

Forever float that standard sheet ! Where breathes the foe but falls before us With Preedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 15, 1862.

A COINCIDENCE.

A very large meeting of the business men of this city, was held last evening in Brant's Hall. for the purpose of protesting against a certain proposition now before the Legislature, calculated, in the judgment of those who projected that meeting, to be of immense injury to the tude of those whom he had served, upset the real interests of the people and the city of Har- brain and broke the heart of Arnold. From risburg, if it becomes a law. The meeting was that hour he became a wanderer and a beggar, respectable in every particular. The call which desnised by those, who knew him—avoided by convened it was signed by a majority of the strangers as a seeming leper, until he found an leading and enterprising business men of the obscure corner in which to die, where even his city, and the proceedings in every way distinguished by a decision and a deliberation which swinced the honesty and sincerity of those by whom, it was composed. Yet, with all these and he died like a dog, unpitted. facts so notorious, the publicity of the call, and the extent of the meeting, and the importance traitor, the circumstances surrounding the of its object, the Patriot this morning had not traitors now in battle against the national gova single word in reference to it, and treats the whole subject with a contempt which seems to our view. The decision and the result of this indicate also its disregard for the interests and war, like that of the Revolution, will be the the intelligence of Harrisburg and its business men. We ask the business men of this city to establish freedom more firmly than ever, and of stick a pin in this fact, and when our neigh- course re-inaugurate the authority of the fedbors hereafter attempt to "blow" for Harris- eral law with increased vigor and vigilance. burg, the readers of the Patriot may be sure it The question then arises, where will those who is an interested "blow," as its silence and in have thus attempted the betrayal of the Ameridifference in this instance are capable of more can Union, find a home? They cannot remain than one construction, whether it be as to the in the south, because the people in that region sombre hues of mailing, or the expectancy of will have constantly before them the evils and short interest and long credit. But the public the suffering caused by the treason of those are at liberty to make its own inference.

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, SCATCELY A move has been made toward filling up those regiments whose numbers have been reduced by death from battle or disease. Recruiting in the midst of a people as prosperous whom for commands already in the field has, in few they so entirely hated, and enjoy the ordinary cases proved successful, and in no instance have the efforts in that direction met with the encouragement they justly deserved. Volunteers have preferred to enter some regiment in mider the encouragement and promises of assismilitary culture, into a command whose mem-

of our regiments are far from possessing even dismembering the American Union—had they the minimum number called for by the regula- triumphed and established a titled aristocracy tions to constitute them complete commands. The hospitals at the different points on the would have awaited them to British homes, route are peopled with the residue, who, as soon as they are in a convalescent state, are would have yied with each other in their comordered forward to join their regiments. They pliments and their congratulations. But they go by 'raflysty' when convenient, on foot at felled in doing what they promised the English other times, and form, in the total, what is called the 'tatragglers' of the army. Their had planned to do and therefore, in British Bolletu, Brown (Merces,) Brown, (Borthumusual masch is about eight or ten miles per estimation, they will become unworthy of reday, and they arrive at the camp in not much better fondition that when they left it.

vicissitudes of active service. Whatever num try will wander over Europe, adventurers ber of volunteers there may now be in the ready to espouse any bad cause which has regiments organizing, they can be better dis- money or blood in its issues, until the governposed of in this mansor than by forcing new ments of the world unite to rid themselves of a regiments into the field, idexperienced in those race of men so evil and carnivorous. Such will matters relative to active service which are undoubtedly be the end of the race of southern not set down in any book ever written under traitors. Let their fate be the subject of the

With such provisions the "stragglers" of the rule of a good government. army, useless to the commands to which they belong, may be dispensed with, and sent to EDWARD DIORY, "who," says the Orice, "is their respective homes. Such a step would only known by some papers in Rome, reprinted not only be highly satisfactory to the soldiers from the Leader, and by a hastily written themselves, but would meet the commendation memoir of Count Cavour," has arrived in this of the efficers of every regiment to which they country to report American affairs for a leading are attached. It might, of course, create some London daily. Mr. Dicey figures in the new dissatisfaction among those who have been en- edition of "Men of the times." Mr. Dicev gaged in recruiting for the new commands, but would do well to profit by the fate of Mr. Rusthe great necessity of such a movement would sell, who permitted his prejudices to pervert fully justify its being put in operation.

THERE IS NO DOUBT any longer that the intol erence of free speech and a free press, which so persistently shut the southern states against all northern men and journals which did not profess "southern principles," alone enabled the slave holding conspirators to deceive and mislead the white laboring men of the south into rebellion. If we desire to perfect and perpetuate the work freat from Manassas. Some astounding facts which our armies have begun, the government have been developed, showing that at any time must see to it that the rights of free speech and since October an attack upon the rebel army at free press are henceforth firmly maintained in that point must have been successful. It apstates their exercises has long been profilited.
But it is impossible to carry on five govern-mast without feet dissonance. Reballons and profiles and the place described by the place the south. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama,

THE FATE OF TRAITORS.

After Arnold had attempted the betrayal of the American interests during the war of the Revolution, and after his failure and escape into the British lines, he became an officer of the fiercest passions and disposition, pursuing all with a relentless fury, and making all classes all ages and all sexes suffer by the horrors of his warfare. After the war of independence, during which the British were so signally vanquished, Arnold found a refuge in England. It was there that he discovered the denth of his infamy. While he was leading British legions against his former friends, sacking their cities. burning their villages, and desolating their towns, he felt no remorse, because he was unmoved by pity. But when Arnold reached England, when he sought to maintain the associations with British officers which he enjoyed while he was fighting by their side, when he attempted to go with these soldiers into the retreats of private life, and mingle amid the gayities, brilliancy and festivities of the saloons of London, he was met on each threshold by an obsequious laquey, with the withering warning "Sir, the master of the mansion has instructed meto say that he is not at home to the trailor, Arnold." In this manner the homes, the saloons and the society of England were closed against that man who had attempted the betrayal of his native land, that an English king might ravage its resources and oppress its people. They had no confidence in such a man, and, therefore, refused him recognition or society. The sternness of this fact, and the apparent ingraticonfession put to flight those who were ministering to him, so that as he shricked his name, Arnold in his dying gasp, those present fled, -As we refer thus to the case of the first arch

ernment, impress themselves very forcibly on vindication of American independence. It will men, and thus they would be daily in jeopardy of popular resentment and destruction. They cannot come to the north, because here they would be in danger of arrest and trial as traitors, and because also they could not exist here feelings of a peace of conscience and a contented repose. They must go hence, as Amold did. Many of them, doubtless have been acting process of formation rather than go, without tance from British influence and money, and these will seek a home in England. But as in bers are comparatively veterans in the service: the case of Arnold, such as these will only meet As a consequent to this state of affairs, many scorn, and contempt. Had they succeeded in and kingly government, the warmest welcomes while the proudest English lords and ladies better condition that when they left it.

these modern parasites will become the vagation of the regiments now in camp in the shelter only in English hostiries, there to die, as northern states, among those commands which have suffered most during the campaign by the Those who can escape the halter in this countries. Strang, This. contemplation of all who are restive under the

> sell, who permitted his prejudices to pervert entitled a further supplement to an act relating facts, and thus indulged in a systematic circulation of falsehoods, until he has rendered himself obnoxious to all truth loving men in the world. All that we ask of European correspondents is to write the truth in relation to the cause and the effects of rebellion, and then this government will not suffer.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR are taking further evidence respecting the re- a college in Uniontown, Fayette county. pears also that Centreville was evacuated by

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Mrach 13, 1862. EVENING SESSION. The House was called to order at 74 o'clock

The consideration of the tonnage tax question was resumed, and the bill was discussed until nearly twelve o'clock, when the previous ques-tion was called and sustained.

On the substitute of Mr. Armstrong.

The year and nays were required by Mr. WILDEY and Mr. BBOWN, (Northumberland,)

WILDEY and Mr. BBOWN, (Northumberland,) and were as follow, viz:
YEAS—Messrs: Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, M'Clellan, M'Mackin, M'Manus, Pershing, Quigley, Ritter, Scott, Smith, (Cheeter,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Thompson, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, Wildey, Windle and Zeigler—31.

NAYS-Messrs. Alexander, Banks, Barron Navs—Messis Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown, (Mercer,) Brown, (Northumberland;) Busbey, Cessia, Craig, Crane, Dellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washington) Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichtenwallner, M'Coy, M'Culloch, Myers, Neiman, Peters, Potteiger, Bansey, Rex, Rhoads, Ross, (Luserne,) Ross, (Millin,) Bowland, Russell, Ryon, Shannon, Strang, Pate, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Wolf, Worley and Rowe, Speaker—65.

ey and Rowe, Speaker 65. So the amendment failed.

So the amendment falled:
On the substitute of Mr. Williams.
The yeas and news were required by Mr. RITTEB and Mr. LABAB, and were as follow, viz:
Yeas—Messrs. Banks, Barron, Boebe, Bigham,
Blanchard, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer.) Brown, (Northumberland,) Bosby, Cessna, Craig, Crane,
Dellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Dougharty,
Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant,
Gross Henney, Heavy, Heave, Hower, Howking Gross, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hutchman, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Leeman, Lichtenwallner, M'Clellan, M'Coy, M'Culloch, Myers, Neiman, Peters, Potteiger, Rumsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin) Rowland, Russelt, Ryon, Shannon, Strang, Tate, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Bowe, Speaker—65.

NAYS—Messis, Abbot, Alexander, Armstrong, NAYS—Messis, Abbot, Alexander, Armstrong,

Bates, Beaver, Bolleau, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Donnelly, (Philadel-phia) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hall, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Kennedy, M.Makin, M.Manus, Pershing, Quigley, Ritter, Scott, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Thompson, Vincent, Warner and Wildey—31. So the substitute of Mr. WILLIAMS was agreed

The bill, as amended, was agreed to on sec

ond reading.
On agreeing to read the bill a third time, The year and nays were required by Mr. CALDWELL and Mr. DONNELLY, (Philadel-

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. CALDWELL and Mr. DONNELLY, (Philadelphia,) and were as follow, vis:

Yacs—Messus, Alexander, Armstrong, Banks, Barron, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown, (Mercer.) Brown, (Northumberland,) Busbey, Cessus, Cowan, Craig, Crane, Dellone, Dennis, Divins, Donley, (Greene.) Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Greenbank, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichtenwallner, M'Collian, M'Coy, M'Culloch, M'Manus, Myers, Neiman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Ramsey, Bex, Rhoads, Bitter, Ross, (Luserne,) Ross, (Mifflin,) Howland, Bussell, Ryon, Scott, Shannon, Smith, (Chester.) Strang, Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Tutton, Vincent, Wakefield, Warner, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Rowe, Speaker, 79, Navs.—Messis, Abbot, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, M'Makin, Quigley, Smith, (Philadelphia,) and Wildey—13.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

on the final passage, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. WILDEY, and Mr. CALDWELL, and were as

Rhoads, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin,)
Rowland, Russel, Ryon, Shannon, Strang, Tate,
Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams,
Wimley, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and
Rowe, Speaker—70

Närs-Messrs, Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Donnis, Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Greenbank, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, M.Makin, M. Manus, Pershing, Quigley, Scott,
Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,)
Thompsen, Vincent, Warner and Wildey—25,
So the bill, passed finally.

t nolings Adjourned. SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 14, 1862. called to order by Speaker Hall.
Several petitions, &c., were presented, and reports of committees made.

BILLS CONSIDERED. Mr. PENNEY called up Senate bill No. 816.

Passed finally.
Mr. LAMBERTON called up Senate bill No.

Passed finally.
Mr. HAMILTON called up House bill No. 188,

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Imbrie, Irish, Jehnson, Ketcham, Lamberton, Landon, Lowry, Micloure, Nichois, Penney, Landon, Lowry, Micloure, Nichois, Penney, Endinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Whar-to-mountain the committee was not discharged.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Several private bills were taken up and pass ed, but none of any interest to our readers.

Mr. M'CLURE moved that when the Senat adjournit be to meet on Monday next at three

'clock, P. M. Agreed to; and the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 14, 1862. The SPEAKER called the House to order at en o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

The CLERK read the Journal of yesterday,

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) moved to amend by including the committee to investigate into alleged corrupt influences, brought to bear upon the passage of the bill legalizing suspension of specie payments by the banks.

Mr. HOPKINS: I have no objections.

The question was taken on the amendment which was agreed to. The motion, as amended, was then agreed to.

BILLS PASSED On motion of Mr. LICHTENWALLNER,

definate bill, No. 156; an act to change the place of holding elections in the borough of Chalasaqua was taken up; considered, and Passed finally.

On motion of Mr. HENRY, House bill No. (Special to the St. Louis Republican.)—A mes 480; entitled "An Act to incorporate the Little Beaver Valley railroad company," (reported with affirmative recommendation, from the

Committee on Corporations,) was taken up, considered and Passed finally.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES Under a suspension of the orders, Mr. BIGHAM, (Ways and Means,) reported with amendment, an act to levy a tax on bank-ers and brokers in this Commonwealth.

Also, (same,) with a negative recommenda-tion, a bill, entitled "An Act to repeal an act, approved May 16, 1851, providing for the levy of a special tax of one mill on the dollar. Also, (same,) as committed, an act for the

more effectual protection of owners of logs and lumber in the Susquehanna river. Ms. BLISS, (Pensions and Gratuities,) as com-

disabled soldier.
Mr. POTTEIGER, (same,) as committed, an act for the relief of S. W. Cole, a disabled

soldier.

Mr. ROSS, (Mifflin,) (Corporations,) with amendment, further supplement, to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Crescent navgation company. Mr. HOFFER, (Ways and Means.) (as com

mitted) a supplement relative to the Pennsylvania training school for feeble-minded children.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Under a suspension of the orders,
Mr. SHANNON read in place, an act to prowide for the military education of youths.
Referred to the Committee on Militia Sys-

Mr. GROSS, a supplement to the act incorporating the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania

Referred to the Committee on Corporations. SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, (Luserne,) House bill No. 211, entitled "An Act requis ing the resumption of specie payments by the banks,"

Was made the special order for Wednesday

Was made the special order for Wednesday next.

EXPERSES OF COMMITTE IN CONTRETED KLEUTION

CARE.

On leave given,
Mr. HAPPER offered the following resolution:

Reclest, That the bills for witness fees,
mileage, ac costs inclured in the taking of testimony in the contested election case from the
county of Adams, be approved by the House.

[The bills amount to \$635 31.)

The resolution was read a second time and

GENERAL JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION TO THE PROPER

OF SOUTH CAROL On leave given, Mr. TATE offered the following preamble and

resolution:

Witheras, By a resolution of February 18, 1862, the House determined to, meet at 12 o'clock M, on the 15th day of March, 1862, to hear the prodamation of General Andrew Jackson, te the people of South Carolina, read by the Clark.

And wherea, By the standing rules of this House in session can be held on that day; and as a great many of the members will be absent on that day; therefore,

Resolved, That the House will proceed to distribute the duty prescribed by the resolution change the duty prescribed by the resolution.

Thirtean pieces of artinery were captured by our men, including one of the pieces lost by General Sigel at Wilson's Oreek.

Our loss se estimated at 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The robel loss is not known, but is supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000. A large amount of rebel prisoners, probably 1,500 were taken, and more are constantly being brought in.

2,000 Indians were engaged in the battle, and eighteen of our killed were scalped by them.

General Figure 1.

charge the duty prescribed by the resolution mentioned, on Tuesday next at five o clock P. M. The resolution was read a second time, and agreed to.
Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the consideration of
the bills on the public calcular.
No. 148, an agt to attach Eric and Crawford

ounties to the Eastern district of the Suprer Considered in committee of the whole; the

committee to sit again next Thursday.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. apple, treef and just view

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session. Washington, March 14. IN SENATE.

Passed finally.

Mr. BENSON moved to reconsider the vote the passion the inal passage of House hill entitled, a supplement to an act to lay out a State road in the counties of Lebanon and Berks.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Imbarr and agreed to.

Mr. FULLER called up House bill No. 279, a mistee, reported a joint resolution authorizing to a college in Unioutown, Fayette county.

Passed finally.

Mr. LAMBERTON called up Senate bill No. to dismiss any officer from service, if he sees fit

Mr. LAMBERTON called up. Senate bill No. to dismiss any officer from service, if he sees fit 341, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Lawsonham bridge company.

Mr. Sherman, (Ohto,) objected to the latter portion of the resolution as giving the Presi-

dent too much power.

Mr. McDowar, (Cal.) also objected—the resolution was accordingly laid over.

Mr. Halm, (N. H.,) introduced a bill to au



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

BATTLE OF PEARIDGE, ARK. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Brigadier Generals McCulloch and Slack Killed.

Cols. McIntosh Rives and Herbert Killed

and Wounded. GEN. STERLING PRICE WOUNDED.

Our Loss is 800 to 1000 Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Loss 2000 to 3000

(Special to the St. Louis Republican.)—A mes-senger arrived at ten o'clock last night, bring-ing additional news of the recent battle in Ar-The sugagement took place on Little Sugar

Creek, five miles this side of the stream of the same name, where a skirmish occurred on the march down.
In anticipation of an attack on the south,
General Cartis ordered the trains to be drawn
up on the north aids; but, inexpectedly, the

attack was commenced on the north, being the rear of our army, by from fifteen hundred to two thousand rebel cavalry.

General Sigel, with eight hundred men, protected the train for several hours, holding the

rebels in check, while the teams pushed back-ward to the main body.

While thus engaged, General Sigel was three times surrounded, but he cut his way through

Mi. BLISS, (Pensions and Gratuities,) as committed, an act for the relief of Henry Welsh, a committed, an act for the relief of S. W. Cole. a disabled on Friday the engagement became general,

and continued so throughout. Our officers beand continued so throughout. Our oncess behaved with much gallantry.

The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carr's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Podge's brigade of this division consisted of the Fourth Iowa, the First Iowa battery, the Thirty-fifth Illinois, Col. Phelp's regiment, and the Twenty-fourth Mesoner.

Missouri.

The second brigade, under Col., Yan Dorn, of the Ninth Iows regiment, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque battery, and Col. Carr's regiment of cavalry. Missouri.

A letter from Col. Carr says the losses in the Fourth and Minth Lows, Thirty-fifth Illinois and Tweaty-fifth Missouri are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in each regiment killed and wounded. Only three hundred of the Twenty-fourth Missouri were present, but they lost twenty nine killed and a large number wounded. The Tweltin and Seventeenth Missouri, Third Iowa Cavalry, and Eighth Indiana regiments lost about forty, each. The First and Second Iowa batteries lost about

twenty each.

¡Among the wounded are Gen. Asboth, in the arm. Col. Carr, in the arm, Lieut. Col. Kallighan, Lieut. Col. Herron, and Maj. Coyle, of the Ninth lows. Besides being wounded, Lieut. Col. Herron was taken prisoner. Col. Dodge, had three horses shot under him. Lieutenane. Smith, of the Second Iowa battery, was taken prisoner. He jumped from the wagon to make his escape, when he was killed.

Among the rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brigadier General McCulloch, killed: Brigadier General Slack, dangerously wounded: Colonel McIntoch, killed ; Colonel B. H. Rives, dangerously wounded; Colonel Herbert, of the Third Louisians volunteers, killed or dangeroutly wounded, and Major General Sterling

Price, slightly wounded. Of the pieces lost by

treated northward, and then took an easterly direction. General Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

Arrest of a Lieutenant of the Pirate Sumter.

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE. LORD RUSSEL TO LORD LYONS.

The Withdrawal of American Gruisers from

THE BLOCKADE CONSIDERED EFFECTUAL

the African Coast.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH The Sumter Still Blockaded at

Gibralter.

do not voluntarily permit violations, the fact do not voluntarily permit violations, the fact that various ships may have successfully excaped will not of itself i revent the blockade from always a matter of fact and evidence. A neutral state ought to exercise the greatest caution with reference to a disregard of a de facto blockade, and ought not to disregard it except when it entertains the conviction shared by other neutrals, that the power of the blockade is abused by the State, being either unable to institute or maintain it, or unwilling from some motive or other to do it.

Earl Cameron, in the Hopse of Leas

motive or other to do it.

Earl Cameron, in the House of Lords, called attention to the fact that the papers contained nothing relative to communication with Foreign governments on the subject. Earl Russell said that there had been no formal communication with Foreign governments.

said that there had been no formal communications with Foreign governments.

The representatives of France and other powers, had from time to time asked him what the British government intended to do, but he had referred them...to his dispatch to Lord Lyons, that Mr. Seward informed him that no

Lyons, that mr. beward informed him that no more stone chips will be used.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gargorr gave motice: that he will call attention to the block ade on the 7th of March.

In reply to inquiries relative to the with. drawal of American cruisers from the coast of Africa, Lord Palmerston said that represents tion had been made at Washington on the subtion and been made as a samington on the sub-ject, but the exigencies of war had occasioned the withdrawal. He admitted that it was not The Rebel Loss 2000 to 3000

the withdrawal. He admitted that it was not a salisfactory answer to say that the cruisers had been withdrawn when the object of the withdrawal was to accomplish something quite as injurious to commerce. As to British vessels that the cruisers and only he absence of the Americans to saddrawn. IRFF. C. DAVIN AFTER PRICE.

could only be done by consent of the Senate.

Mr. Gladstone said it, was a fact that the
government loss on every letter sent to Amer. government loss on every letter sent to America via Galloway was six pence, but as to the renewal of the Galloway subsidy, the matter was in the hands of the Head of Government. Wilner Gibson in reply to an inquiry, said that the government had entered into no negotiations relative to the Atlantic Telegraph. The American government, however, had expressed in general terms the wish that by some means or other, a communication would be

tablished.

The Atlantic telegraph company publish strong evidence refuting the insinuations of interested parties that the New Foundland and Ireland line could not be worked.

The London Star calls on the Government to aid the work, and says that the Lincoln Cabinet offer to guarantee two per cent on the capital if England will do the same. The Red Sea cable, from Suez to Inbal island, has been

The unemployed laborers in Liverpool had not repeated the demonstration for relief which took place on the 27th. The proceedings were

book place on the Zrun. The proceedings were devoid of anything like a menace.

Francs.—The French Senate continued to discuss the address to the Emperor. The Roman guestion was debated. The report of the committee of the Corps Legislatif to the dicta-tion to Count Montanban, is emphatic against it, but is said that a letter from the Empeor to Count Morny on the subject, ronders it probable that the Corps Legislatif will abandon

The bourse declined on the 28th to 701@40c.

TALY. Victor Emmanuel had been slightly indisposed, but had recovered.

AUSTRIA. It is asserted that Austria and Prussia have agreed on the terms of settlement in relation to

GREECE The insuspection in Greece is in statu quo. Nauphits still holds out, and it is reported that another garrison has revolted.

Laverroot, February 28 -Cotton quiet and nuchanged—sales 7,000 bales, including 3,000 o apecalistors and exporters. Breadstuffs dull to apportations and exporters. Breadstuffs dull wheat quiet, but steady. Provisions unhanged. Bacon and pork easier.

Loudon, Feb. 28.—Consols, 934@934.

Latest via Queenstown. Pages, Feb. 28.—Prince Napoleon, in the

should evacuate Rome. The committee of the Prussian chamber of epresentatives had passed resolutions recog-ising the kingdom of Italy VIERRA, March 1.—The journey of the Arch Duke Maximillian to Paris and London has

been adjourned, the negotiations for his cardi-dative of the throne of Mexico having encoun-Present March 1.—Virgil Szelaggi, barrister and formerly member of the Hungarian Diet,

has been arrested.
Armens, Feb. 26 — The Royal troops are

within a quarter of an hour's distance of plia.
The government intended organizing a general arming of the population in the provinces threatened by the insurrection. Athees was tranquil, but all the coffee houses and carting

streets are occupied by the military. The king is expected back.

Torin, March lst.—It is rumored that the ministry has resigned, but the king has not accepted the resignation.

Mannin, lst.—Tangiers advices say that the Hentepant of the Sumter has been released.

The United States ships are watching the Sumter, which remains stationery.

ALEXANDEIA, 1st.—The Prince of Wales has gone to upper Egypt.

Rose, Feb. 28.—An imposing demonstration took place, on the 24th, at the Carnival. The Corso was empty, but the Formen Colosseum and Botanical gardens were filled. The police

and Botanical gardens were filled. The police were obliged to remain in action.

Paria, March 2.—The discussion in the Brench Chambers excites the greatest interest. Prince Napoleon has asked for the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope. La Guerronière, the known confident of the Emperor spoke in favor of the temporal power. The ministry has declared that it will explain the policy of the government on a future occasion. The Journal Echerum du People of Nantes, has received a just warning for a correspondence conceived in an inimical spirit.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. FREEMONT. Washington, March 14.

Gen. Freemont is expected to arrive here to day. Already a new German regiment is par-tially raised in New York, it is said here, to sccompany him to East Tennessee and Georgia

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14. Flour continues dull, sales 1000 barrels at