Better one war, though it costs countless lives and untold treasure, than a dismembered Union with its endless border conflicts and final anarchy and ruin. If the people between the Gulf and the Lakes cannot live together in peace as one nation, they certainly cannot as two. This war then must, in the nature of things, be prosecuted till the last armed rebel is subdued and the fiag of our fathers is respected on every foot of American soil.

Gentlemen, invoking on you and our common country the blessings of Divine Providence, and wishing you each and all a long and happy life, not in the unmeaning compliment of the day, but in sincerity and truth, I declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned size die. tine die.

The address was warmly applauded both on the door and in the galleries.

and in the galleries.

e members for a long time lingered in the hall,
ing one another and their friends farewell. EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate was called to order by Col. John W FORNEY, the secretary, who proceeded to read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, a resoution was adopted to administer the oath of office to Mr. Foote, and to declare him president of the Senate, The oath was administered by Mr. Foster, of Con-

The PRESIDENT pro tem, then administered he oath of office to the following Senators elect Messrs. Lemuel Bowden, of Western Virginia; Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania; Zach. Charles R. Buckalew, or remissivanta, Zaca. Chandler, of Michigan; James Dixon, of Connecticut; James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Edwin D. Morgan, of New York; Lott M. Morrill, of Maine; Charles Sunner, of Massachusetts; and Benj. F. Wade, of Ohio. Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, presented the ials of W. Wright, of New Jersey, who apeared and was sworn in. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mas committee was appointed to wait upon the Presi lent, and inform him of the convening of the Senate.

Messrs. Wilson, Howe, and Nesmith, were deignated as such committee, and proceeded to perorm that duty, and reported to the Senate. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, called attention to the law requiring new Senators to take the oath of On motion of Mr. FOSTER, it was voted that the laily session of the Senate should commence at 12

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate then adjourned.

o'clock A. M.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1863. SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was called turder by the Speaker. Mr. CONNELL, the petition of 145 citizens of Frankford in favor of the use of steam power on the Frankford Railway.

Mr. STEIN, six petitions in favor of the extension of the charter of the Barmers' Bank of Easton. Also, two from Lehigh county for the passage of a law prohibiting the emigration of negroes and mulatices into the State.

Mr. REILLY, a remonstrance from Schuylkill county sgainst empowering corporations to hold county against empowering corporations to hold arge bodies of land for mining purposes.

All MOTT, one from Pike county in favor of a National Convention Mr. MOIT, one from the county in layer of a National Convention.

Mr. GLATZ, one from 349 citizens of York county for a law excluding negroes and mulattoes.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. KINSEY, a bill incorporating the Durham Bridge Company, to construct a bridge across the Delaware at Durham Furnace.

Mr. CONNELL, a supplement to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity for attending indigent females. Considered and passed finally.

Mr. WALLACE, a bill to incorporate the Keystone Canal and Transportation Company. stone Canal and Transportation Company.
Mr. PENNEY, a bill relating to the payment of stamp duties, requiring stamp dudies to be taxed with costs in judicial proceedings. Bills Considered.

The bill providing for the distribution of State documents among the different States of the Union passed finally.
Mr. CONNELL called up the bill to extend for two years the time for the payment of the enrollment ax on the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and New Jersey Ferry Company, which passed finally, Adjourned. HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 101/2 A. M., by Speaker CESSNA. Speaker CESSNA.

Negroes and Mulattoes.

The Judiciary Committee, through Mr. KANE, Chairman, reported a bill to prevent the emigration of negroes and mulattoes into the State. It prevents any such persons from coming into Pennsylvania, either temporarily or permanently, under penalty of indictanent, and fine not exceeding 3100, with imprisonment not exceeding one year. The second section is as follows:

That if any person or persons shall bring, or cause to be brought into this State, any negro or mulatto slave, whether said slave is set free or not, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for every such negro or mulatto, in any sum not exceeding \$500, and shall undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The third section makes it the duty of sheriffs, constables, and police officers to arrest such negroes constables, and police officers to arrest such negroes and mulatices.

The fourth section provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to teamsters or seract shall be construed to apply to teamsters or servants temporarily within this State. American Mechanics' Hall. On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, the

lative to the American Mechanics' Hall; which was passed finally. Councilmen and Legislators. Councilmen and Legislators.

Mr. BARGER called up an act relating to councilmen and legislators; which was passed, as follows:

Src. 1. Be it cnacled, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any member of either branch of the Legislature to hold or exercise the office of councilman in the said city, after the first of January next.

Src. 2. No member of Councils of said city shall be aligned to the council of the council of the council of the councils of said city shall be aligned. SEC. 2. No member of Councils of said city shall be eligible to any office, employment, or agency, directly or indirectly chosen by Councils, or either branch of them, during the term for which he shall have been elected to Councils.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by the requirements of any law, a particular residence is a necessary qualification for the election or appointment of any officer, a removal from such residence shall operate as a forfeiture of the office.

An act authorizing the holders of bonds of the county of Allegheny to compromise with said county was considered and passed.

Tonnage Tax.

The special order of the day was the consideration of a bill repealing the act by which the tonnage tax was commuted in 1861.

The question was on an amendment which had been offered by Mr. NOYES, of Clinton county, as follows: llows: Section 1. Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all railroad companies, authority of the same, That all rantoau companies, canal companies, steamboat, or other navigation companies, shall pay to the Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth a tax upon all tonnage carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation, to be graduated as follows, to wit:

First. Upon the products of mines for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents. Second. Upon the product of the forest, on animal

aree cents.

Third. Upon merchandise, manufactures, and all Third. Upon merchandise, manufactures, and all other articles, five cents.

SEC. 2. In all cases where the same freight is transported over different but continuous lines of transportation, then the tax hereby imposed shall be paid by the several corporations carrying the same, each in proportion to the distance transported, as may be adjusted among themselves, the State Treasurer being, and he is hereby, authorized to collect the whole of said tax from either of the companies carrying the freight as he may elect. Provided, That the carriage of all freight shipped through and over one or several lines of transportation shall be chargeable with but one tax as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Corporations, whose lines of improvement are used by others for the transportation of freight, are hereby authorized to add the tax hereby imposed to their charges, and to collect the same therewith.

yith.
SEC. 4. That all revenues derived from tonuage duties shall be, and it is hereby, appropriated to the sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt, and shall not be used or appropriated for any other purshall not be used or appropriated for any other pur-pose whatsoever.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the fourth section and inserting the following:

"That the tonnage duties to which the aforesaid companies, or either of them, are made hable by this act shall be and are hereby appropriated to the sink-ing fund provided by the 4th section of the 1th ar-ticle of the Constitution of the State; and shall not be used or appropriated for any other nurpose whate used or appropriated for any other purpose wha ver." Mr. SMITH, of Chester, urged his amendment at length, and entered upon a full review of the cir-cumstances attending the imposition and repeal of the tonnage tax, contending that the commutation act was one in the nature of a centract which could not now be affected by the Legislature, which was one of the parties to this contract. The Supreme ourt was alone competent to decide.

Mr. ROWLAND, of Pike, contended for the passage of the original bill.

Mr. PERSHING said that the commutation either was or was not a contract; if it was not, then the State had a right to collect all back tonnage taxes, and it certainly had no such power. The original tax of five mills had been imposed to protect the line of the public improvements from loss. These lears of injury to the works of the Commonwealth were soon proved to be unfounded. After the purchase of the State works by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the company took the ground that the tax was unconstitutional.

The bill was discussed up to the hour of adjourn-Green and Coates-street Railway. Green and Coates-street Railway.

An act relative to the Green and Coates-street Railway Company, now in the hands of the Railway Committee, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the supplement approved March 21, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. The supplement referred to prevents the cars of any other railroad company from running on the track of the Green and Coates, and allows them to use Landang avenue, and to run over other roads.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The consideration of the tonnage tax bill was re sumed.

Mr. PERSHING continued his remarks, urging
that it would be unconstitutional to attempt to repeal the commutation act. It was alleged that the
charter of the old United States Bank was obtained by fraud, but the remedy was not by the repeal of the charter at the cusuing session, but with the peo-ple who swept the party out of existence who had chartered the bank. It would be unjust and unfair chartered the bank. It would be unjust and unfair to tax any one corporation more than another.

Mr. KAINE admitted that even if the commutation act was obtained by fraud, it was nevertheless a law; but it was the right of the people, if it had been thus procured, and if it infringed on their interests, to have it repealed by the succeeding Legislature. There was a reason why an effort was not made in 1837 to repeal the charter of the old United States Bank, and that was that it was well known that on the tenth of May of that year a convention would assemble in Harrisburg and revise the Constitution, so as to authorize the Legislature to repeal, revise, or destroy any charter ever granted. This amendment was inserted in the Constitution, and the Legislature has actually the power, if it chooses, to repeal the original charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad and all its supplements, and to fix the amount of damage thus sustained by the corporation.

Mr. NITH. of Chester wished to be understoad. the corporation.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, wished to be understood Mr. SMITH, of Chester, wished to be understood as admitting that the Legislature has power to repeal any act except one involving a Legislative grant or a contract, but it was a monstrous doctrine to assert that the Legislature could repeal and destroy charters simply by its own will. He held that it was first necessary for some calm tribunals, such as courts, to pass judgment, whether or not such charters had been injurious to the people.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, urged the following reasons for the restoration of the tonnage tax: First. Because it was voluntarily assumed. He illustrated this, and said that the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad had ruined the State canal. Second. The tax should be restored, because otherwise there will be a deficiency to be made up by taxation on real and personal property. Third. It should be restored, because by direct bribery. Suppose the banks were to come into the Legisla-ure for a commutation act, and ask the State to give them, as she did the Pennsylvania railrond, about seven hundred thousand dollars, which should properly have gone into the Treasury, what would be said of any Legislature that would pass such an act? He has reason to believe that the company was even now negotiating with members on this floor, for the construction of a railroad through their disricts, if the tonnage tax should not be restored. In this manner several members had been influenced in 1861. They did not return to the Legislature, and this might be the fate of others.

Mr. BENEDIOT said that any man who attempted to force members to vote in a certain way, under threats that they would not be again elected to the Legislature, was as base as any man who received bribery money in 1861.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, said, any man who alleges upon this floor that my suggestion is base, is a liar and a secondrel.

Mr. HOPKINS said he hoped his aged friend would not die with "railroad-on-the-brain!" Mr. HOPKINS said he would rather die of that than "nigger-on-the-brain!" than "nigger-on-the-brain!"
Mr. GLENN, of Washington, said that he should vote against the amendments and for the immediate restoration of the tax. The Constitution made the Legislature alone the judge of whether it was advisable to repeal any charter.
Mr. JOHNSON reiterated the argument that neither a legislative grant nor contract could be re-

Mr. JOHNSON reiterated the argument that nei-ther a legislative grant nor contract could be re-pealed, although an ordinary act of Assembly might. If an amendment taxing all railroads was passed, it would relieve real estate of a tax amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, and there would be no law-suit with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which would naturally follow the passage of the original bill. Adjourned. Officers on Duty at the War Department. From a semi-official return just made, I learn that e following officers of the regular army are now on duty at the War Department: Lorenzo Thomas, brigadier general-Adjutant General of the army.

Edward R. S. Canby, brigadier general—Acting
Assistant Secretary of War.

W. S. Ketchum, brigadier general—Assistant In-W. S. Actional, organier general—Assistant Inspector General.
Edward D. Townsend, colonel—Assistant Adjutant General and executive officer, Adjutant General's Department.
W. A. Nichols, lieutenant colonel—Assistant Adjutant General. In charge of the Bureau for collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and pay of bounty, under the act approved July 22, 1861.
James B. Fry, major and A. D. C., with rank of colonel—Assistant Adjutant General. Attends to the issue of commissions acceptation of reviews James B. Fry, major and A. D. C., with rank of colonel—Assistant Adjutant General. Attends to the issue of commissions, acceptation of resignations (regular army), &c.
Robert Williams, major—Assistant Adjutant General. In charge of the regular recruiting service, and special order business.
Chauncey McKeever, major—Assistant Adjutant General. On duty with the Secretary of War.
George D. Ruggles, major and A. D. C., with rank of colonel—Assistant Adjutant General. On duty with the Secretary of War.
Thomas M. Vincent, major—Assistant Adjutant General. In charge of matters pertaining to the volunteer service. volunteer service.

Samuel Breck, major—Assistant Adjutant General. In charge of the muster rolls, volunteer ser-

Board of Revenue Commissioners. HARRISBURG, March 4, 1863. The Board met at 10 o'clock A. M. MR. PARK'S SUCCESSOR. Mr. Pomeroy presented the credentials of Mr. McKean, of Crawford, who takes the place of Myron Park, Esq. deceased, a former member of the Board Mr. McKean was sworn in, and took his seat accordingly.

REPORTING PROCEEDINGS. MI. Steele, from the Committee on Printing, sub-nitted a proposition from George Bergner, with re-ference to reporting the proceedings of the Revenue Board. Considerable discussion followed. The committee were finally instructed to report to this Board to morrow what the proceedings could be furnished for in the Legislative Record. AGGREGATE VALUATION. Mr. Calvin submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the ar not be exceeded, and that this Board should adopt that valuation as a maximum beyond which the necessities of the Commonwealth do not require an increase; that this Board, under its powers conferred by law to equalize, may reduce, as well as raise, the espective valuations returned by the several counties of the State.

The resolution was read twice, and after a free discussion, pro and con, further action on the subject was postponed for the present.

Mr. Heister moved that the Board commence to-morrow morning to fix the valuations.

Mr. Nice offered an amendment making it Friday instead. Carried.

Mr. Nice offered an amendment making it Friday instead. Carried.

Mr. Hagenman moved that the committee to whom was referred the report of commissioners to revise the Revenue Code, present it to this Board to-morrow morning, and that the resolution of Mr. Calvin be taken up at the same time. Agreed to. THE FINAL REPORT. Mr. Kase offered the following resolution, which was agreed to: "Resolved, That the committee on final report be requested to furnish said report, printed, by 10 o'clock on Wednesday next, to the Dann's in the committee of the printed by 10 o'clock or wednesday next, to the ASSESSMENTS ON REAL ESTATE. ASSESSMENTS ON REAL ESTATE.

MIT. Brown asked for information with regard to assessments on real estate throughout the Commonwealth. His observations had been, when travelling through certain sections of it, that lands which were held by their owners at one hundred dollars per acre were generally put down by the assessors at about fifty or sixty dollars per acre. He thought that, as a general thing, assessors ought to be more vigilant for the interests of the Commonwealth. He viewed the matter as one of importance, and as such, left it with those whose duty it was to thoroughly review the subject. Adjourned.

Democratic Demonstrations. TRENTON, March 4.-A large mass meeting of emograts from the different parts of the State was Democrats from the different parts of the State was ledd this afternoon and evening. Thirty-four guns were fired to celebrate the termination of the present Congress. Speeches were made by Judge Maar, C. D. Burr, Daniel Holsman, denouncing the alleged surpations of the Executive and the conscription will. The meditur that tooks are really assets. bill. The meeting then took a recess till 7% o'clock P. BL.

The meeting reassembled in the evening, when the crowd was immense.

Resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing the usurpations of the Executive and Congress, and taking strong State-rights ground, and calling upon the people of the State to show their firmness and courage in this emergency. The conscription bill is denounced as an aggression upon State sovereignty.

Hon. Charles Skelton, Hon. James Brooks, of New York, and Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, addressed the meeting.

Normsrown, Pa., Misrch 4.—The Democratic Club of this place fired one hundred guns to-day, expressive of their joy that the late Congress has adjourned sine die. The meeting then took a recess till 7% o'clock Arrival of the Steamer New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer New York arrived at this port to-night, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Southampton on the 15th. The steamer Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.
The news by the steamer New York is mainly covered by the advices per the steamer Hibernian. Conspirators Punished.

CINGINNATI, March 4.—The four Morgan county (Indiana) conspirators, who were tried for firing on our cavalry when arresting describes, have been fined five hundred dollars each. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c .- The early particular attention of purchasers is requested the large and general assortment of British. French, German, and American dry goods, twine, laps, &c., embracing 1,100 packages and lots of desirable staple and fahey articles in linens, cottons, orsteds, woolens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold. y catalogue, on four months, credit, (with a stock f goods for cash,) commencing this morning at 10 day, and part of the evening, by John B. Myers & No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets, commence Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, ing at 10 o'clock precisely.

NEW YORK CITY.

ndence of The Press. 1 New York, March 4, 1863. THE CONFUSION OF NEWS com the West presented by the papers this mor ing, occasions great curiosity in all circles to so what the telegraph will bring forth; whether it wi be an official report of the evacuation of Vicksbur by the rebels, or a disheartening refertation of the Memphis Bulletin's stirring rumor. Up to the time of writing, nothing at all, either pro or con, has bee received by the press, and we shall look for the ne few days' revelations with fear and Teembling. A the news stands at present, in the very next colum to that giving the reported evacuation, in the paper is the official statement from Washington, that the Government has heard nothing new from the reb Gibraltar. If Vicksburg be really evacusted, the rebels cannot long hold Port Hudson, for one poi the other; and for this reason, all the military me I have seen refuse to believe the Memphis news This war, however, is a war of anomalies, and a easoning about it from precedents must prove t vildeat of speculations

A REBEL LECTURE f the series now being audaciously ventured for he encouragement of the disloyal in this city, wa delivered last evening before the Young Men's De mocratic Association, by the Hon. John McKeon When McKeon had finished, the Hon. James Brook ress would make Mr. Lincoln the "very inco ion of despotism," and was uproariously appla ed, of course. As Brooks is a member elect of avow that its first act will be the impeachmen the President, his style of oratory is not aston ing. It is astonishing, though, that the Admin tration so tamely permits these rampant traitors hold a series of meetings for the especial purpos poisoning the minds of the mob, when the r trifling evil effect of such mistaken forbears will be a revolution in this city and State at th first effort to enforce the new conscription b What are General Wool and Marshal Ba FROM HOOKER'S ARMY

we have had considerable news in important private etters this week, and they all speak sanguirely o what will be done in Virginia as soon as the weath and roads are propitious. The troops are reported to be in splendid condition, and nearly all paid off and Hooker has a much larger army than the recen withdrawals of two army corps to another locality would lead the public to suppose. The men ar unanimous in their determination that there sha e no dishonorable peace; but they wish to finish the war as soon as possible, and are bitterly exaspe rated against the copperheads at home whose trea sonable practice is prolonging it. GENERAL McDOWELL. nied by his lady and his staff, is at the Asto STUYVESANT.

Public Amusements. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE,—Mr. John Wilke Booth is playing what we believe is his first staf en-gagement in Philadelphia. He is a young man of romise, and belongs to a great family. His father s remembered as one of the most renowned of our modern actors; his brother stands high in his pro-fession. Mr. Booth, therefore, comes among us with many claims upon our affection and esteem. We have not seen enough of him to give a mat saying that he is a good actor, and may become well made. He has a small, finely-formed hear with cold, classic features, a bright eye, and a face capable of great expression. He very much re-sembles his brother Edwin in tone and action. Like quaint pronunciation. Indeed, the resemblance very marked. Without having Edwin's culture an grace, and without that glittering eye that gives so much life to his *Iago* and *Pescara*, Mr. Booth has far more action, more life, and, we are inclined to think. more natural genius. He does not play Richard III as well as Edwin, but he plays some parts of it in s anner that we do not think Edwin can ever equal His last act, and particularly his dying scene, is piece of acting that few actors can rival, and is fa above the capacity of Edwin Booth. It is, of cours a different style from that in which we are accus scenes. but it was wond but may become great by constant cultivation.

And having said this much of John Wilkes Booth, our commendation must cease. We think he has a wrong conception of the character of the Duke of Gloster. He makes him a slinking, malignant crip ple, so deformed as to be almost unpleasant crip-ple, so deformed as to be almost unpleasant to the eye; one who loved murder for murder's sake slone. Shakspeare has done enough to make us hate, and some think unjustly hate, "Richard III.," and it seems cruel to the memory of one, who with all his vices had many noble qualities, to add intensity to the black colors of the dramatist, and the blacke dauls of Mr. Colley Cibber. We know it is the custom of actors to make Richard do nothing but murder while he smiles, but Mr. Booth even disd almost demoniac, and it was our constant wonder deceiving the mayor and Buckingham, and making all men his victims or his tools. The Richard of Mr. Booth is, in these respects, an impossible personage. He dabbles in blood; sprinkles it on the stage after the murder of Henry; wipes his sword on his mantle (a very vulgar and disgusting thing for a nobleman to do), and revels ines to make a very original and effective concepion, but so much truth and poetry is sacrificed the we advise Mr. Booth to abandon it. He can be a great Richard, but he must return to his studies and wor to give the part a new life. Let him give us Richard as he was-Richard as Mr. Bulwer drew him in "The Last of the Barons"—a proud, gifted, haughty prince; a soldier, a courtier, a scholar and a wit; abandoning, if possible, the crude abaurdities foisted upon the acting edition, and doing him all the justice that the poetry of Shakspeare's partisan pen will permit. Mr. Booth will do a good thing for imself and his profession. We make these suggestions to Mr. Booth in the est of feeling. We welcome him to our stage as a ising man and as the possessor of a name which e cannot regard without interest. He has our best ishes for his success. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that he has become so soon a star ; but it shows am tumbles of the young tragedian's life a fine field for experience and instruction. He will appear tonight in "The Apostate," THE NEW CHESTXUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. For-rest appears to night in his great part of Febro, in "The Broker of Bogota." Its success was so un-precedented at the last representation that Mr. Forrest has consented to appear again. He will be sustained by Mr. Wheatley's fine company, Mr. Wheatley himself appearing as Caberero, and Mr. McCullough as Ramon. Seats should be secured early for this performance. THE WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Eddy is still playing in melodramas.

Signor Blitz.—This superior ventriloquist and magician will give one of his best performances this evening, at the Spring Garden Institute, for the

the subject of a lecture delivered last evening, at the Spring Garden Institute, by Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm. The speaker was strong in the maintenance of woman's rights, which she defined to be the right to take part with man in the conduct of the affairs of the nation. According to the Creator of all things, man was not meant to rule without the tained that man by himself was no more capa-ble of bringing about any great end than half a pair of scissors were to cut a garment. Man is by himself but a half and woman the is by himself but a half and woman the other half. Woman could take part in man's duties without interfering in the least with her own domestic cares. Isabella of Spain was eloquenty alluded to. This great woman, said the speaker, not only wielded the sword and attended to the stairs of the nation, but was also known as a dutiful wife, a kind and loving mother, and a gentle nurse. Her management of military affairs, she thought, was not equalled by any of the generals who are engaged in our unhappy strife. How unlike that general was she, who, on taking command, issued his address to the soldiers, saying, no more retreats, no more disasters, you stick by me and I will stick by you! But the most unfortunate part of all this was that our army had been "sticking" ever since. Our men have stuck in the mud so long that they have become seedy and taken root. Our army is composed of the fluest and most muscular men, but they have been suffered to become unwieldy, which the speaker maintained would not have been the result had woman been allowed a voice in the control of public matters. Slavery, the cause of all our troubles, was denounced in the strongest terms. The speaker pictured many heart-rending and brutal scenes which she had witnessed in the Southern States, of mothers, fathers, and children being separated, and of others being whipped to death for trivial offences. She was for making a bold dash at the cause of all our troubles, and was opposed to digging trenches. She preferred to come out on open ground, and with the cry "no more whipping to death," "no mere bondage," to rush boldy on and conquer. The reason why the South has so long been able to withstand the North, is simply because, said the locturer, that some regard is paid to the opinion of woman. She, like the Southern man, has the power to maintain slavery—the cause of this strife. She can sell in bondage or whip to death, where woman was obliged to remain quiet. The speaker would like to know how it was that the very men who were the most opposed t other half. Woman could take part in man's equally able to act in times like those. As a proof that woman was equal to this task, the Scriptures and ancient history were extensively quoted. The right of trial by jury was first introduced into England by woman. At the present day, when was England more ably governed! Yet Victoria is acknowledged by all to be one who not only governs with a stern hand the affairs of the nation, but one whose domestic affairs are also well regulated and attended to. The lecture was listened to all through with mark ed attention. Mrs. Swisshelm is a culm and fluent speaker, with an easy and flexible voice, and a manner graceful, womanly, and impressive. Her mission is important, and her influence wide-spread, and we bid her success.

At the close of her lecture, her frience insisted upon a second, to which she consented, which will be delivered on to-morrow evening at the same hall. Her subject will be: The Indian Massacres in Minnesota; the poor Indian, and what must be done with him,? &c.

penefit of the Fifteenth-ward Girls' Grammar School

We bespeak for him a large audience, which not only his merits deserve, but the cause in which he has so

much interested himself.

COURT MARTIAL AT THE NAVY YARD .-John Cullen, a seaman, has been undergoing a courtmartial trial, at the navy yard, during the last three days. He was charged with twice deserting and as saulting an officer. His trial was ondered by the Secretary of the Navy. Cullen was found guitty and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Pententiary. He was taken there yesterday by Deputy Marshal Jenkins. This is the first case of the kind that has been tried in this city. een tried in this city.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans Palmorals, &c., to be sold this morning by catalog o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, all by Philip Ford & Co., suctioneers, at their store