PITTSBURGH, MARCH 1, 1862.

The Battle at Ft. Donelson. Fort Donelson proved to be a much stronger and more extensive work than was expected by our Generals, and was defended by a larger army. The fighting on the 13th was more in the character of reconnoisances than of a serious assault. Our Generals were examining into the position and strength of their foe. But one of the gunboats had arrived, and that one not till late in the day. It then threw a few shells at the water battery. The night was extremely unpleasant, with rain and snow, and our troops being utterly without shelter, suffered greatly.

Friday was extremely cold. Our troops had found the enemy's fortification to be some six miles in extent, but had not found the parts where they might be assailed not beyond the means of similar support. with the best prospect of success. There was very little done by the land forces this day. The reinforcements which had arrived by the river, were landed and arranged. The gunboats, six in number, having arrived, engaged the water battery, but not with the success which attended them at Ft. Henry. This was not owing so much to a superiority in the number and weight of the enemy's guns as to their position. At Ft. Henry they were all on a level bank, not much higher than the guns on our boats, and hence while the boats moved on to close quarters, they could keep their range and do steady execution, on equal terms. But at Ft. Donelson, the enemy's batteries were on a hillside, ranged in three tiers, giving them great advantages. After two hours' contest, two of the best boats were rendered unmanagable and floated down stream. All then withdrew.

Friday night was cold and cheerless. The ground was covered with snow, and our men without tents. This, in the presence of a strong fortification and a numerous foe, was adapted to make citizen soldiers, accustomed to their warm houses, soft beds, and well-spread tables, think that warfare in its reality is no fun.

But Saturday was the day of real trial. Gen. Grant, on the retiring of the gun- at night in their shelters, with all their boats, made up his mind to forthy his position, besiege the rebels, and await the repair and return of the boats. But the enemy preferred a speedier decision, or an defeat was due, in part, to their concentraescape, and hence resolved to pass their lines and assault General Grant's right. Gen. Oglesby, with five Illinois regiments discovered at early dawn that the enemy tions; and they having pursued our men had transported several batteries to a por- without their works, were obliged to fight, These batteries quickly opened upon him, and at the same time some twelve thousand infantry and a regiment of cavalry charged. Gen. Oglesby maintained his position, and was soon aided by Gen. Wallace, with five other Illinois regiments and one Indiana. Gen. McArthur's brigade also advanced to the fight. The battle raged, with varying. advantages, for five hours, when our men were obliged to retire. They had lost Schwartz's and McAlister's batteries, gained them, and lost them a second time, and their ammunition was expended. The superiority of the enemy's batteries had enabled him to maintain himself against our charges. At this critical moment, Craft's brigade, comprising two Ohio regiments and the First Nebraska, with Taylor's and Winder's batteries, was brought up. These, in a hard contest of threequarters of an hour, pouring a storm of grape, cannister, shrapnel, and musket and rifle balls, effectually checked the enemy's

Gen. Grant then ordered a charge along the whole line, putting forward the troops which had suffered least in the previous part of the contest. Gen. Smith's command, on our left, had not yet been much in action. It embraced Missouri, Iowa. Illinois, and Indiana regiments. He was ordered to storm the enemy's right, and he did it with a will. His storming party were one Indiana and two Iowa regiments. The others he directed a little to his right to divide the attention of the enemy. He then, at the head of the storming party, advanced, under a deadly fire, but without firing a shot by his own men, till he came close upon the enemy's works, when with a tremendous volley and a bayonet charge he put the foe to flight and possessed that part of the fortification. Stone's battery and the residue of the division then advanced, and the lodgment was secured This assault by Gen. Smith was ordered at 8 o'clock, and was not long in being exe-

. While Gen. Smith was thus engaged on our left, Gen. Lew Wallace was arranging to recover what had been previously lost on the right. In this he was so fully successful that, by the close of the day the enemy was driven again within the shelter of his and the counting-house window displayed a

Thus ended the fight. Pillow and Floyd took a midnight departure, with all the troops—some thousands—they could carry on their steamers up the Cumberland; and the label - Floyd, the Gun Thief. in the morning Gen. Buckner surrendered | Gazette building was illuminated throughthe place and the residue of his army.

The number engaged in the battle was not so great on either side as some statements affirmed. Official reports are not yet published. Gen Grant had about 30,-000 men. The enemy had about 20,000, with the advantage of his fortifications. The number of prisoners taken in the fort was 13,300. To these, 1000 were added the next day, who came near the fort, not

knowing what had happened. The enemy regarded Fort Donelson vital point. Hence his extensive works and concentration of men. He had there a large amount of ammunition, provisions, and other stores, and considered himself impregnable by any force we could bring He had even heralded his victory. Thus we see the Richmond Inquirer of Monday

quoted: "SPLENDID VICTORY AT FORT DONELson. — The War Department received a dispatch on yesterday, from Gen. A. S. Johnston, giving an account of the battle times, and in some cases, ten times as at Fort Donelson on Saturday last. The dear. enamy having completely invested our lines, it was resolved to attack them. Our linewere formed and the attack made at halipast five o'clock on Saturday morning. past nye o clock on Caturday morning. Iish and French, sensibilities also bear a teen steamers, with steam up, were at the wharf Gen. Pillow commanded our left wing, Gen. lish and French, sensibilities also bear a and a salute was fired indicating the arrival of a Buckner, our right, and Gen. Floyd with testimopy.

Gen. Johnston (not A. S.) in the centre, Gen. Floyd, as senior Brigadier, being in command of the whole. The battle lasted for nine hours, and was fought with the greatest gallantry by our troops. The enemy were first beaten by Gen. Pillow on our left wing, who drove the enemy's right them have fled, and having expressed my to the rear of their left wing. The enemy were finally driven from the field with the loss of 1,240 killed and wounded of whom 1,000 were killed. We also took 300 prisoners and six pieces of artillery. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 500.

"This splendid feat of arms and glorious ictory to our cause will send a thrill of joy over the whole Confederacy. It comes at the right place and at the right time! All honor to the brave officers and soldiers who have shed such lustre upon our arms, and added such prestige to our flag! We shall delight to publish the full details when they shall reach us. What farther we are to expect on the same ground we know not. Perhaps before this issue goes to press the telegraph will tell. The Cumberland river affords the enemy great facility for bringing up reinforcements from their point d'appui at Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee. Our own commanders are We trust therefore that the stand so brilliantly commenced we shall be able to make permanent, and to roll back the tide of in-

They had a right to rejoice at such a report to their Government from their Commander-in-chief: but, sad for them, it was like many of their reports, untrue. What 5.00; Tolono, 1.00; Cheney's Grove, 1.00. a thrill of horror must have supplanted their joy, a few hours later, when they would learn that they were completely b aten—the fort, with all its property, and 13.300 men surrendered!

We have not yet seen any reliable statement of the killed and wounded on either side. A report said to be semi-official puts our loss at 300 killed, 700 wounded, and 241 missing—total, 1,250.

The fighting qualities on both sides were here pretty well tried. The contest was continued for many long hours. Masses were engaged. There were alternations of victory. Batteries were taken and retaken. There were bayonet charges. The extension of the enemy's lines, and his advances on Saturday, and also the nature of the ground, it being hilly and wooded, afforded much scope for generalship. In numbers we had the superiority of about three to two, and some superiority also in arms. He had the advantage of fortifications, and in the freshness of his men, they resting camp comforts around them, while our men. for successive nights, had lain out in the rain, snow, and frosts, uncovered. Their ted effort upon our right. This weakened their own right, by which Gen. Smith was enabled to take that part of their fortificaon that wing, on an equality, where they were finally repulsed. Saturday thus ending, with our right in its original position. and our left within their works, made defeat on the next day certain, and to save a useless slaughter they surrendered.

We rejoice in the victory, but still, how mournful is the necessity! What sorrowing households, North and South, over the slain and the maimed!

The Celebration.

Saturday, Feb. 22d, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and the day set apart for rejoicing on account of our recent victories, was observed in Pittsburgh. with many patriotic demonstrations. The weather was pleasant, the people cheerful. and everything passed off delightfully. The part taken by the Public Schools

was one of the pleasant and important features of the day. In Pittsburgh three points were fixed, where the pupils, led by their teachers, assembled. At each of these Washington's Farewell Address was read, and an oration delivered, and Hail Columbia and other patriotic songs sung, the children joining in the glee. The Allegheny and Manchester schools united and had similar exercies. At this union Rev. Dr. Pressley opened the proceedings with prayer, and closed them with the benediction. Impressions were made which will doubtless be enduring as life. It will be strange if any boy or girl, of the thousands engaged, should ever be anything but a true and ardent patriot.

The spacious Concert Hall was densely filled by the Mass meeting, at three o'clock. Ex-Governor Johnston presided; Hon. T. M. Howe read the Farewell Address; Prof. M. F. Easton read a poem, Rev. Mr. Page

In the evening there was a splendid illumination, a torch-light procession, fireworks, &c., &c. The shipping looked brilliant, as did also the Custom House, and many public Halls and private residences. A reporter thus describes the places upon

which men and things are dependent for

their celebrity: "The newspaper offices were also worthy of special mention. The Post was brilliantly illuminated from cellar to garret, mammoth motto: 'The Constitution As It Is: The Union As It Was.' The Dispatch and Chronicle buildings were also handsomely illuminated and from the former was suspended by the neck an effigy, with out, and in front was the motto: 'Washington—the Father of his Country.' Red. white and blue lights were displayed from the roof, where there was also a creditable exhibition of fire-works. Indeed, all the offices consumed a 'power of powder,' and a regular bombardment was kept up between the Chronicle and Dispatch boys, and those on the Gazette and Custom House

Efficiency of the Blockade. The idea expressed by Earl Russel, and other foreigners, British and French, that saw on Sunday night, and brought to this place. our blockade of the Southern ports is not These prisoners were captured by Capt. Stubbs, effective, is rather ludicrous. If not effective, why is cotton kept back, so that scarely a bale gets to market. If there Major General D. Hunter, Commanding Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth: cheap in England as in New-Orleans—only | this Department, are we indebted for our success a half-penny to a penny difference-but at Fort Donelson In my strait for troops to now it is three times the price. All foreign productions also would be very nearly the same price in Southern ports as in Northern; but now they are two times, five

roofs, which attracted immense crowds."

Truly the blockade, though a small craft does sometimes escape, is very effective. The South feels it to be so; and the Eng-

The War Policy.

Commodore Foote, on taking Clarkesville, Tenn., writes to Secretary Welles: "We have possession of Clarkesville. The citizens being alarmed, two-thirds of views and intentions to the Mayor and Hon. Cave Johnson, at their request I have issued a proclamation, assuring all the peaceably disposed persons that they may, with safety, assume their business avoca tions, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the military authorities responsible

that this shall be done without reservation.' The Constitution being maintained and private rights respected, Tennessee will soon be pacified. Two-thirds of the people are Union men, if they can be assured of Union rights.

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The PRESBYTERY OF BLOOMINGTON will meet at Mackinaw church, (Pleasant Hill,) on Tuesday, April 8th, at 7 P. M. Churches will be called on for Sessional Records, Settlement with Pastors and Supplies, and Cemmissioners' Fund, as follows, viz.: Crow Meadow, \$5.00; West Urbana, 5.50; Union Grove, 6.00; Towanda, 4.50; Reading, 1.50; Wapella, 1.00; Dwight, 1.60; Gilman, 1.00; El Paso, 2.00; Sulphur Spring, 1.00; Bloomington, 18.00; Monticello, 2.00; Waynesville, 12.50; Chinton, 5.50; Metamora, 3.00; Lexington, 3.50; Salem, 5.00; Ashkum, 1.00; Secor, 1.00; Cedar Point, 1.00; Deer Creek, 6.00; Galloway, 1.00;

R. CONOVER, Stated Clerk. The PRESBYTERY OF CLARION will meet in Brookville, the First Tuesday of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. D. M'CAY, Stated Clerk.

Atlanta, 3.50; Farm Ridge, 2.00; Low Point,

2.50; Mackinaw, 4.00; Harmony, 2.00; Onarga,

General Hews.

Light.

Carbon Oil is now the great illuminator. It is to be obtained in a multitude of places, and especially of an excellent quality, at the store of W. Mackeown, 167 Liberty Street. See adver-

Cairo. and delay CAIRO, Feb. 25 .- There were only three thouand rebel troops at New Madrid, under Colonel Gunter. Earthworks have been erected a short distance below New Madrid. Jeff. Thompson held no command there.

On Sunday evening last thirteen steamboats landed a strong force of federal troops at Com-merce, a few miles above Cairo, whose destination was supposed to be some point in Arkan-

Congress.

FEB. 20.-House. - All the Senate amend nents to the United States Note Bill were acted on. That making interest payable in coin was agreed to. That pledging lands, duties and proceeds of rebel property for the redemption of the interest and principal of the debt was rejected. The bill again goes back to the Senate. SENATE, -Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, offered

the following resolution: WHEREAS, Lazarus W. Powell, after certain June, attended a large Southern Rights' Convention, and was President thereof, at which resolutions were passed approving of the neutrality of Kentucky and denouncing the war; and also at-tended another Convention on the 10th of September, when more resolutions were passed same import: and the said Powell has given all the aid and comfort he could to the enemy, from

the position he occupied; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said Lazarus W. Powell be expelled from the Senate.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. FEB. 21. - Both Houses passed resolutions deeply sympathizing with the President in the loss of his son. It was also resolved that the public buildings should not be illuminated on the evening of the 22d, as had been arranged. FEB. 25.—House.—The U. S. note bill, at the nstance of the Senate, has been referred to a

committee of conference.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., called up the Senate bill to reduce the number of cavalry regiments. The House amended the bill so as to reduce the number of cavalry regiments to forty instead of fifty, as proposed by the Senate, officers and enlisted men necessarily discharged by the reduction, to receive three months' full pay in addition to the allowance prescribed by law. All officers of cavalry to be examined by a board of officers, as to their fitness, etc. The bill passed. The House passed the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to establish a uniform money order system: also, the bill requiring an oath of allegiance and support of the Constitution to be

administered to the masters of American vessels clearing for foreign ports. The House adopted the additional article of war, reported by Mr. Blair, with an amendment prohibiting not only officers but all persons in naval or military service of the United States from returning fugitive slaves-yeas, 83; nays,

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedne to public creditors, was passed.
Senare.—On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the motion agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Treasury Note bill was reconsidered, and the Senate disagreed to the re-port, and the bill was recommitted to the Com-

mittee of Conference.
By consent, Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill uthorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to public creditors certificates for the whole amount of debt. The certificates not to be less than one thousand dollars, payable one year, or earlier at the option of the Government, and bearing six per cent, interest, The bill was

Missourl.

Gen. Curtis has pursued Price into Arkansas. Gen. Price being reinforced by McCulloch's comnand, made a stand at Sugar Creek Crossing, Arkansas, on the 19th, but was defeated, after a short engagement, and again fled. Many prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms, which his men threw away in their flight. Curtis has occupied Bentonville.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 20.—Gen. Halleck has issued an order, that in consideration of the recent vic tories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Mis souri, the sentence of the eight bridge-burners peretofore sentenced to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, rebel spice again lestroy the railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe exam-ples, the original sentences against these men will be carried into execution.

No further assessment will be levied or collect-

ed from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Boards or Commissioners will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who apply to take the oath of allegiance, and on their re-ommendation orders will be issued for their re-

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 19 .- Brig.-Gen. Edward Price, son of Sterling Price, Col. Phillips, Major Cross, and Capt. Crosby, were captured near War-

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT MISSOURI, St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1862.

To you, more than to any other man out o reinforce Gen. Grant, I appealed to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition. This enabled us to win the victory.

Receive my most heartfelt thanks.

H. W. Halleck, Major Gen. Sr. Louis, Feb. 21.—Nearly all the Fort Donelson prisoners reached here, and are being rapidly forwarded to their destination. Gen. Buckner is expected to-night. It is understood that the officers will be sent to Columbus, Ohio.

A Union scout, who was in Columbus on Tuesday night, reports that no preparations are being made for the evacuation of that place. Four-

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Gen. Halleck, this morning telegraphed to Gen. McClellan as follows:

Price's army has been driven from his strong post at Cross Hollow. The enemy left his sick and wounded, and such stores as he could not.

The wrongs committed by various parties and the residence of Mr. Tuesday, February 4th, at the residence of Mr. James Logan, West Pennsboro', Cumberland Co., Pa., Mr. Thompson Hiffledower to Miss Mary C. Logan.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the destroy. He burned the extensive barracks of the last ten days have been taken from the

Government and the Telegraph. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

February 25, 1862. Ondered : First-On and after the 26th day February, the President, by virtue of an act of Congress, takes military possession of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

nd-All telegraphic communication, in regard to military operations not expressly author-ized by the War Department, the General com-manding, or the Generals commanding armies in the field, in the several departments, are abso-

lutely forbidden.

Thind—All newspapers, publishing military news, kowever obtained, and by whatever medium rescived, not authorized by the official authorized by the official authorized. therity mentioned in the preceding paragraph, wild for excluded thereafter from receiving in-formation by telegraph, or from transmitting their papers by railroads. Fourth-Edward S. Sanford is made military

the United States. Anson Stager is made milithe United States. Anson Stager is made military superintendent of all telegraphic lines and offices in the United States.

Figh.—This possession and control of the telegraph lines is not intended to interfere, in any respect, with the ordinary affairs of the companies, or with private business.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ressor of telegraphic messages throughout

The Battle of Roanoke. The following is the official list of killed and Killed in the army. Kalled in the navy,.....

Total killed...

Voumted in the army,... Wounded in the navy,..... These losses in the Navy include the attack nade at Elizabeth City. The official list of the prisoners now foots up

Surrendered to Gen. Foster,...

Presences captured by the Navy,..... The arms, on taking an inventory, counted up

In the depot near Camp Raleigh seven tons fixed ammunition were discovered concealed under ground; and there were immense quantities also found in the magazines at Forts Bartow, Blanchard, and Weir's Point Battery, making about

Nashville Surrendered.

ST. Louis, February 25 .- The Republican' Caire dispatch says that the occupation of Nash with is confirmed. Our troops took possession without opposition. Floyd fled, as usual. The report that Gov. Harris has ordered al the Bennessee troops to lay down their arms and go home, is also confirmed. The Tennessee Legislature is called for nex Monday.

No opposition to the Union movement is anywhere on the Cumberland. In the absence of an official telegram, we fee Mondifiel of the surrender, as a fact accompliebed, but have no doubt of its occurring very

Fight on Savannah River.

NEW-YORK, February 22.—The steamer At- tered Viele in relation to the fight on the Savannah river on the 15th inst.: I have the honor to report that the batteries on Venus Point were attacked at 3 o'clock P. M. westerday, by four rebel gurboats, with a view of effecting a passage from Ft. Pulaski for the rebel

steamers then at that place. After an engage-ment of one hour the rebels were driven off, the flag officer's boat being disabled and taken in tow, and the steamers that attempted the passage of the river returning to Fort Pulaski.

Washington.

Feb. 20.—The President's son William, aged ten er eleven years, died this evening, of pneu-monia. The other child is recovering. Colonel Garfield, of the 42d Ohio, was, some days ago, nominated a Brigadier General. His name came before the Senate on Wednesday, when the appointment was promptly confirmed As senior Colonel of the 18th brigade, entrusted with the work aforesaid by General Buell, he has been practically the commander of a brigade for

some time past. Feb. 21st.-Col. Richardson, from the House Military Cammittee, is preparing a bill to effect the incarceration of and refusal to exchange all persons who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States as Senators, Members of Congress, Foreign Ministers, and all who have been in the regular army or nevy, and who have accepted office, either civil or mil-itary, under the so-called Southern Confederacy. In short, to punish the leaders in this rebellion, and under no pretext to suffer them to escape. The National Railway Convention assembled at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to receive the report of the committee appointed yesterday to prepare

result may be briefly stated as follows: On all roads or distances of over fifty miles, adenting the classifications of the four Atlantic trank lines, it was agreed that a deduction of 10 per cent. should be made from their regular tariff on all supplies or materials transported for Gov-ernment 2000mat, with the proviso that in no case shall these rates exceed, for first class freight, 3 cents per ten per mile: for second class freight. cents per ten per mile; for third class freight cents per ton per mile; and for fourth class reight, It cents per ton per mile.

After a full discussion, the report was unani-

the rates for Government transportation. The

measly adopted. The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling.

Foreign Rews.

The Niagara, from Liverpool on the 8th; via Queenstown on the 9th inst., has arrived. In the British Parliament six sets of parliamentary papers concerning the civil war in America had been presented: Not less than forty-five official communications passed between the Cabinet and the various officers of the Government relative to the menacing position of the gunboat Tuscarore and the pirate Nashville. Both Houses of Parliament voted unanimously

an Address to the Queen, in response to the eech from the throne. The opposition approved of the Government's ourse in the Trent affair. Lord Palmerston announced that the Governent would maintain a strict neutrality. The iron-clad steamer Warrior's passage to isbon has been a failure, the steamer not mind-

Among the most interesting of the official corespondence laid before Parliament was the dearation of Earl Russell to the Southern Comssioners that England could not acknowledge the Confederate States until the war or further egotiations more clearly determine their posi-

THE QUEER'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

My Lords and Gentlemen: - We are commanded Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which Her Majesty has been overwhelmed, by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved consort, who has been her comfort and support. It has been soothing to Her Majesty while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Provi-dence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to Her Majesty and to the nation, is justly and so universally felt and lamented. We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that she looks with confidence to your assistance

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfac and Her Majesty trusts there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe. A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British Mail packet by the Com-mander of a ship-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British pro-tection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence com-States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore unimpaired. Harriaw & Mits Catherine E. Treut. On

destroy. He burned the extensive barracks of that place to prevent our troops occupying them. Gen. Curtis says that most of our provisions for and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a Convention between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of regulating combined operations on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld. That Convention and papers relating to that subject will be laid before you.

The improvement which has taken place in the and that of the Emperor of China, and the good both of Irwin Tp., Venango County, Pa. On faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfill the arrangements of the treaty of Tien-Tsin, have enabled Her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the port of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her forces on the coast and Tp., Mercer County, Pa. in the seas of China. Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her in-

fluence for the preservation of peace, has con-cluded a Convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled raise the amount necessary for the fulfillment of certain treaty arrangements which he had contracted toward Spain, and thus to avoid the result of a renewal of hostilities with that power, that Convention, and the papers connected with it, will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: — Her

directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be aid before you. They have been fram due regard to prudent economy and to the effi-ciency of the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen : - Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them will be a bill for rendering the titles of lands more simple and its transfer more easy. Other measures of public usefulness re-lating to Great Britain and Ireland will be sub-

mitted for your consideration. Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation; but we have rea-..209 son to believe the general condition of the coun... 13 try is sound and satisfactory. Her Majesty conidently commends the general interests of the piness of her people.

> DEBATE ON THE OUTEN'S SPRECH. The Queen's speech to Parliament, is always drawn up by the Ministers. It is made brief, LEY, wife of Dr. J. R. Finley. and gives but an indefinite statement of affairs, and the address is, usually, but an echo of the speech. It however affords an opportunity to utter the feelings of leading members. In discussing the address, on the late occasion,

> Lord Dufferin pointed out the ties of interest terian church in New Alexandria, and died in and parentage which bind us to the United States, the hope of a glorious immortality. Their reand expressed his approval of the attitude the Government had assumed from the commencehis approval of the attitude the ment of the civil war, which was ruining and desolating that country. He regarded the dis-putes which had arisen between the Northern and Southern States as the result of an incompatibility of temper; but, at the same time, he believed that Her Majesty's Government, in the wise precautions they had taken to preserve the ercial interests of the nation and to maintain unimpaired the *prestige* of our naval prowess, had received the full sympathies of every British

ernment, and the confidence that course had succeeded in establishing in the country generally. Lord Derby, (tory and opposition,) though he approved of the course the Government had taken in reference to the American difficulty, he thought they ought to be cautious. They en
Our entire stock was propagated from the course the Survey of the Survey upon negotiations which had for their ob-Lambic brings the following report from Gen. ject an alteration in the principles upon which Viele in relation to the fight on the Savannah international law was now regulated. They must not forget they had a deep and preponderating interest in maintaining the rights of belligerents, and this country was not one which could lightly sacrifice the legitimate rights which they now possessed in that respect.

Earl Russell stated that, there could be doubt, from the rapid successes which had at-tended the efforts of the Confederates to break the blockade, that it was of a most ineffectual character. At the same time, the Government had no desire to press hardly on the Northern States, but he hoped that they would be able themselves to settle their difficulties with the South. Whether this struggle ended in the total disruption or in more friendly cementing the Union, Her Majesty's Government would feel that

they had done their duty to both sides by preserving a strict neutrality. The Boulogne Messenger says: "Mr. Commissioner Slidell-that very expen sive gentleman for England—arrived here by the Prince Maude, on Thursday last. The wretched weather prevented many of the habitual attendants from being on the quay when the boat arrived, and those few who were there did not know that at least £1,000,000 was passing them in wet clothes and cold aspect. Mr. Slidell went direct to the station, and proceeded by the

first train to Paris' Mr. Yancey went out as a passenger in the West India Mail steamer Seine, which sailed from Southampton, on the 8d, for St. Thomas.

In its issue of the 5th, the London Times is emphatic in favor of non-intervention in American question, or with the blockade. It says in regard to the latter:

"If we ask the Federal States to let cotton come out of the Southern ports, it must be on the ground that blockades are no longer tolera-ble, and ought to be abolished, like privateering. The partisans of this change in the law of war assert that the restriction on the trade ought to relate only to goods contraband of war, and that at all times the ports of a belligerent State ought to be left open to neutrals, who should be free to rade just as in time of peace. To such a docrine we must give a firm opposition. The idea of abolishing blockade seems to us one that can only keep its place in a mind incapable of logical reasoning. That two nations should strug-gie to overcome each other, and that yet each should bind itself to interfere in no way with the trade which makes its enemy capable of resistance, seems to us an absurdity too great for serious discussion. The right of putting a stop to all he commerce of the enemy, whether by land or sea, is necessary to the carrying on of war, and can never be relinquished. Mr. Cobden and hose who think with him, seem to imagine that there is a great difference between the practice in the two cases; but it is certainly not so. Al trade is prohibited to an enemy, whether by land or sea, and it, would be as reasonable for our merchants to expect the Federals to allow their nemies to use the Charleston and Savannah Railroad for the purpose of internal traffic as to use the ports which it connects for the purpose of shipping cotton. We, as a great naval be not only contrary to reason and justice, but

o our own dearest interests." LATER. The Niagara, with foreign dates to the 9th, has

sation he had with Yancey, Yost and Mann, the delegates who waited on him to urge the recognition of the Confederates. His answer to these gentlemen was, that England would observe strict neutrality. Earl Russel said: Her Majesty can-not acknowledge the independence of nine States until the fortune of arms, or a more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective position of the two bel-

Mr. Gregory, the Parliamentary advocate of the Confederates, stated that the blockade of the Southern ports was but a paper blockade; and hence not to be respected.

Special Hotices.

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Married.

By Rev. T. R. Crawford, January 1st, Mr. Moorefield, Ohio. January 15th, Mr. R. D. M'CLUNG, Of Frankfort, Springs, Pa., to Miss MARY Et TITUS, of Cassville, Ohio. January 28d, Mr. Janes Lathan to Miss Nancy Quillen, of Freeport, Ohio. February 13th, Mr. Robert Moore, of Franklin County, Ohio, to Miss Jenny C. Logan, of Moorefield, Ohio.

10 CLOTHING.

10 CLOTHING

By Rev. G. W. Shaiffer, on February 6th, Mr. S. B. TAYLOR, of Centre County, to Miss JENNY SHAVER, of Mt. Union. On February 19th, Mr. FELIX NORTON, of Newton Hamilton. to Miss
SARAH C. SHAEFFER, of Germany Valley. On
February 20th, Mr. George Atkinson, of Burnt
Cabins, to Miss Ellen Ann Price; of Scottslected stock of Fancy French and English

James Logan, West Pennsboro', Cumberland Co., Pa., Mr. Thompson Hipplebower to Miss Mary

13th inst., by Rev. Joseph Nesbitt, Mr. John W. Harris, of Look Haven, Pa., to Miss Mary D., only daughter of Andrew White, Esq., of Bald Eagle Tp., Clinton Co., Pa.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. R. Les, Mr. STEEL BENNET to MISS ELIZA WALKER. On Thursday, February 13th, by Rev. John H. Sherrard, Mr. Rufus Craig to Miss Maggie Anderson, both of Clarion Co., Pa.

By Rev. J. F. Boyd, on the 16th ult., Mr. relations between Her Majesty's Government SAMUEL K. EAKIN to Miss NAROY DAVIDSON, and that of the Emperor of China, and the good both of Irwin To.. Venango County. Pa. On Iowa, to Mrs. S. A. Park, of Mercer Co., Pa. On the 13th inst., Mr. J. Hummell to Miss

February 18th, by Rev. A. M'Gaughey, Mr. LIBBEAUS HIGHERGER to Miss JULIA A. MCMAS-TERS, all of Westmoreland County, Pa.

Obituary.

Majesiy commands us to inform you that she has CERTS A LINE, EIGHT WORDS BEING A LINE. DIED-January 25th, of diptheria, JAMES, aged 2 years; and on February 7th, of diphtheria, JOHN, aged 7 years; children of A. and N. Elliott, of Sewickley Township, Westmoreland

County, Pa.

DIED-In Camp Pierpont, on the 5th inst., of typhoid fever, RICHARD JACK, son of Mrs. Sarah M. Jack, of Unity Tp., Westmoreland Co., in the 22d year of his age.

DIED—In East Liverpool, on Sabbath, the 9th of February, of typhoid fever, Mrs. HARRIET NEWEL ORR, daughter of Rev. John Moore, of

Plainfield, Ohio. At an early age she connected herself with the church of Yellow Creek, then under the pastoral care of her father, and at the time of her death nation to your wisdom and your care. She fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and hapit is believed that her's is an infinite gain.

DIED-Near New Alexandria, on the 14th inst., Mrs. HANNA, wife of Capt James Parr, in the 67th year of her age; and on the next day, Miss LUCINDA, their youngest child, and the only one remaining for some time past with several speeches were made on American afthe parents.

They had long been members of the Presbythe hope of a glorious immortality. Their remains were, on the day following, laid side by side in the same grave, leaving a disconsolate husband and father to return to his desolate habitation and mourn his sad bereavement.

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