Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 26.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	60	23
12 " M.	60	44
6 " P. M.		44
Barometer	29 4-10	

The Transportation of Sick Soldiers—A Suggestion.

A correspondent, residing in Allegheny, directs our attention to the fact that proper accommodations are not afforded by the railroad companies in the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, and he asks the privilege of making public the following suggestion:

Cannot the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its connections place one car on each train, properly equipped in ambulance style, by means of which the unfortunate sick and wounded soldiers can be comfortably conveyed from point to point, on their way home?

The advantages of an arrangement of this kind would be manifold. It would relieve the disabled soldier from much suffering, consequent upon his being compelled to sit erect, or lean from side to side of a narrow and contracted seat. It is well-known that many soldiers leave the hospitals feeling abundantly able to make the journey home, but owing to the fatigue of travel they break down, become almost helpless, and some actually die on the way. Then it is exceedingly disagreeable for a sick man to be crowded among bustling passengers, who have no particular interest in his welfare; and it is equally disagreeable to the majority of travelers—particularly when we consider the nature and necessities of many of the diseases with which our soldiers are afflicted.

The suggestion is one eminently worthy of consideration by the directors of the main lines of road; and if any plan can be arranged for accomplishing the object in view, it will be hailed with gratitude by the sick and wounded soldiers, and meet the approval of the traveling public.

The Hercules—Her Crew Paroled.

Latest advices from Memphis state that the officers and crew of the Hercules, burned by the guerillas last week, had been paroled, and had returned to Memphis. They number about twenty in all. They state that the Hercules, with several barges of coal had reached the point where the Little Rock Railroad Landing used to be, when the fog compelled her to land a number. People standing about were taken for citizens, but they soon produced arms, and demanded the surrender of the crew. Resistance was useless. One deck hand became alarmed—ran, and was fired upon and killed. The guerillas then plundered the boat, and finished by setting her on fire. They then proceeded to parol the prisoners, but were interrupted by the arrival of the gunboats with shell, whereupon the prisoners retreated to the country, some fifteen miles, where the job was completed. Captain McClusky of the Hercules, lost $1,400, but the rebels gave him $10 to pay his return expenses. A gentleman, part owner of the boat, had $5,000 in a pump log of the coal barge, and recovered it when he got back.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—Election of Directors—Ratification of the Lease.

After the meeting of Stockholders, (a report of the proceedings of which appears on our outside,) had adjourned, an election for Directors was held at the office of the company, on Fifth street.

In pursuance of this resolution previously adopted, the Stockholders voted for or against the contract for the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad—and the contract was ratified by a large majority.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows:

J. P. D. Cooper, N. Y.	Scot Jarvis, Ohio,
Louis H. Meyer, N. Y.	Willis Merriman, Ohio,
Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y.	Robt. McKelly, Ohio,
Edgar Thomson, Pa.	Samuel Hanna, Ind.,
Geo. W. Cass, Pa.	Jesse L. Williams, Ind.,
S. Harbaugh, Pa.	Pliny Hoagland, Ind.,
	Wm. B. Ogden, Ill.

The vote on the lease stood—

For the Lease, as explained by resolution,	50,976
Against, " " "	22,303
For the Lease, unqualified by "	208

Bold Theft of a Sleigh and Span of Horses.

Day before yesterday a party of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by their children, went some eight miles into the country in a two horse sleigh, and stopped at a tavern for the purpose of warming themselves and partaking of some refreshments. While in the house, some bold thieves drove up to the door in a small one horse sleigh, and having fastened their horse, they very deliberately jumped into the large sleigh, and drove off. The consequence was that the gentlemen composing the party, with the exception of one to drive, were obliged to return to the city on foot, while the ladies and children were literally packed into the small sleigh, one little boy riding the whole distance into town by standing in the runner. The parties who appropriated the large sleigh have not been heard from.

City Mortality.

The number of deaths in this city, from Feb. 15th to Feb. 22d, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, is as follows:

Males,	9	Adults,	5
Females,	5	Children,	9
		Total,	14

The diseases were: Consumption, 2; small pox, 1; delirium tremens, 1; enterophthisis, 1; pertonitis, 1; hoemorhagia, 1; convulsions, 3; croup, 1; scarlatina, 1; congestion of brain, 1.

CLARK AND ROBB, 3 HAGUE ST. AL.—This case having been set for trial on four different days, came up for hearing yesterday before Alderman Taylor. It has created a great deal of interest among certain classes, as its decision will be a precedent for all cases of a similar nature hereafter arising. The question to be settled is, whether parties other than those leasing stock yards in Pennsylvania Central R. R. have a right to feed and bed stock passing over that road. Alderman Taylor's decision in regard to holding the defendants to bail for their appearance at Court will be given this morning.

WALSH PRETENCE.—Charles Krouse was yesterday committed to jail to answer a charge of false pretences on oath of E. D. Gazzam. It is alleged that Krouse hired a number of girls, for the term of six weeks, to learn cap-making—the girls working at a very low rate upon being promised plenty of work at good wages after the term of apprenticeship had expired. Instead of doing as he had agreed to do, he closed up his store, and left the girls to seek employment elsewhere.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.—Jos. Frost, a brakeman on the Central Ohio Railroad, was killed on Saturday last, near Zanesville, by coming in contact with the timbers of a bridge. Only a part of the body was recovered, and it is supposed that the body fell on the track and was cut in two, one half falling into the stream over which the bridge was erected. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

SNOWBALLERS ARRESTED.—Two boys named Edward Finnety and —— Howard were yesterday arrested for throwing snowballs at a man who was driving through the streets of Allegheny. The man declined to prosecute, and the boys were let off on paying the costs.

FOR THE ARMY.—Will O. Wilson, Brigade will leave for his regiment to-night. Any person having letters or small packages to send to their friends, can have their wishes attended to by leaving them at the jewelry store of Messrs. Reed & Co., Fifth street.

BIBLE MEETING.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh, will be held at the usual place this (Thursday) evening at seven o'clock.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE.—John Stein was yesterday fined one dollar and costs, by Mayor Alexander, for driving over the sidewalk.

MRS. TOM THUMB, in twelve different styles of dresses, at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

WINCHELL, the humorist, died at Lafayette, Ind., on the 14th inst.

Interesting Cases in Surgery.

We have already reported a few of the more important and remarkable surgical operations performed by Dr. J. A. Jones, of New York, since his arrival in this city. The cases are alike interesting to the public, and creditable to the skill and talent of the surgeon, who, in consequence of the increased demand for his services, has been compelled to prolong his stay for a few weeks more, at the Monongahela House. He is unquestionably one of the most successful surgeons that has ever visited our city, and those requiring surgical or medical treatment should endeavor to consult him before he leaves. We append a few of his cases not before published:

Alphus Myer, son of Joseph Myer, of the firm of Myer & Son, 424 Penn street. Removed four polypi from the tympanic membrane, leaving the ear sound and perfect. This was a very difficult and delicate operation, and when performed the hearing was as good as in the perfect ear.

Miss Elvira Nealons, of Centre avenue. Serious deformity of one eye removed, and sight made perfect.

Moses Robbins, residing near Greensburg, Westmoreland county. The patient is seventy-four years of age, and has been quite deaf for forty years. He has been under treatment but three weeks and reports himself perfectly cured. This was a very difficult case.

Son of H. W. Buffum, 26 Market street. This boy's eye had grown fast to the lid, not only producing deformity, but also interfering with the motion of the eye. This required a nice operation, which was performed in a few minutes, giving a natural appearance, motion and sight to the eye.

John Phillips, Coal Valley, Allegheny county. Right eye deformed and disfigured from birth. The sight was useless, and confused the vision of the other eye. Deformity immediately removed and eye made natural.

Reanold Treverstright, 23 Carroll street, Allegheny, cross-eye straightened.

Son of Mrs. Allen, residing on the Youghiogheny river, in this county. This patient was about five years old, and had been club-footed from birth. Deformity successfully removed.

Miss Anna T. Young, residing at 219 First street, had both eyes straightened. The result of this case was very gratifying.

George Piper, Millward, Westmoreland county, aged fifty years. Eye turned in from infancy, and sight impaired. Operation restored both sight and appearance.

The persons above named can be seen at any time, and they will substantiate what is here stated. All who are afflicted in any way, but particularly those suffering from eye and ear complaints, should should not fail to call upon Dr. Jones before he leaves the city.

A Bid for the Supreme Bench.

The Butternut newspapers are lauding greatly the recent opinion of Chief Justice Lowrie, in the case of Hodgson, of West Chester, whose paper was suppressed by the United States Marshal, for disloyalty.

So far as I can learn he is particularly emphatic on the subject of *personal liberty*, and treats the Government of the United States as a "foreign" one.

When he seized the Commissioners of this county and carried them three hundred miles away from home, and then fined and imprisoned them—regretting that he could do no more—for his refusal to execute a law which he had himself solemnly declared and still believes to be unconstitutional—he does not seem to have been quite so tender on that subject.

We have not stated, however, why it is that he characterizes our Government as a "foreign" one.

Is it because it is alien to his sympathies or is it intended as a bid for a nomination for which he is understood to be a candidate?

His chances are nothing—as it is admitted on all hands—unless he can recommend himself to the Butternuts—or unless some loyal Republican newspapers will condescend to fire a shot or two at him.

As I would greatly deprecate such a calamity, I, therefore, take the hint, and take myself incontinently out of the way. Z.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

E. F. CHANEY, General Agent,
Nos. 18, Fifth street.

Soap for the Army.

Pittsburgh, as a great manufacturing city, is furnishing the army with almost every article of equipment and consumption, from a fifteen inch gun down to the end of the list. Among the articles furnished, is a superior quality of soap from the well known house of B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, the introduction of which is thus mentioned in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

There is no article provided for the soldier of more importance than that of soap; for no man can be healthy without cleanliness. No one understands this fact better than our worthy Commissary, Capt. Symonds, who introduced to the army in Kentucky, more than a year ago, a nice, pure article, called Sawyer's Chemical Olive Army Soap, manufactured by B. C. & J. H. Sawyer, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Since then this soap has been introduced to our army throughout the United States, and the manufacturers, although they have the largest establishment in the country, find it difficult to supply the demand, as no soldier who once used it is willing to do without it. It is said that those who use this soap are seldom troubled with skin diseases. We understand the Messrs. Sawyers have lately introduced to the Government a new candle, called "crystalline," which is fast superseding all others heretofore used. It gives full as good a light, and burns longer, and is furnished at a cheaper price, than any hard candle heretofore offered to the public. We understand the Government has taken all they can supply. The soldiers should be truly grateful to Captain Symonds for his particular care in supplying them with the Sawyers' soap and candle, as everything else that can be procured for them by his department.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, is closing out his Fall and Winter stock of goods at extremely low prices. They consist of all the very latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of which a large assortment is adapted for the Spring wear. Gentlemen wishing to save money would do well to call early, knowing that you will pay twenty-five per cent. more for goods in the Spring than at the present time. Don't fail to call and get a suitable garment from Samuel Graham, Morgan's Tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

CLOTHING.—Gentlemen can always find a supply of ready made clothing for themselves or boys, at the clothing emporium of W. H. Goe & Co., corner of Diamond Square, Allegheny, and Federal street and avoid having their clothing made to order, and dress as well and at half the expense. Those who prefer to have their clothing made to order, are assured that the stock of water proofs for overcoats, business suits cannot be equalled for variety and quality in this vicinity, while a good fit may be depended upon.

NEW STOCK.—NEW GOODS.—Lane, McAboy & Co., have opened a new stock of dry goods, at No. 140 Federal street, second door below the new market house, Allegheny City, where they will keep a general assortment of staple and fancy goods, which will always sell as low as it can be bought in the city. The public is invited to call and examine their stock.

CANCER SURGEON.—Those of our readers who may wish to consult Dr. Stonerod at his office, 139 Grant street, will please call during the forenoon. Country patients arrive in the afternoon, consequently his office during the afternoon is too much thronged to do justice to himself and patients.

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their house will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virgin alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

TOM THUMB AND WIFE.—Photographs of both can be had at Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1863.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PROMOTIONS.

Gen. Rosecrans has recommended the following Brigadier Generals for promotion to the rank of Major Generals: D. S. Stanley, J. S. Negley, T. J. Wood, J. C. Davis, John M. Palmer, H. P. Van Cleve, P. H. Sheridan, R. B. Mitchell. The following Colonels he recommended to be Brigadier Generals: Jno. Beatty, 3d Ohio; W. H. Gibson, 49th Ohio; W. B. Hazen, 41st Ohio; W. P. Carlin, 38th Illinois; Samuel Beatty, 19th Ohio; Stanley Matthews, 51st Ohio; Charles G. Harker, 65th Ohio; George J. Wagner, 15th Indiana; Wm. Gross, 36th Indiana.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The final passage of the Senate's Conscription bill in the House, to-day, by the overwhelming majority of 116 to 49, gives great satisfaction, contrary to the general expectation. The bill was at least penned to amendments, and was divested of two or three unimportant features, on which the tory democracy have, for the last three days, based all their opposition. The point to which they urged the most objection was that authorising the Provost Marshals to arrest persons who resisted or interfered with the draft, and hold them till the draft was completed before handing them over to the civil authorities. It was amended so as to have them delivered over at once for trial in civil courts. Another point authorising the Provost Marshals to arrest for treasonable practices was wholly stricken out, the existing legislation being thought sufficient.

A vigorous effort was made to strike out the clause authorising the Secretary of War to hire substitutes, drafted persons paying not over three hundred dollars for exemption, but it failed. A clause was added providing for the surer punishment of spies. None of the vital features of the bill are touched in any way. An analysis of the vote, by which it passed, shows some curious results. Kentucky, which has been more dependent on National troops for protection and more clamorous for their aid than any other one State, cast nine votes solid against this absolutely necessary measure for keeping up our armies. Mr. Casey alone voting for it. Maryland, another border State, hitherto supposed more lukewarm in our cause than Kentucky, cast her vote solid for the bill, Henry May alone excepted. In opposition to there Maryland patriots, and side by side, with Henry May, voted Vallandigham, Vorhees, Little Sam Cox, and our other tory Democrats of the North. The leading Republican Senators express the hope that they will be able to get the House amendments through the Senate without difficulty.

The House is engaged to-night in Committee of the Whole on the proposed amendments to the tax law.

Mr. Bridges, the East Tennessee member, lately in confinement by the rebels, just arrived, and was sworn in to-night.

The Senate had no evening session.

PERSONAL.

Charles Mackay, the New York correspondent of the London *Times*, is here, to see the closing up of Congress. A party of Copperhead Congressmen, headed by Vallandigham, have him in charge, and are giving him a dinner to-night.

General McClellan finally concluded to obey the peremptory summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and has arrived here to give his testimony before them.

It is believed that portions of the evidence against him before that Committee, are still worse than anything yet made public.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The rebel authorities are negotiating for an exchange of prisoners. They say that there are in Southern jails from three to four hundred Northern civilian prisoners. They hold very few prisoners of war, and the balance in the exchange of prisoners is largely in our favor. The few soldiers of ours they have are mostly in hospitals.

Mr. Clemonts, of Tenn., disgusted every body to-day by going over to tory Democrats and voting against the Conscription bill.

ICE CONTRACTS.

The following were among the contracts for ice for medical and hospital purposes awarded to-day. The others were awarded to New York bidders: J. W. Parrish & Co., of St. Louis, at $25 per ton, delivered at Nashville; J. W. Parish & Co., of St. Louis, at $20 per ton, delivered at St. Louis; J. W. Parish & Co., of St. Louis, at $20 per ton delivered at Cairo; J. W. Parish & Co., of St. Louis, at $20 per ton; delivered at Memphis. These bids are considered reasonable, considering the scarcity of the article and the risks of transportation.

NATIONAL MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The joint conference committee on the Ways and Means bill has agreed on three points: 1st. That coupons shall not be receivable for customs. 2d. That but one hundred and fifty millions of legal tender notes be issued instead of three hundred millions. 3d. That four hundred millions of interest bearing notes be convertible into legal tender notes, or made a legal tender for their face or value, at the Secretary's option.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

It is reported on doubtful authority that the French have taken Guaymas, and are marching, eight thousand strong, on the capital of Sonora. Many insist that this confirms the suspicions of the French intention to interfere with Arizona and our other Southern possessions, and the news therefore excites considerable feeling.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREW OF THE ISAAC SMITH.

The crew of the Isaac Smith, captured at Inlet, have arrived here. The Captain is in jail at Columbia, under Jeff. Stone. In Charleston they were of the verest [illegible] bread and water. Davis' proclamation [illegible] are there a week in jail, fed on corn [illegible]. Only a few people, not soldiers. The burnt part of the city has never been built at all.

CONGRESS TO GIVE ITS VIEWS ON MEDIATION.

It may be regarded as certain that the subject of mediation will be discussed in Congress before its adjournment, and a resolution will probably be offered from the Administration side, giving Europe fair warning to stand hands off and make no further efforts to meddle in our business.

ORDERED HOME TO RECRUIT.

The Second New Hampshire regiment is to be sent home to recruit. It has been in every battle in the east since the first Bull Run, and the presence of these war-worn veterans in the midst of the people, during the earning elections, cannot fail to be beneficial.

GEN. SCHURZ'S DIVISION.

Officers of Gen. Carl Schurz's division celebrated Washington's birth-day by preparing and signing a letter to the President expressive of their detestation of copperheads, and their thankfulness for the Emancipation measures.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS.

Nearly a thousand military nominations and promotions were sent to the Senate to-day. Sixteen or seventeen Generals and hundreds of regular army officers are promoted.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Commissioner Boutwell will probably resign on the 4th of March, to serve as Congressman. His successor is not yet decided on.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1863.

HOUSE.—The special order of the day, the bill to restore the tonnage tax, required to be paid by the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was taken up.

Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, offered, as an amendment, the bill, which passed the House last session. After three quarters of an hour of consideration by the House, he withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Noyes offered an amendment that all railroad companies, canal companies, steamboat or other navigation companies shall pay to the State Treasury, for the use of the State, a tax upon all tonnage carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation to be graded as follows: First, Upon products of mines, for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents. Second, Upon products of the forest, upon animal, vegetable food, and all other agricultural products, 3 cents. Third, Upon merchandise, manufactures, and all other articles, 5 cents.

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 corporation first carrying the same, the State Treasurer being authorized to collect the said tax from the companies transporting the freight, provided that the carriage of all freight shipped through and over one of the several lines of transportation, shall be chargeable with but one tax, as aforesaid. Corporations, whose lines of improvement are used by others for the transportation of freight, are authorized to add the tax hereby imposed, and collect the same for the benefit of the State of Pennsylvania. The revenue derived from tonnage duties shall be appropriated to the sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt, and shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose whatever.

Mr. Vincent claimed that the amendment of Mr. Noyes should be adopted, because it was better for the State than the original bill, which involved a grave constitutional question, of doubtful result, to say the least. The amendment, if carried, puts nearly a million of dollars in the Treasury, while the tonnage on the Pennsylvania Railroad will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars.

He also contendended that the act of 1861 was a contract, and irrepealable by the Legislature.

Mr. Kaine said: We have a right to repeal the act of the Legislature of 1861. There is no contract in it. It was taking money which belonged to the State and giving it to the Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad, in distributing the money which it obtained from the State, have taken securities therefor. The company reports that during the last year the gross earnings of the road amounted to ten millions of dollars. He was told that that was not all. If the company had made a full, clear and complete report of its earnings for the past year, it would average a sum of over twelve millions of dollars—a sum equal to three times the revenues of this State.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, further consideration of the bill and amendment was postponed till next Wednesday.

A bill to accept the grant of public lands by the United States to the several States, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges, was taken up. Pending the consideration, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relative to the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

A bill relative to the proceedings in cases of partition in equity was passed.

The House bill to incorporate the Oakland Railway Company passed.

Mr. McCandless' resolution, that when the Senate adjourn to-morrow it adjourn till Monday evening. Passed.

The New York *Times* says the President will not return any of the nominations to the Senate for Major and Brigadier Generals, until the House has passed the Senate bill on the subject. The President has asked the House Committee to increase the number so that there may be a Brigadier General for every brigade in the field, and a Major General for every division. The Committee will probably amend the bill so as to meet the views of the President.

The House Naval Committee have authorized their Chairman to report important amendments to the prize bill of last session. They provide for the immediate sale of prize property, and the proceedings shall not be stayed by appeal, and makes it a felony to defraud the government on the sale of the property.

The Senate Military Committee have reported adversely upon the House bill organizing an ambulance corps for the army, on the ground of impracticability.

The Select Committee of the House on emancipation have compromised between the Senate and House bills. The bill agreed on fixes the amount of bonds at fifteen millions dollars, and the date of Missouri emancipation at July 4th, 1865. The bonds are to be delivered to, and disposed of, and disbursed by the State. No price is fixed per head for the slaves. It amounts to a proposition to the State that if she will bring about a complete emancipation on or before July 4th, 1865, the government will give a bonus in bonds of a million and a half of dollars.

Last week over three hundred contrabands came within our lines at Falmouth, some of them came from as far South as South Carolina.

Col. Thompson, the Indian agent, with a delegation of twenty-one Indians, of the Chippewa tribe, arrived in Washington on Sunday. Their object is to make treaties of peace. They are willing that any depredations committed by them shall be made good from their annuities.

A gentleman lately arrived from Richmond says that Charles J. Faulkner, in course of a conversation with him, confessed that things looked exceedingly blue for the cause of the South.

A letter received in Washington from Gen. Rosecrans says he has no fears for the result, when the next advance is made. The condition of the roads is such as to prevent movements of any magnitude for some time to come.

Gen. Stahlschmidt's Division, of Gen. Sigel's Corps, [illegible] have been paid off yesterday. [illegible] 8,000 patients in the Washington hospitals. [illegible] the charges have been [illegible] Nov. [illegible] given up to their congress [illegible] of Copies of the San Antonio *Herald* of November 13th, and the Houston *Telegraph*, November 27th, received at New York, show strong evidence of the existence of a Union sentiment in Western and North-western Texas. The latter paper says an abolition organization exists in Northern Texas. The first named paper, in speaking of the Unionists, says they are known, and will be remembered. Their numbers are becoming every day less. In the mountains, near Fort Clark, and along the Rio Grande, their bodies are bleaching in the sun; and in the counties of Wise and Denton their bodies are suspended by scores from black jack trees.

A Calcutta paper says a rebel pirate is cruising in the Bay of Bengal, with the intention of overhauling and burning all vessels leaving Calcutta under the American flag.

The rebel steamer Alice, from Mobile, arrived at Havana on the 17th with eighty-five

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to organize the national forces and for other purposes.

Mr. Thomas, of Mass., said the bill was comprehensive in its power and therefore required at the hands of the government a large and onerous duty, and he suggested another question—it was obnoxious that the country had found itself in a terrible exigency, but he thought the time of the conscription proposed as too long, nor should the bill include Judges of State Courts, ministers of the gospel and members of Congress, nor should civilians be arrested, by military power; but this measure was both within the scope of the Constitution and an absolute necessity, and there was no provision which restricted the power to raise and support armies, and when the government was at stake it was not a question of policy but of necessity of life or death. The confiscation bills and the emancipation proclamation had proved a failure. We were in the exact position we were at the beginning. The rebels must be subdued by arms. There was no other instrumentality. The war on paper is at an end.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., said that he made no profession of his patriotism. The measure now proposed was the natural result of the course of policy pursued from the beginning. Eighteen months ago it was here declared that the sole object of the war was to restore our country and not to subvert the institutions of any State. This declaration everywhere, North and West, united the people; but it was the departure from it which had caused distrust and divisions, and lost their hearts, which had been turned away by violations of the Constitution in the passage of confiscation measures and issuing the emancipation proclamation. The abolition elements had created the mischief. The people will not volunteer to free slaves, and hence a resort must be had to coercion, as is contemplated by this bill. The only remedy was to retrace our steps and make this a national, not a sectional war. Then we would have want drafts and conscriptions. We must no longer be democrats and abolitionists, but patriots, if we would save our country. He argued that as to the negro troops they were a source of weakness instead of power. White men will not fight in their company.

The time of debate having expired by limitation, the House proceeded to vote on the amendments, and adopted one confining the term of service to the present rebellion, not however, exceeding three years. An ineffectual motion was made by Mr. Colfax, of Ind., to reduce the term to two years. The amendment proposed by Mr. Olin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, was adopted, providing that all persons in time of war or rebellion found lurking or acting as spies about fortifications and camps of the army, shall be tried by general court martial or a military commission, and on conviction shall suffer death.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered an amendment, so that, instead of summary arrests by the Provost Marshals of persons resisting or counselling resistance to the draft, they shall be made on a warrant issued by trusty officers or courts having competent jurisdiction on oath or affirmation setting forth the offence charge, etc. Rejected; 27 against 10.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved to confine the conscription to white citizens. Rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of Penna., offered an amendment exempting from the draft persons conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms, and who shall declare on oath or affirmation that such has been their religious principles for three years. Rejected.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., offered an amendment that men thus called into service shall be, by the Governors of the States, organized into companies and regiments, and the officers to command them appointed by authority of each State, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws thereof, and the constitution of the United States. The amendment was rejected. Yeas, 55; nays, 104.

The one hour devoted to the offering of the amendments having expired, thus excluding many others, which gentlemen were prepared to submit, the House proceeded to dispose of the pending motion of Mr. Holman, of Ind., to strike out the thirteenth section in relation to substitutes. The neglect to do so, which also exempts the delinquent to arrest and trial as a deserter.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas, 56; nays, 88.

Mr. Holman offered a substitute for the bill, declaring all able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, with the exceptions which are mentioned, to constitute the militia of the United States, to be called out by the President in the manner authorized by law—the force to be divided into two classes, each to serve one year, unless sooner discharged, to be enrolled and officered by the State authorities.

The substitute was rejected—yeas, 44; nays, 108.

The House then passed the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the National forces, with the above noted amendments made by the House, together with one striking out from the duties of the Provost Marshal that to inquire into and report all treasonable practices. The vote on its passage was—yeas, 115; nays, 49.

Mr. White, of Ind., from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported the bill to aid Maryland in the abolition of slavery, and providing ten millions of bonds for the purpose, to be delivered when the President is satisfied of the passage, by the Legislature, of a good and valid act, within two years from January 1st last.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, raised the point that the bill must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as it appropriated the proceeds of the sale and confiscation of rebel property.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. White moved that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee.

Mr. White's motion was agreed to—yeas, 75; nays, 59.

At 4½ o'clock the House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.—Mr. White, of Ind., from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill granting $12,000,000 in bonds for the abolishment of slavery in Missouri.

Messrs. Hall and Vallandigham, severally, raised questions of order, the latter insisting that the Committee could not report a new bill, but only that which was referred to them as amended by the Senate.

The Speaker over-ruled the point.

Mr. Hall appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Washburne moved to lay the appeal on the table.

No quorum voted, and to secure one there was a call of the House, and Mr. Washburne's was agreed to.

Mr. Maynard, rising to a question of privilege, stated that Geo. W. Bridges, elected a member from the Third District, had arrived here. He moved the gentleman be admitted. Mr. Bridges was elected at the same time he (Mr. Maynard) was, under a law passed long previous to the rebellion.

Mr. Dawes briefly advocated his admission, stating that Mr. Bridges while on his way to Washington from Tennessee was arrested and taken back to East Tennessee, and had but recently been released from rebel custody.

After refusing by a large vote to refer the credentials of Mr. Bridges to the Committee on Elections, that gentleman was then sworn in as a member.

The bill to amend the Internal Revenue act was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Among the amendments made by the Committee, besides those of a mere verbal character, were the following:

In the proposed amendment to section 28, of the original bill, a provision was added authorising the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make regulations allowing for the leaking of spirits in transportation.

In the amendment to section 54, the additional proviso that no person who has taken out a license to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern, under this act, shall be compelled to take out a license as a retail dealer of spiritous liquors, [illegible] was cut.

The tax on bulls [illegible] contractors exceed five [illegible] to apply to those whose [illegible] wagoners hundred dollars. [illegible] The amendment taxing cartmen, [illegible] and hackney coachmen three dollars was [illegible]

The tax on lottery ticket dealers was increased from one hundred to one thousand dollars.

In the proposed amendment taxing insurance agents or brokers ten dollars for each license, the word "brokers" was omitted, wherever it occurred.

One of the provisions in the amendment to tax butchers $10 for each license, so as not to require them to take out a license as retail dealers, was omitted.

The second provision taxing butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively from a cart or wagon $5, was amended so as to exempt those whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000.

[illegible] the Committee found itself without a quorum, and at half past ten o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Powell, of Ind., called up the bill authorising the President to confer the brevet rank. Passed.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., presented the memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin asking for a reduction of the duty on paper.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., introduced a bill to authorize the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Ohio river, at a height of not less than a 100 feet above the low water mark. Referred to the Committee on Postoffice and Roads.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., presented a resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky, concerning the tolls due to the State of Kentucky from the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., called up the bill to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the army. The bill passed.

Mr. Harris, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to facilitate the taking of depositions in the United States to be used in other countries.

The bill amendatory to the Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. McDougall, of Cal., offered an amendment providing that the retention of a certain per centage of the bonds in the Treasury till the road is completed, shall only apply to that portion of the road on either slope of the Rocky Mountains. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that at the discretion of the President he may pay to any of the companies mentioned in the act, in lieu of bonds of the United States, an equal amount in lawful money of the United States. The bill was then passed, and the Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

A large number of amendments were acted upon, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Pomeroy presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking Congress to make some provision for the six hundred Indian captives, now held in servitude in that territory, and who will be released by the Act of Congress, passed June 19th, 1862.

Mr. Arnold offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of Commander Chas. Hunter.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the payment of officers and soldiers, who actually rendered services in the army without being regularly enrolled.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to secure the right of trial by jury in land cases in California.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Further by the Steamer Jura.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25, 1863.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Mason, the rebel commissioner, was present on the 12th inst., at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the following toast: "To our visitors." The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast, said although he could not greet Mr. Mason as the recognized plenipotentiary of the Confederate States, he was perfectly justified in offering him as a gentleman who came to London on important business, and therefore bid him a hearty welcome to the manion house. He deplored the disastrous civil war raging in America, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination.

Mr. Mason, in responding to the earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud and enthusiastic cheers, after alluding to his difficult position from the non-recognition of the Confederate States by England, said he felt, in consequence, a hesitation in assuming to speak. He said, I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger, but I have learned, since I came to London, that none of the English blood from my own future land are strangers amongst you. I speak this from my heart, for I have been received by every circle in England and by every class of society, as a welcomed and honored guest. The day will come when the relations between my government, which is now in its infant fortune, and yours will be one of close and intimate alliance. I say this more, especially as regards the city of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is the unrivalled producer of the great staples of the world, and I say that the relations, commercial and doubtless political and certainly social, between my honored country men and the people of London will, before long, be of the most intimate character.

Mr. Mason's remarks at several points were received with much cheering.

A somewhat stirring meeting had been held upon the slavery question at Everton. The friends of the secessionists mustered in considerable force, but the resolutions sympathizing with the North and emancipation were finally passed by a vote of two to one.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies continued to debate the address to the Emperor.

M. Billinet explains the French policy towards Italy.

The Emperor's great desire was to reconcile Italy and the Pope, and to maintain tranquility, and he would labor perseveringly to this end.

London, Feb. 14.—The *Times*, in referring to Mr. Mason's presence at the Mayor's banquet, asserts to the Americans on both sides of the Potomac that what was read or done by the Lord Mayor was considered in London as not exactly insignificant or indifferent, but as really beginning and ending in the mansion house.

The following is a summary of the steamship City of Washington's news, which sailed from Liverpool at one o'clock, on the 11th inst.

The late Confederate privateer Sumter sailed from Gibraltar on the 5th inst. No particulars had been learned in regard to her departure.

The reply of President Lincoln to the Manchester address has been published. It deplores the sufferings occasioned by the cotton famine; rejoices that the efforts to create sympathy for the Secessionists fail; eulogizes the utterances of the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism, and expresses an earnest desire for perpetual peace between the two nations.

A great meeting, held at Bolton, expressed warm sympathy for the North.

The ship Georgiana Grinnell arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst. She attracted much attention on entering the Mersey, and was received with a salute of cannon from North Port and the dipping of colors from Fort Brighton. The public demonstration had not yet taken place.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in noticing the correspondence in the intercepted Confederate dispatches, says that the so-called Consul of France in Texas is not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston. He acted as a kind of deputy to the Consul at New Orleans. The only instructions he received from France were to maintain the greatest reserve, and carefully abstain from every kind of political interference in the affairs of the country.

POLAND.—Efforts were being made by the friends of Poland to get France to exercise some pressure on the Russian government, and similar movements were being made in London.

The following telegram indicates the progress of the insurrection:

Warsaw, Feb. 7.—The news of the great battle near Wonoczesek, and the defeat of the insurgents with great loss, is confirmed, although no official report of the battle has yet been received. The Russians set fire to the town of Wonoczesek. The