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The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently decided that a married woman who holds real estate to her sole and separate use, with or without a trustee, cannot convey or mortgage it during her husband's lifetime, unless the power to do so be expressly given by the instrument under which she has acquired the estate.

It is the intention of the citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, to erect a monument to Sergeant SILAS HEARING, of the Anderson Troop, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro'. It will be remembered that when the Anderson Troop (cavalry) refused to fight on account of private grievances, he announced his intention of going alone to represent the regiment, which so roused his company that they all resolved to accompany him, thus saving the entire regiment from disgrace.

The Philadelphia Press says that a few days ago, recruiting and transportation officers were up in London, somewhat privately, in that city, to enlist colored soldiers for Massachusetts regiments. At different times, small squads of men have been forwarded to Boston. Gov. Andrews sent an officer to this city to consult with the leading men of color, and the interview, it is said, proved very satisfactory. Should the Governor confirm what the officers agreed to, which relates to bounty and such matters, there will be a great rush of blacks from this State to enlist in Massachusetts regiments.

THE SEANORAD OF BOVER.—The Lancaster Evening Express contains the interesting article which it says occurred between one of the officers in the State and the Clearfield horse leech. It is a good one, and his leech very hard between wheel and water.

Confidentially.—The other day the renegade T. Jefferson Beyer, the member of the Legislature, who was expelled for voting for Sim in Congress, applied to one of the officers of the Senate for a better quality than is furnished the House. The officer said he had no authority to give it. T. J. B. suggested that it was a matter of title, and nobody would know it but them eyes. Oh, no, replied the officer, I can't trust you, for you might show on me as you did on Gen. Cameron? The virtuous member retired, a wiser if not a better man.

The Louisville Democrat, the leading Democratic paper of Kentucky, says: "There can be no true Democracy while treason keeps its armies in the field, except Democratic Democracy. The abolitionists, who, at a time like this, preach peace, peace, in the North, may be Democrats in name, but in reality they are Tories and Tories, who would be in arms against their Government were they living in the South. I can't believe this is God's truth."

REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTION.—The Louisville Journal, which is certainly not an Administration paper, has this scorching word of rebuke for those recreants in the Free States who can see only evil in the acts of the Government, and only good in those of the infamous tyrants who have rebelled against the Union, and now oppress the people of the Southern States. We find it among the editorial articles in the Journal for Feb. 9th:

"What is to be thought of those citizens, editors and others, who, pretending to be for the Union, send up resolutions, howls over every military arrest in the United States, yet are never heard to breathe a murmur over the thousands and thousands of arbitrary arrests, imprisonments, confiscations, whippings and hangings constantly going on in the Rebel Confederacy? If they have the liberty of breathing the free air of heaven, have they not more liberty than they personally deserve? Our Federal Administration, in its worst features, has been a miracle of constitutional and legal freedom in comparison with the Government to which the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers among us would force us to succumb."

A PATRIOTIC BISHOP.—At the great Union meeting in Cincinnati, on Monday evening week, a letter was read from the Catholic Bishop ROSECRANS (brother of the General) expressing the most patriotic sentiments. We quote:

"To abandon our free Government because we must wait a year or two to get rulers to suit us, would be unutterable meanness of spirit. To give up our national integrity, our legitimate Government, our old flag, to dishonor our army, and wait to see what disposition Gen. Bragg's army will choose to make of us when it comes North again, would be suicidal folly. God keep us from such folly and its disastrous consequences! We the gloom that hangs over us now make us forget all differences of minor importance, and join together, heart and soul, in giving the can of order and justice a triumph over both the short-sightedness of its friends and the treacherous violence of its enemies."

CONVENTION.—The information from Connecticut concerning the prospect of the approaching election in that State, which the sympathizers here with the tone of the traitorous resolutions of the late Copperhead Convention have recently received, is clearly throwing them into fits of ague. It seems that the rank and file of the opposition party in the State are manifesting most undeniable repugnance not only to the doctrines of that Convention, but to its gubernatorial candidate, who has been from the commencement of the war an undisguised advocate of peace, with the Union destroyed and the vast interests of Connecticut in the preservation of the Union by any possible means and exertions utterly annihilated. It is admitted in private here that Tom Seymour's defeat and the State's repudiation of Copperheadism; but fair to be as overwhelming as they should be.—Washington Star.

TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

Why do the peace men and journals say nothing of the sufferings, of the losses, of the mismanagement, of the dangers and defeats of the enemy? They profess great alarm at our "depreciated currency," they point to the rise in the price of gold—which their own gambling speculations and evil prognostications have in good part produced—but take no notice of the price of gold or the state of the currency among the rebels. They exclaim that calico is getting dear with us, but they never tell their readers that it has long been ten times as dear in the South; they exclaim against a war tax which makes coffee cost us forty cents per pound; but they do not mention that coffee is scarce at one dollar per pound in the South. They say leather is going up in the North; but they never inform the public that the commonest shoes cost twelve to fourteen dollars, and men's boots fifty dollars per pair in Richmond; that half the Rebel army is barefooted, and that slaveholders are forced to wear shoes never before used except by their slaves.

Such even-handed diffusion of knowledge would not suit the purposes of the gentry who have come lately to be called diffusionists. These persons, who are so afraid of the enemy that they beseech a people of twenty millions to humble themselves in the dust to a population of less than nine millions, a third of whom are friendly to us, are fond of declaiming about the immense sacrifices we have already made for the Union. We have made great sacrifices, true—and the Union is worth them all, and more too. We have suffered losses—but look a little at the enemy.

The rebel leaders have passed a conscription law—and enforced it—forcing every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into their armies. Has that been done in the Free States? They have just added to this a clause including in a new levy all men up to the age of fifty-five years. Has this been done in the Free States? The territory of Mississippi has been laid off into districts of twenty miles square, and a recruiting colonel appointed for each district to enforce the conscription and militia acts. Has this been done in the Free States?

They have seized and destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars of private property—sugar, cotton, tobacco, turpentine, &c., &c., against the protestations of the owners. Has any such outrage on private rights been committed in the Free States? They have impressed thousands of slaves without the consent of their masters. Has this been done by our government in any loyal slave State?

In Virginia, in Arkansas, in Louisiana, everywhere, the rebel leaders seize private property at their own prices for their use, no matter if it is the last bushel of corn of a farmer or the only bale of cotton of a poor soldier's wife. Has any one been so wronged in the loyal States?

Their general taxes are ten times as heavy as ours—and necessarily so, for their slaves pay no taxes, and the poor non-slaveholders, the workingmen of the Southern States, are taxed doubly, that the rich man's slaves may be exempt. More than this, a law of the Rebel Congress specially exempts from a revision the army every slaveholder who owns twenty slaves. Is any such unjust distinction in favor of the rich at the expense of the poor found in the loyal States? But their general taxes are not all; their State taxes have been enormously increased, and that while the rebel leaders prohibit trade, and seize arbitrarily on private property wherever they need it. We have before us an abstract of the "new schedule of (State) taxes," passed by the General Assembly of Virginia last year. We find a general increase on all articles before taxed of not less than fifty per cent, and a great number of new articles on the list, never before taxed; and these not luxuries, not the peculiar property of the wealthy, but the necessities which every poor man uses. "On every item of property, except slaves," the rebel assembly largely increased the taxes. "Under twelve years slaves are not taxed at all, and over that age they are taxed only one dollar and twenty cents per head, regardless of value." Can any diffusionist point to an act of any Free State Legislature so shamefully favoring the rich at the expense of the poor as this?

On the 10th of January last, Gov. Letcher called out the sedentary militia of Virginia—the mere remnant of white working-men remaining in the State, "between the ages of forty and forty-five years, to rendezvous forthwith in the city of Petersburg, for a service of six months." Has any such demand as this been made in the loyal States? And how do the Southern people bear all this oppression? Our diffusionists attempt to alarm the nation by pictures of discontent in certain Free States; they hope to excite such feelings by talking about them. But in the South no such inciters are needed.—The rebel leaders have trouble on their hands everywhere. The officers they send out to enforce their oppressive conscription act are shot down by the people, who refuse to be dragged like dogs into the rebel armies. In the West, the Missisippians, Tennesseans and Kentuckians in Bragg's army have been almost at war with each other, and Jeff. Davis had to go out there to quiet them. In Arkansas, Gen. Hindman's starving forces are utterly disorganized, and three hundred of them have been frozen to death. In Georgia and North Carolina the people and deserters from the army have taken to the mountains in organized bands, and resist all efforts to capture or subdue them. In North Carolina, armed bands have violently released prisoners from rebel jails. Gen. Lee has been forced to despatch troops to East Tennessee, "to suppress an insurrectionary

movement." In Alabama, Gov. Shorter calls for the militia "to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbances which may spring up." In South Carolina, even according to a rebel general's proclamation, "there are a number of deserters, Tories, and conscripts resisting the law."

And it is to a band of rebels whose crimes and lawless outrages have thus exhausted and oppressed the people of the South till they in turn rebel against them; that our submissionists ask a proud and powerful nation to humbly sue for peace. It is to rebel chiefs who will presently be in danger from the very people they have too long commanded and outraged, that these peace men ask us to submit. Is this sound political information?

"Democratic Resolutions" and the "Volunteer."

Last week we criticised a resolution passed at the late Democratic County Convention. This criticism has completely deranged the mental organization of our neighbor of the Volunteer. He is usually as much frightened by the truth as a country horse is by a locomotive; and this time the scare has produced a sort of delirium. While thus deranged, he attempted to reply to our article, and did actually produce something; intensely funny. At first he was impressed with the idea that he is a physician, and his first sentence is a prescription for worms. He then remembers what he is writing, and tells us that the author of the resolution and the Convention must feel sore at our remarks. We think they might be heartily ashamed of the resolution. If they are "sore," we presume the worm doctor of the Volunteer might prescribe for them just this once.—Further on he is troubled with confused ideas of "nigger of the brain," and "indignance to all acts of theft, villainy and treason," all of which are peculiar to democratic editors, even in their more rational moments. He then gets off a sentence eleven lines in length, in which he displays all the grammatical knowledge, pungent sarcasm, and classic learning he possesses. His knowledge of grammar is displayed in the assertion that the resolution in question is written in good English. This is about enough to ensure him a reputation for life. He need trouble himself no further on that account. His sarcasm consists in calling us a distinguished scholar, statesman, linguist and poet. This is very fine, and puts him decidedly in advance of John Randolph and Tristram Burgess. He displays his classic knowledge by stringing out the names of Aristotle, Plato, Demosthenes, Theophrastus, Cicero, Virgil, Livy, Sallust and Tacitus, in one continuous line. John, this list isn't really long enough. Couldn't you have crowded in Horace, Homer, Xenophon, Caesar, Herodotus, Pliny, Ovid, Anacreon, and two or three dozen others? That booksellers' catalogue from which you derive your classic learning, must be a very meager affair. Come over when you wish to get off another of your learned eussions, and we will give you a much larger list. A man who attempts to get up a reputation for classic knowledge, by calling over the names of authors, had better have a list worth mentioning.

Finding it impossible to keep up the strain, he abruptly descends from classic authors to one whom it is just possible he has read.—The sentence following his heavy one, pretends to be a quotation from "Mrs. Partington," (we suppose this is classic spelling.) John, we protest against your crowding Mrs. Partington into that august assemblage of classic gentlemen. The old lady would be as much surprised to find her name next those of Sallust and Tacitus as you were when you found their names in that booksellers' catalogue. It is rather difficult to mix up wit and sarcasm, learning and verbiage, Demosthenes and Hobbesack, Tacitus and Mrs. Partington in the same article without being ridiculous, and we suggest to the Volunteer that he had better not attempt it in future. Disgusted with his silly efforts at sarcasm, he attempts replying to our comments on the resolutions. He says that our assertion that slavery is not interferred with where our Government has control, is a palpable falsehood, and asserts, point blank, that slavery is only interferred with where our army has penetrated. We were tempted to say at first that this was a transparent lie. Coming from a man who spells Partington with an H, it is excusable on the ground of ignorance.—The President's Proclamation specially exempts from Emancipation every district that is even nominally under the control of the Government. If slaves are free in those districts where the army has control, they are those whose traitorous masters have been killed while opposing the Government, and we presume that even our "worm doctor" doesn't think it the duty of the Government to take measures to resuscitate them and send their slaves to them again.

He says, further, that the designs of the Democratic party are "painted on their banners and endorsed at their meetings." Of course they are. The very resolution in question denounces the "war as a fraud; and as unwarrantable and unreasonable." Two or three days ago, the "Copperhead" Democracy voted in a body against the bill placing the militia under the control of the President. Even in his article, the Volunteer doesn't say one word favoring the prosecution of the war, or the punishment of traitors. Of course, Mr. Dratton, the designs of your party leaders are as transparent as is the alliveness of your article; and 'tis palpable as your inability to spell Mrs. Partington's name correctly.

The Conscription bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and it now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The bill passed the House by a very decided majority.

Resources of Pennsylvania.

The committee appointed to confer with the Auditor General in relation to the publication of a map showing the Railroads, Canals and navigable waters, coal fields, iron factories, and oil districts in Pennsylvania, have reported that the State has twenty-five thousand miles of railroad, and about a thousand miles of canals, ten thousand square miles of bituminous coal land, four thousand square miles of anthracite, affording nine and one-third million tons of anthracite, and sixty seven million bushels of bituminous coal of the tonnage of 1860.—Her improved lands, cash value, was six hundred and sixty-two million, fifty thousand seven hundred and seven dollars; agricultural implements, twenty-two million, four hundred and forty-two thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars. On the total products of iron ore in 1860 in the U. States, which were two million, five hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-two tons of iron mined, there were one million, seven hundred and six thousand, four hundred and seventy-six tons mined in Pennsylvania. The total product of bar iron in the United States in 1860 was four hundred and six thousand, two hundred and ninety-eight tons, of which two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, seven hundred and nine tons were made in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania contains ninety-three anthracite furnaces, one hundred and fifty charcoal and oak furnaces, one hundred and ten refining forges, and ninety-one rolling mills.

Feeling of the Army Toward Peace Politicians.

A New Hampshire Captain writes to his friends at home, that he has in his company forty-five men, nine tenths of whom always voted the Democratic ticket when at home. So intense is their opposition to the recent movements of some leading Democrats (add the Captain) that "the privates would as soon shoot a peace Democrat as a rebel." Another New Hampshire soldier writes: "I cannot go with the Democratic Convention of New Hampshire. I have carried their resolutions in my pocket, and have taken pains to get the sentiments of Democrats in the regiment, but I couldn't find one that endorses them, or that would support them with their votes."

New York Calumnies of Pennsylvania Troops.

It has been part of the system of the New York papers, ever since the war against the rebels began, to malign and calumniate the volunteers from this State. Hence of the leading papers, the Herald, the Times, and the World, have each in turn published letters from Washington, or from the various armies, in which the condition of the Pennsylvania soldiers was misrepresented and their valor questioned. In some cases they have been plainly charged with downright calumnies. It is satisfactory to know that in every one of the cases where the New York reporters have stated these stories, investigation has resulted in a complete vindication of the Pennsylvania troops. The Reserve Corps, which has been the object of the most frequent abuse, has done more hard fighting, done it better, and suffered more, than any single division of the army. It was its first battle at Brandywine, which victory the New Yorkers tried to depreciate because it was won exclusively by Pennsylvanians. It bore the brunt of the terrible conflict of the Chickasaw campaign. It did as well as any other division under Pope, and at South Mountain and Antietam the little remnant left after all those battles, did nobly. And yet the New York papers studiously and repeatedly disparaged the Pennsylvania Reserves. The most recent slander concerning Pennsylvania troops, which the New York press has put in circulation, is that concerning the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh regiment, composed of drafted men in the recent battle near the Blackwater, in Virginia. They were charged with plainly refusing to fight, and the men were reported to have exclaimed, "You may draft us, but you can't make us fight." This turns out to be a malicious falsehood. The regiment was in the action at the beginning, and received the fiercest of the enemy's attack. The Colonel of the regiment, the brave Kanderer, whose death we grieve to announce, received his wound early in the action, and every other wounded officer had his horse shot under him. Thus, in the darkness, and without officers, these men, who had only been a few weeks in the field, got into confusion for a time; but they were rallied and re-formed, and did as well as any troops could have done under the circumstances. Gen. Corcoran has vindicated them from the malignant charges of the New York reporters.

In hundreds of cases Pennsylvania troops have done nobly in battles and skirmishes. But these are carefully omitted from the reports of the New York papers, while there is a corresponding exaggeration of the doings of the New York troops, and very rare and mild allusion to the numerous cases of bad conduct among them. It will be safest for the public to refuse all credit to New York reports concerning bad conduct among Pennsylvania soldiers. The business of the reporters is to calumniate them, and they perform their duty with great zeal.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We must take exception to the above statement, inasmuch as it implicates all the leading papers of New York; for the leading paper of that and all other cities—the New York Tribune—has never, to our recollection, been guilty of the meanness of exalting New York troops at the expense, or to the disparagement of those from any other loyal State. On the contrary, our brave Pennsylvanians, and especially the Reserves, are indebted to that paper for its most generous and disinterested defence of their honor against the malignity of their defamers.—EDITOR HERALD.

Union State Central Committee.

The members of the Union State Central Committee are requested to meet at the Jones' House, in the city of Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, THE 18th OF MARCH inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

CYRUS P. MARKLE, Chairman. GEORGE W. HAMBERSLY, Secretary. WM. J. HOWARD, Secretary. Spring is coming on apace, and soon it will gush forth in all its grace and beauty.

A FEW WORDS FOR PHARAOH.

The following, from the Religious Times, contains so many admirable hits at the puerile argument that American Slavery is justified by Bible doctrine and history, that we cannot forbear its publication. The vein of quaint and genuine humor which permeates this article detracts nothing from its vigor or readability. This week's Volunteer contains a crushing leader on Political Preaching. We ask those of our readers who can get hold of this sermon by the layman of the Volunteer, to lay it side by side with this; and we are sure one of these preachers will be put to shame by the comparison—which one do you think it will be?

Ever since we were old enough to go to church, we have heard King Pharaoh spoken of in terms of disrespect. The preachers all seem to have a pick at him, and especially at his heart, which, if you would believe them, was as hard as granite. They always tell one side of the story; let us give the other: Pharaoh was king of Egypt in Africa, a country once celebrated for its science, its corn crops, and its stone-masons. When the Pharaoh, about whose heart we hear so much, was on the throne, the Egyptians owned about two millions of slaves—descendants of Abraham. These slaves were multiplying very rapidly; were in the main contented, and were "better off" by far than the most of us. Pharaoh and the Egyptians were much "attached to them," "provided for them," made all their laws, and they had nothing in the world to do but work out and be joyful. Their masters had all the trouble.

But they were multiplying too fast, so well off were they, and Pharaoh was induced to order that after a certain day all the male slave children were to be drowned or strangled like infants. "This looks bad, and let us consider how we may get it out," but a slave-insurrection imperceptible. Now, we all know what a horrible thing a slave insurrection is. We have heard of St. Domingo. Stamp-crackers sometimes tell us of St. Domingo. Pharaoh thought his brutal slaves might be incited by some miserable fanatic like John Brown to rise, and then what would they do but cut throats, burn houses, torch their clergy into dust, and run pickets through the early headed children of their good masters. Who will say that it was not all these possible horrors, it was not just to send the little Hebrew slave boys of one or two generations to heaven, where they would be better off?

It is true, too, that whipping and beating even to death, was rather common at that time, even among the Jews; but to offset this they had plenty of leeches, ointments, and other savory things to eat, and all they had to do was to attend to leeches to make up for the raw they were getting, nothing to do but work out and be joyful. We are certain that if a correspondent of the London Times had taken a boat ride on the Nile in those days, he would have failed for language to describe the happy condition of the Egyptian Egyptian masters and their contented slaves.

But, alas! they were waked from their blissful dream of happiness by one Moses. Now, Moses was a well educated man, but like too many now he made a bad use of his learning. He was a kind of Yankee agitator. He once saw an Egyptian beating a Hebrew slave, and instead of trying to subdue the slave, as he should have done, he snatched the master's sword, and killed him on the spot. For this he was charged with murder, and he was put in prison. He had no sword, and it is a hard matter to get out of prison without a sword, and he was put in prison. He had no sword, and it is a hard matter to get out of prison without a sword, and he was put in prison. He had no sword, and it is a hard matter to get out of prison without a sword, and he was put in prison.

Of course the pride of the Egyptians was tombed. They were a chivalric race, with the same hot Southern blood that fires the Carolinian's heart. They knew their rights. To show their contempt to Moses, they increased the tasks of their slaves, and whipped them harder. The Hebrews themselves entreated Moses to go away and let them alone. But he went on and kept up the excitement until the whole land was convulsed. Millions of dollars worth of grain and stock were sacrificed, and there was mourning for the "first born" in every house.

At length Pharaoh was over-persuaded, and left our "weak-minded" President, he issued an edict of emancipation, and away the slaves went en masse. But after they were gone, his reason returned. There was a reaction in the public mind. The people failed to endorse the proclamation. Pharaoh's heart yearned for his poor slaves, who had no experience, and could not take care of themselves; and so he started after them with a great army, and he had it not been for a sudden rise of water, he would, in all probability, have accomplished his humane designs. But the water in the Red Sea got too deep.

SILVER AT A DISCOUNT.—It would do a hard-money man good to go to Canada. The currency consists almost exclusively of American silver. Silver abounds everywhere.—Everybody is loaded with it, and everybody tries to get rid of it, as people do of doubtful funds. The taxes are paid in silver, and the collectors take it by the bushel. The city treasurer of Toronto has half a ton of it. The merchants have bags of it in their shelves. The banks won't receive it. The "great Western Railway" has issued printed notices that only 5 per cent of silver will be received for fare or freight. Only think of a country where you cannot pay your fare on the cars in silver coin! At Toronto, London, and elsewhere, the business men and firms have united in a general resolution to receive silver only at a discount of five per cent for Canada bank paper. This of course applies to American silver, as the Canadian and English coinage is a legal tender. Think again of a region, within one mile of Detroit, in which the "dirty rags" issued by the banks are worth fifty cents more on the dollar than the shining coin!—Detroit Advertiser.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the United States Senate, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy whether he or any of his officers had received any pay or compensation for liberating goods, which had been seized by them. The bill to enable the territory of Colorado to come into the Union as a State, was considered and postponed. The Conscription bill was called up. Bayard, of Delaware, opposed it in a long speech.—Turpie, of Indiana, opposed, and Mr. Wilson favored it. Several amendments were rejected, and finally the bill, as amended by the House, was concurred in.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Elections made an unfavorable report in the case of Alvin Hawkins, claiming a seat from the Ninth Tennessee District. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to increase the number of generals, was adopted. The amendments to the Internal Tax bill were taken up. The tax sales of gold and silver was adopted.—Private banks are to pay three per cent on their profits, like other banks. The bill was passed. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was discussed. An evening session was held, when general debate took place.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to further regulate proceedings in prize cases was called up and passed. The bill for the collection of abandoned property was passed. The credentials of Hon. Lemuel Bowden were presented. The bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer corps was taken up and discussed. Some amendments were added and the bill was passed.

In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the immediate payment of the sick and wounded soldiers in camp and hospital was passed. The House agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Indemnity bill. A number of bills were passed.

WAR NEWS.

General Foster has returned to Newburn, and is preparing for another expedition. The expedition through Yaoo Paes had reached Moon Lake on the 22d of February. There is a rumor about that the Vicksburg canal is finished, and that several gunboats have gone through to attack Port Hudson.

The British steamer Petrel, at Hampton Roads from Charleston, reports that the rebels have built strong obstructions across the harbor, which will be blown up, to blow up the Federal vessels.

The capture of the Queen of the West is fully confirmed, but she appears to have made a more glorious defence than the rebel accounts say.

General John Cochrane has resigned his commission. For railroad transportation between Washington and New York, the government has paid since the commencement of the rebellion \$2,222,948.

Governor Andrew Johnson is at Cincinnati. The U. S. gunboat Octavia, is cruising off the coast of Nassau, N. P.

The United States gunboat Blenville has sailed from New York for Port Royal and New Orleans.

A troop train in Missouri ran off the track recently, and three soldiers were killed and several wounded.

Major Dyer has received the resolutions of the New York Councils, tendering a public reprimand to Fitz John Porter.

The President has issued his proclamation for an extraordinary session of the Senate for the purpose of Executive business.

A large batch of officers have been sentenced to be dismissed from the service, in accordance with the findings of courts-martial. The offences are various.

Admiral Porter sends a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, reporting the capture of the Indiana by the rebels. She was attacked by the ram Webb and Queen of the West, and rammed until she surrendered.

This is the Admiral's brief account of this hazardous affair.

U. S. Ship Sigsbee, Feb. 27, via Memphis, March 1.—To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I regret to inform you that the Indiana has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams Webb and Queen of the West attacked her twenty-five miles from here, and rammed her until she surrendered; all of which can be traced to a non-compliance with my instructions. I do not know the particulars.

(Signed.) DAVID D. PORTER, Com'ndr. For the Herald. Mr. Editor.—According to appointment, a meeting was held, on Thursday last, at 10 1/2 o'clock, in College Chapel, which it was my privilege, no less than my duty, to attend. It was in the highest degree an interesting and pleasant meeting, being attended not only by the Professors and Students, of Dickinson College, but also by nearly all the Ministers, and some Citizens of town. The meeting was opened by reading and prayer by Rev. Dr. Wing. An eloquent address, which was well received by the audience, was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Phillips. The speaker pointed out, and dwelt for some time on, the vital importance, which College bears to the social, moral, political and religious interests of our country. He spoke of the benefit that has arisen to a great part of mankind from the College in our midst, and admonished the students to study the Bible as their first and best text book. Rev. Mr. Bliss then addressed the audience—particularly the students—in a touching appeal, advising them to seek knowledge, but first of all that knowledge which cometh from above. His address was short and impressive, receiving the deepest attention of all present. Dr. Johnson then made a few remarks concerning the power and importance of prayer. The meeting was brought to a close, by Rev. Mr. Black, in singing and prayer. Rev. Mr. Fry pronounced the benediction, and the meeting was then closed. Altogether it was a solemn and interesting meeting.

Army Correspondence. From a private letter from the 151st Regiment P. V. army of the Potomac we make the following extracts.

On the 13th ult. early in the morning, we struck our tents and left our old camp in front of the Bull Run battle field, and arrived at our present camp about 2 miles from Belle Plain Landing, via Alexandria and Aquia creek where we remained on the 17th, 18th and 19th, and the result is such a mud as never have seen. It is a fact that on the 18th an entire mule team was literally drowned in the mud in attempting to make the trip from this place to the station, a distance of two miles. In our vicinity there are fifteen or twenty horses and mules which have met the same fate. It is a physical impossibility to move such a large army as this while the roads are in their present condition. Each company is supplied with 8 wedge