

Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom'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.

PEOPLES' STATE COMMITTEE. The members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will meet at the Continental Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, May 1st, 1862, at three o'clock, P. M., to determine upon the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to transact such other business as may be presented for consideration.

A. K. M'CLURE, Chairman. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Sec'y. GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Sec'y.

HARRISBURG, PA. Saturday Morning, March 29, 1862.

REJECTION OF H. JONES BROOKE

We learned yesterday that H. Jones Brooke, U. S. Commissioner in this city, had been rejected by the United States Senate. It is not for us to attempt a conjecture of the influence which induced this rejection; because the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session are all sealed to the general public. And yet we will venture to assert that whatever objection was raised to Mr. Brooke as a faithful, upright and impartial officer, it was based on the misrepresentation of those who had either sought to rob the government, and were frustrated by its vigilance, or of those who feared his integrity as they concocted plans for future attempts at fraud. It is well known in this city that Mr. Brooke has incurred the hatred of certain beef contractors, because he sternly rejected all offers which were not fully legitimate and fair, and because he also refused to receive stock that was unfit for slaughter and scarcely able to stand on the scales to be weighed. These contractors have been loud in their opposition to Mr. Brooke, and may have doubtless abused the ears of Senators, and thus secured his rejection. Be this as it may, we are of the opinion that no more faithful, upright or impartial man has ever had control of the public business than Captain Brooke. When he leaves this city, he will carry with him the respect of our people and the confidence of every disinterested business man in our midst.

Since the above was written, we hear that the nomination of Mr. Brooke was reconsidered in the Senate, and that he was finally confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate. Through the same source, we are also informed that the rejection of Mr. Brooke was the result of the misrepresentations of Israel Painter, one of those honest beef contractors, who sought to brow-beat Mr. Brooke into the acceptance of such stock as he presented; and who, when he failed, sought the rejection of Mr. Brooke as a revenge for the great injury of preventing him from imposing on the government. The reconsideration of the nomination of Mr. Brooke is an honor to the American Senate, and his ultimate confirmation the latest and the best rebuke which the hordes of Democratic plunderers have received from that body.

We congratulate Mr. Brooke on the vindication of his character from a very foul assault emanating from a still fouler source.

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—There are two bills under consideration in Congress to establish a Department of Agriculture, separate from the Department of the Interior. One was introduced into the House by Mr. Lovejoy. Mr. Wright introduced another into the Senate, yesterday, quite different in its provisions. It provides for a Commissioner of Agriculture and four bureaus, viz: a Bureau of Science and Practice of Agriculture; of Natural History, connected with Agriculture; of Agricultural Chemistry; and of Agricultural Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce and Statistics. The Commissioner is required to preserve agricultural information received either by correspondence or books, by practical and scientific experiments, by the collection of statistics, by the tests of the cultivation and acclimation of plants, and of their propagation.

This great department of national industry has engaged much earnest and intelligent attention from Gov. Wright for many years. It is an interest which has been much neglected by the Government.

BY THE CALL which appears at the head of our editorial columns this afternoon, it will be seen that the able chairman of the Peoples' State Central Committee, proposes to convene that body in Philadelphia, on the first of May ensuing, for the purpose of providing for the assembling of a Convention, at which candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General are to be nominated. Col. M'Clure also announces that other business may be brought before the committee, and therefore asks that a full attendance of every member be had, in order that every arrangement may be made for the full organization of the party and thereby the success of its candidates at the ensuing State election. We trust that the members of this committee will be promptly in attendance, and that its deliberations may tend to such an organization as will ensure our complete and thorough success.

OUR HOLIDAY EXCHANGES come to us this week in full mourning, as a mark of respect for the memory of the gallant Colonel Murray.

DEMOCRACY AFTER GAME.

We are treated to all sorts of promises by the Democratic press on the subject of Democratic intentions in the thick coming future. While other people are straining their muscles in the great work of production, fully to be prepared to contribute to the support of the government in the way of taxes; and while, also, the great mass of loyal men are engaged in various ways, each contributing their mite to the general cause, some in the camp, some in the field, some in the mine, some in the work shops, and yet all striving to be the most useful; while this is being done, we hear of a few members of Congress meeting in conclave at a private board, and over private wine, concocting plans and devising schemes to re-organize the Democratic party. Most sublime and patriotic work, truly! The principal party to this grand scheme is the shameless apostate and libeller, Vallandigham, who has been so often frowned down in Congress that he is pointed out from the galleries of the House as the most unblushing and audacious dough-face in that body. The plan is said to be at once to organize the Democratic party so as to sustain the war policy of General M'Clellan, making that officer the means of opposition to President Lincoln, and using the emancipation schemes of the President as arguments against his administration, and as inducements for the border states to support General M'Clellan, instead of President Lincoln. The design of this plan is to demoralize the Republican party, and, if possible, create divisions in its ranks which will tend to the antagonism of the administration in a manner so as to leave President Lincoln completely at the mercy of the Democratic party, and, of course, in that event, leave the free again at the mercy of the slave states.

From what we have learned both from private correspondence and in conversation with those from Washington who understand the movements of prominent Democratic leaders in Congress, the plan is at once to rally of Gen. M'Clellan, and make him the head and front of Democratic tactics. This is to be accomplished by opposing the policy of the President, and by such other acts as will in the estimation of these demagogues, bring the administration of Mr. Lincoln into disgrace. It is not for us to write whether Gen. M'Clellan is a party to these plans. If he allows his name to be used as a political battle cry by those who have been and are opposing the policy of the administration, without protest or disavowal of approval, he subjects himself to a suspicion from which he will some day find it hard to escape, and which at the present is unbecoming of any soldier. Whenever such men as Vallandigham or Biddle of Pennsylvania, applaud any man in Congress, the country naturally begins to inquire as to his loyalty and devotion; and when any officer in the army permits his name to be used as a watchword for assaults on the administration of Abraham Lincoln, we have a right to question his loyalty and doubt his fitness to command. Let the Democratic party organize if it so pleases its readers, in the loyal states as effectually as it is organized in the rebel states. Such re-organization will prove as fruitless as the rebellion which has sprung from its old organization. It can do no mischief. But when those leaders conspire to base that organization on an attempt to antagonize the administration of Abraham Lincoln and the officers of the army, as a policy to be pursued in crushing the rebellion, the sooner the country understands the fact the better, and the sooner the pretension and audacity of such officers are humiliated, the better, too, for the Union and the Constitution.

VATTET'S DEFINITION OF THE WAR POWER.

The subjoined passage is copied from Vattel's "Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature applied to the conduct and affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," Book III, chapter 18. In a preceding section of the same chapter, which is referred to, the great publicist discusses the title to property captured by enemies in war when found in the possession of third parties or neutrals. The following section relates to the slaves of an enemy: "SECTION 208. It has been observed (Sec. 196) that we may be obliged, if not externally, yet in conscience and by the law of equity to restore to a third party the booty we have recovered out of the hands of an enemy who had taken it from him in an unjust war. The obligation is more certain and more extensive with regard to a people whom our enemy had unjustly oppressed. For people thus spoiled of their liberty never renounce the hope of recovering it. If they have not voluntarily incorporated themselves with the State by which they have been subdued—if they have not freely sided her in the war against us—we certainly ought to use our victory, as we merely to give them a new master, but to break their chains. To deliver an oppressed people is a noble fruit of victory; it is a valuable advantage gained, thus to acquire a faithful friend. The canon of Schweiz having restored the country of Glaris from the house of Austria, restored the inhabitants to their former liberties."—Vattel, Sixth Am. Ed., 1844, p. 171.

To this it is probable John Quincy Adams referred in his famous speech in Congress, in which he declared the "war power" to extend to the case of the emancipation of the slave: "I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the executive of the United States, but the commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of slaves." "From the instant that your slaveholding States become the theatre of war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery in every way in which it can be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to thecession of a State burdened with slavery to a foreign power."

We are advancing no opinion of our own upon any question, but simply presenting that of one of the most eminent authorities upon the principles of public law, and the construction given by one of the most eminent of American jurists, upon a question that is frequently discussed.

THE WASHINGTON Herald of this morning says that the Navy Department is well advised in respect to the Merrimack, and is taking every possible precaution in the premises.

THE REBELS make a principle of their part of the fight, however obnoxious their claims may be, while those who are arrayed on the side of the government are asked to fight without an object, except to persuade the traitors that they are wrong—that they should surrender, come back into the Union and enjoy the rights and prerogatives, patronage and emoluments which heretofore made the slave states so powerful in all the branches of the government.

From the commencement of the rebellion, there has been no mistaking the objects of those who control its forces and direct their operations. They frankly avowed in all their declarations of rights, that they fought for slavery—that they opposed free labor—that they denied the right of labor in any capacity to representation in the government, and that on the basis of a slavery influence and principle, the Union should be perpetuated or destroyed. No sane man will presume to deny that these were and are the objects of this rebellion. No intelligent man, who has observed the tendencies of politics will deny that the slave influence was laboring to extend the Union in a direction where slave states could be organized. For this it was proposed to purchase Cuba. For this Central America was threatened. For this the energy and wealth of this government were being prepared and consolidated. When these purposes seemed to be retarded or absolutely prevented from being realized by the election of Abraham Lincoln, the slave states revolted and the slave holders rebelled. There can be nothing plainer than this statement. There can be nothing more fixed than this determination to make the interests of slavery and those who uphold it, the ruling power in this government; capable of changing its destiny and purpose when the change will promote their own ends of aggrandizement; ready to rebel against its authority and strike down its institutions when the action and the deed will subserve their ambition and power. If we oppose this purpose by striking at its animating influence, we invoke the opposition of the political friends of slavery in the north. If we propose to end rebellion by depriving the rebellion of its support in slavery, we are accused of misdirecting the struggle for the Union to an abolition raid on slavery. If we offer, then, to buy this property, and thus purify the soil which the debasements and idleness of slavery have polluted, we are accused of recognizing slavery, by offering to purchase its rights of property; thus whatever this government may do, save it is inverting the lives of free white men and spending the money derived from free white labor, there is a party in the north who will oppose all action that may be directed against the right of one man to use the life and labor of another, as a means of supporting him while he is in rebellion against the government. We may fight the rebellion—we may sack towns—sacrifice thousands of loyal men—push our columns amid desolation and dismay through every revolted state—but we must not interfere with that which has been the prime cause and is now the principal influence of the rebellion. The matter seems so preposterous, that we wonder the people have submitted so long to the imposition. When they do discover how they have been duped, and how useless it was to prolong the struggle even thus far, their perplexity will be on whom to wreak their vengeance, whether it shall fall on those who precipitated the rebellion by their rashness, or those who prolonged its horrors by their sophistries and their falsehoods.

ORDNANCES CAPTURED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.—Since the rebellion broke out there have been captured from the Federals, at Manassas and elsewhere, thirty pieces of artillery. The following is a statement of the number of guns taken from the rebels:

Table listing captured ordnance: Mill Spring Intrenchments (10), Fort Henry (17), Roanoke Island (42), Elizabeth City (5), Bowling Green (49), Fort Donelson (65), Near Bird's Point, Mo. (8), Columbus (15), Fort Clinch (14), Fort Mifflin (18), Batteries on the Potomac (10), Shipping Point Battery (10), Evansport Battery (7), Other Potomac Batteries (6), Newbern, N. C. (61), Miscellaneous (10), On vessels (6). Total: 408.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28. The flour market is very dull, and it is only in small way at \$5 00 for superfine, \$5 25 for extra, and \$5 50 for 75 for extra family. Rye Flour is steady at \$2 25, and Corn Meal at \$2 75. Wheat declined 2¢; sales at 4,000 bush. red at \$1 32; 4,000 bush. sold at \$1 32; small lots of white at \$1 38 @ 43; 4,000 bush. Rye sold at 70¢. Corn is in fair request, and 6,000 bush. yellow sold at 64¢, and white at 60¢. Oats dull at 34 @ 35¢. Coffee dull and prices rather weak. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Provisions steady—sugar, 13 @ 15; hams, 10 @ 12 50; bacon, 10 @ 12; green meat selling freely at 6 @ 7 for hams, 6 @ 6 1/2 for sides, and 4 @ 4 1/2 for shoulders, 600 lbs. and bbls. lard sold at 8 @ 8 1/2; these has advanced to 8 @ 8 1/2. 500 bush. cloverseed sold at \$5 25. Whisky firm—sales of Ohio at 23¢. NEW YORK, March 28. Flour heavy—7,500 bbls. sold. Wheat dull. Corn firm—30,000 bush. sold; mixed 67 @ 69¢. Pork dull—cut meats steady; shoulders 44 @ 45; hams 54 @ 57; bacon quiet; hogs nominal. Lard firm at 7 3/4 @ 8¢. Whisky firm at 23¢. Receipts Flour, 9,561 bbls.; Wheat, 1,294 bush.; Corn, 24,248 bush. NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. NEW YORK, March 28. Money is in good demand; there is more doing in Exchange at 12 p. c. prem. Stocks lower—Ill. Cen. RR. 64 1/2; U. S. Cen. bonds, 84 1/2; Mich. South, 23 1/2; N. Y. Cen. bonds, 82 1/2; Reading, 41 1/2; Mil. and Minn., 84 1/2; West. Ind. 6 1/2; St. L. & N. O. 17 1/2; Tenn. 6 1/2; U. S. 6's, 18 1/2; U. S. 5's, 16 1/2; U. S. 6's, 18 1/2; U. S. 5's, 16 1/2.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE. FRIDAY, March 28, 1862.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Mr. Speaker HALL. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Martz. The journal of yesterday (Thursday) was perused, when, on motion of Mr. IRISH, the further reading of the same was dispensed with. Several private bills were reported and passed, including the supplement to the city charter of Harrisburg. Mr. M'CLURE read in place a joint resolution relative to tonnage duties, as follows: JOINT RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO TONNAGE DUTIES. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to favor a uniform tax upon tonnage as one of the provisions of the general tax bill. Resolved, That if Congress shall fail to impose a general tax upon tonnage, the commissioners to revise the tax law of the State be requested to consider the expediency of imposing a uniform tax upon the tonnage of the State, to be levied exclusively to the liquidation of any debt heretofore contracted, or hereafter to be contracted, for the defence of this State or the maintenance of the National Union. Such taxes to be imposed so as to afford every just discrimination in favor of Pennsylvania trade and interests, and said commissioners to report on the same to the next Legislature by bill or otherwise. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, March 28, 1862.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the SPEAKER. THE APPROPRIATION BILL. Senate amendments to the Annual Appropriation bill, passed by the House, were read. (These amendments considerably reduce the amount proposed to be appropriated. The expenses of the House investigating committee, is entirely stricken out, and a new section is added, providing for the payment of the expenses of joint committees.) On motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the bill, with the amendments thereto, was referred back to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions not to report before Wednesday next, that the bill, with the Senate amendments, might be printed.

SECTION OF AN ACT REPEALED. The second section of "An Act to reduce the rate of payment for advertising delinquent taxpayers, and the collection of taxes in Philadelphia," passed at the present session, was repealed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved that Senate bill No. 538, with all the amendment bills now before the House, be referred to the special committee on that subject, with instructions to report to the same by Wednesday next, and that the bills so reported, be made the special order for Wednesday afternoon, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. CESSNA moved to amend as follows: That Senate bill on the subject of appointment be made the special order for Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. ARMSTRONG accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion, provided no other bills were to be considered before that day, to which Mr. CESSNA assented.

The motion, thus modified, was agreed to. BILLS ACTED UPON. Senate bill No. 7, an act to authorize the payment of officers of volunteers, &c., in certain cases, was considered in committee of the whole (Mr. BROOKS in the chair,) and reported to the House as negative.

The House adopted the report of the committee, and the bill fell.

House bill No. 178, an act to construe the fifth section of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the members and officers, and the contingent expenses of the extra session of the Legislature," approved May 16, 1861, was considered in committee of the whole, (Mr. SCHROCK in the chair,) and reported to the House with amendments, which were concurred in by the House, and the bill passed finally.

House bill 176, an act to give to justices of the peace of this Commonwealth additional powers, was considered in committee of the whole, (Mr. BAZES in the chair,) and reported to the House as negative.

The House adopted the report of the committee, and the bill fell.

SUBWAY AND RAILROAD COMPANY. House bill No. 202, entitled an act to repeal an act, approved 7th March, 1861, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Subway and Erie railroad, and to facilitate the completion of the same," was considered in committee of the whole, (Mr. EARLY in the chair.)

The committee rose, and the chairman reported progress, and asked leave for the committee to sit again.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the committee was granted leave to sit again on next Wednesday.

After numerous reports from the various standing committees, The House, at half-past twelve o'clock, adjourned to re-assemble at three o'clock on Monday afternoon.

From Strasburg, Va.

Another Visit from the Rebel Ashby. HE IS AGAIN REPULSED.

RECONNOISSANCE BY GEN. BANKS. JACKSON AT EDENBURG.

STRASBURG, March 28. The rebel Ashby, with four guns, appeared near Strasburg yesterday, and threw several shells into our camp, killing or wounding one of our men. His position was such as to prevent any attempts to cut him off, but our guns drove him away. General Banks reconnoitered all the positions within several miles of the camp, returning after dark. Jackson is supposed to be keeping very quiet below Edenburg.

MURDER OF A PRISON WARDEN. HARTFORD, Conn. March 28. Daniel Webster, the warden of the State Prison, at Wethersfield, was murdered by a rebel knife about a person, with which he committed the deed.



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

From Washington.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE REBEL STATES. The New Legal Tender Notes. THE PRESIDENT AND LIEUT. WARDEN. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER YANKEE.

Capture of Cannon and Shell from the Potomac Batteries.

WASHINGTON, March 28. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued a special license for commercial intercourse under the act of July last, which prohibits shipments from those ports of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, without a written permit.

The licenses do not extend now further than Nashville and intermediate points. Nothing shipped under them are to be disposed of to persons in arms against the United States, or to other furnishing them aid or comfort.

It is expected that the new legal tender notes will be paid out by the treasury about the 1st of April.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has written a letter to Lieut. Warden earnestly and deeply sympathizing with him in the injuries he sustained, and thanking him, and his command, for the heroism he displayed and the great service he rendered in the action of the 10th of March.

An order has been issued for the restoration of the mail service between Boonville, Missouri, and Independence, which was suspended in December last, in consequence of the secession war. This important service runs along the south side of the Missouri river through Lexington, &c.

The steamer Yankee arrived at the navy yard last night on an expedition down the Potomac.

She reports that on Monday morning two boat crews of the Yankee landed at Shipping Point to remove the guns left by the rebels, but while they were so engaged a squadron of rebel cavalry, said to be the Dumphy's cavalry, numbering fifteen hundred, made their appearance on the hill.

Our men immediately pulled off after securing two guns, one a nine inch Dahlgren and the other a long thirty-two pounder, both being smooth bore, which were brought up to the yard and found to be double shotted.

The Yankee fell into the stream on the appearance of the enemy and had trailed her guns, but the cavalry retired and kept out of range.

The Yankee brought up in addition to the two rebel guns, one hundred and sixty nine shells, loaded, and five hundred 6 in shells, unloaded; which were taken from the rebel batteries at Eranport. The rebels have left the saw mill untouched and there is sufficient lumber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men.

Two deserters came off from Aquia Creek a few days since who state that large numbers of rebel troops are congregating at Sappanook where they will make a stand.

Contrabands are coming daily to the flotilla. Thirty-seven arrived in one day lately from the vicinity of Dumfries and were sent over to the Maryland shore. White refugees also find their way to the flotilla from day to day. Among the latter is Dr. Eastman, a New Yorker by birth, and who resided near Dumfries for several years past.

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

REBEL BATTERIES NOT ANSWERING THE FIRE. ENCAMPMENTS MOVED OUT OF DANGER.

The Impressed Tennesseans Disbanding.

St. Louis, March 27. A special despatch to the Republic, dated near Island No. 10, evening of the 26th says:—Only three shells were thrown by the mortars to-day, to which no response was made by the rebels.

This evening Colonel Buford sent a reconnoitering party of twenty men of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, down to the Missouri shore. They arrested three prominent residents, who report that two thousand negroes are employed on the Island and at the batteries along the shore. That sixty-five of the rebel troops, including two lieutenants and forty negroes, have been killed by our shell. That the upper shore battery has been abandoned, but the others are being rapidly strengthened. That the enemy is fifteen thousand strong, and their encampment had been moved entirely out of the range of our guns. The rebels are confident of success, and say that they have a good road to Trenton and other points, by which they can escape whenever they choose. They have plenty of provisions.

Three rebel steamers, loaded with troops, have been watching the shore to prevent communications from here with the residents. The total number of the enemy's transports is eleven.

Two or three balloon ascensions have been made by Captain Stecker, but the weather has been too thick for favorable observation.

One of the partly finished gunboats was fired at Memphis the other night, but extinguished before much damaged.

The new Tennessee levies are disbanding, refusing to fight with pikes, the only weapon offered them by the rebels.

Still larger reinforcements are expected by the same route last night. Measures have been taken to intercept this means of communication.

Bombardment of Island No. 10. REPORTS FROM REBEL PAPERS. CHICAGO, March 27.

A special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, says that the Memphis papers of the 22d, state that only one man had been killed in the first four days' bombardment of Island No. 10, who was a citizen of Memphis.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 27. The work on the artesian well, inside of the fortress, has been recommenced for the season. It has now reached a depth of three hundred and eighty-five feet, the last hundred of which have been through a fine tough clay.

The steamer Atlantic arrived from New York this morning en route for Port Royal. The arrival of several transports this morning has occasioned much joy to the soldiers. A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was received from the south.

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 28. SENATE.

Mr. TRACY presented the petition of citizens of New Jersey against the further traffic and monopoly of public lands.

Mr. WRIGHT (Ind.) presented the petition of citizens of Indiana, in relation to the proposed tax on spirits.

Mr. KING (N. Y.) from the committee on pensions, reported a bill to prevent the allowance of pensions hereafter to the widows and children of revolutionary soldiers, unless the claims are established.

Mr. BOWEN (Me.) presented the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine in relation to the reciprocity treaty. Referred.

Mr. FESSenden (Me.) presented the resolution of the same Legislature in relation to the internal revenue. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) presented a petition that the New York Custom, and other papers be allowed the same privileges in the mails as the abolition papers.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRimes (Iowa) moved to take up the resolution in relation to Brigadier Generals. The resolution provides that there be no more appointments to this office, unless as a reward for gallantry in action, &c. He said there were already a hundred and eighty Brigadier Generals appointed in the regular army, and he thought it safe to say that the expense to the country from the appointment of Brigadier Generals alone would be a million dollars. He thought there was no need of so many Brigadier Generals. He wanted twenty Major Generals. He wanted it understood that he was opposed to the aggrandizement of the army. We had more than enough, if such had a proper command for an army of 750,000. He wanted to know when we were going to stop appointing Brigadier Generals.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said he believed there had been one hundred and seventy Brigadier Generals nominated. The gentleman should remember that we have a very large army, and have less officers in proportion than we had in the Mexican or Revolutionary war. The army must be well officered to make it effective.

Mr. FESSenden (Me.) said he agreed mainly with the view of the Senator from Iowa, but thought the blame was partly with the Senate in allowing so many. It seemed to be a State pride in the matter, each State being anxious to boast of the most general. He was a large paper presented here yesterday, containing a long list of recommendations from the aldermen, common council, &c., of New York. If men could not rely on their own merits without the aid of so much recommendation, he considered it as rather an evidence against them. We had now a larger army than Congress ever intended. We had too many men now who look well on review, and will probably fight well if they are given a chance. We have more men than we want. The Senator from Massachusetts contended that we must have generals to command them all. This is an extravagance of the greatest kind, and the country with a quarter of a million more men than they can use.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said he agreed with the Senator from Maine. He thought that the army contained 150,000 more men than were needed. The War Department ought to immediately stop enlisting and also the thousands of men who are unfit for duty discharged. He thought Congress could make a general as easy as it could make them.

Mr. CONWAY (Vt.) opposed taking up the resolution at present, as the business was pending for consideration in executive session. He said he got now so that the President does not designate, but he presents the name of A. B. C. D. recommends it. The motion was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. KING (N. Y.) the bill remitting duties on arms ordered by the States, prior to the first of January, 1862, was taken up and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment to the completion of the Stevens' battery.

Mr. FESSenden (Me.) offered a proposition that no part of the appropriation be paid until the battery shall have been completed, so that the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy as fully adequate for the purposes of its construction.

Mr. THOMPSON (N. J.) proceeded to speak in favor of the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPOWELL (N. Y.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution clarifying it and proposing that a public acknowledgment should be made to John Ericsson for the enterprise, skill, energy and foresight displayed by him in constructing the iron-sided steamer Monitor, which, under gallant and able management, came so opportunely to the relief of our feet in Hampton Roads, and defended its position against the vessels of the enemy, being irresistible to any other power of the command, and that the thanks of Congress be rendered to him for the great service he has rendered to the country. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHINGTON (Ill.) inquired if the bill man of the Committee on Invalid Pensions whether an action had been taken toward passing a law providing for pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war.

Mr. EDWARDS (N. Y.) replied that a bill to that purpose had already been reported.

The House resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A large bow window door. Apply to F. ZIMMERMAN, No. 28-31st.

FOR SALE.—Two second hand counters, one small counter case, all in good order. Apply at J. K. P. & Co's, 13 Market Street, Harrisburg.

THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY. A. HUMMEL, Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES, of every DESCRIPTION and at PRICES. Next door to the Court House. MARKET STREET.

Also a general assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS, at the lowest cash prices. mar 28-dw

UPHOLSTERING.

PALM LEAF MATTRESSES. COTTON TOP MATTRESSES. HUSBK MATTRESSES. COTTON COMFORTS. CHAIR CUSHIONS. LOUNGES. CAMP STOOLS, &c., &c. On hand and for sale at the very lowest rates for cash. Hair Mattresses and Spring Bottoms made to order. SOFAS. LOUNGES. CHAIRS. HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c. Hope and in equal or less, very reasonable. Apply at 108 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. J. T. BARNETT, mar 28-dw

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