LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CUNARD STEAMSHIP CHINA.

By the Cunard steamer China, arrived at New York, we have the following foreign news:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th, in both Houses, were devoid of interest to American readers.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th, Sir G Bowyer put some inquiries as to sundry outrages, &c., in Italy; to which Lord Palmerston replied that he knew nothing on the subject, and advised Sir G. Bowyer to receive with caution any statements from Italy as to the supposed intention of the Italian Government.

Mr. Layard, in reply to inquiries, said Baron Ricasoli had given assurances that no further cession of territory to France would be made by Italy. Religious persecutions in Spain were debated and denounced by several speakers.

On the vote of £995,000 for the Post Office packet service, Mr. Baxter contended that the vote was susceptible of reduction, although he admitted that most of the lines could not have been established, and some of them with the present competition carried on, without subsidies; but the present system was carried too far, and he therefore urged the Government to reduce the vote as the contracts fell in.

There was now a loss of £350,000 a year, of which £200,000 was on the Royal mail line to the West Indies, and £79,000 on the Cunard contract; but he believed that by an amalgamation of routes and open competition the Government would be able to save or greatly reduce these subsidies. In the case of the American mails, they ought to be landed at Irish ports, as the nearest, and in a few years this would be of greater service to that country than a new subsidized contract; whilst in a very short time there would be a daily post to and from America. He was animated with no hostile feelings to that country, but he advocated the discontinuance of the system of subsidies, and he was sure the result would be a great development of the commercial marine.

Mr. Peel said that the vote entailed a great burden, but a considerable portion of the money was not a dead loss. The strictly foreign and colonial service was £820,000, but the ocean postage yielded £450 000, leaving a loss of from £350,000 to £400,000; and they must recollect the great interests which depended on the rapid and safe transmission of postal communications. He assured the committee that, as the contracts fell in, every care would be taken to reduce the subsidies, and he fully concurred in the views of the honorable member.

After some conversation the vote was agreed to

The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the slavery question, says: "If slavery constantly requires new soil, as is alleged, and if the slaveholders must depend on the North or Europe for the settlement of that soil, the North and Europe have the fate of slavery in their own hands."

In the same article the writer says: "We have always believed that the Confederates must succumb, as surely as they were properly attacked. They have never been properly attacked till now, and now they are giving way at all points."

The London *Herald* attempts to show the impossibility of subjugating the South, and the deplorable effects which must follow the attempt.

The City Article of the London *Times* has the following among its remarks on the state of affairs in America: —

"The merchants of New York were much confounded at the law compelling the payment of customs duties in specie, since it must bring new perplexities into all their transactions. They say they can never tell with what weight the tariff will fall upon any imported goods, since gold may be at five per cent. premium at the time such goods are ordered, and at fifteen or twenty before they arrive.

"To the extent of that premium, moreover, the law virtually makes an addition to the nearly prohibitory rates of the Morrill tariff, and must, therefore, tend still further to hasten the destruction of the trade of the country and the decay of the revenue, which has already resulted from the commercial policy of the American Democracy. An additional inducement to the South to avoid again subjecting themselves to that policy is also supplied."

FRANCE.

The debate on the address to the Emperor was still going on in the Corps Legislatif. On paragraph six, relating to Mexico, M. Favre opposed the object of the expedition. He could not understand why, under the pretext of avenging their countrymen, the blood of French soldiers was lavished to provide a throne for the Archduke Maximilian.

M. Billault called to mind that the war against Mexico originated in the insults and violence offered to French subjects. With regard to the proposed object of modifying the internal Government of the country, M. Billault said he confined himself to indicating the object of the treaty concluded between the three Powers.

The paragraph was then adopted.

The *Moniteur* publishes the monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results as compared with the February account:—Increase—Cash in hand, 61,000,000 francs, bank notes, 41,000,000; treasury balance, 83 250,000; current account, 18,500 000; advances, 110 250,000 Decrease—Bills discounted, not reckoning, 24,500,000.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, during an interview with the members of the diplomatic corps, assured them that there was nothing serious in the movement or manifestations which have lately occurred among the students in Paris. It is said that the Minister has written to the same effect to the French agents at foreign ports.

The Archbishop of Rennes had issued an address to the clergy of his diocese, containing a very warm defence of the Pope's temporal power.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 14th, the debate on the address was confined to the financial question. Opposition was shown to the imposition of new taxes.

The amendment of the five Liberal members to the paragraph on the subject of America had been withdrawn, on the ground that part of it was rendered unnecessary by the decisive declarations of the Government in favor of neutrality.

The Bourse, on the 14th, was quiet but firmer.—Rentes closed at 69f. 85c.

It was rumored that M. Thouvenel had sent a note to the new Italian Ministry demanding the cessation of the meetings of the Provedimento. At the same time M. Thouvenel had transmitted to the French Ambassador at Rome the text of the address of the Senate, and pointed out the force which it gives to the counsels, which, with so much perseverance and so little result, have been addressed by the Government of the Emperor to the Holy See.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the Paris *Presse*, represented as well informed, asserts that by the end of the month the Roman question will have made steps of nearly a decisive character. It was in order to render a solution possible that the change of ministry at Turin took place.

The *Presse* remarks that in regard to Rome, Italians are apt to be misled by their hopes. It is, however, certain that the conferences of the Italian Ambassador with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs have become more frequent since the accession of the Ratazzi ministry.

Advices from Naples state that on the evening of the 7th the police found in a hut on the Champ de Mars, near the tavern called the Pulcivello, a quantity of bombs, arms and combustibles, some Bourbon proclamations, and a white flag with the fleur-de-lis. Two men in charge of this depot were smoking, drinking, and playing at cards, in the hope of averting suspicion by their apparent unconcern.

"The reactionist clique at Rome is very active. A proclamation has been circulated here, exhorting the Neapolitans to recall their King and drive out the 'foreign barbarians.' This appeal to civil war is print d in the Pope's own printing office, as an official stamp upon it proves. The brigand chief Chiavone, now restored to the good graces of Francis II., who had quarrelled with him, is collecting his forces at Terracina for a fresh raid."

PORTUGAL.

A bill has been introduced into the Cortes suppressing all religious societies and brotherhoods educating children or nursing the sick.

GREECE.

At latest dates the insurrection in Greece remained in *statu quo*.

A let er from Athens, of March 1, in the Trieste *Gazette*, contains some interesting details on the present state of Greece.

The greater part of the Rebels have taken up a position at a quarter of an hour's march from Nauplia, hard by to the road of Argos. They hold the bridge of Aris, the mountain Prophet Elias, and a mill close to the road.

They are well supplied with all warlike requisites, have entrenched positions, and an avenue for retreat if necessary. They are sympathizers and supporters in the higher ranks of the army and of the clergy, and although this is slurred over, it is evident that they also find adherents, and enthusiastic ones, in members of those classes generally the last to abandon the cause of the Sovereign. It appears probable that the truth with respect to the Greek insurrection is but very imperfectly known.

The Paris *Pays* of the 14th states that the insurrection in Nauplia has gained ground in the neighboring provinces. Arios, Prevoza and Laussa have become the seats of revolutionary committees, which act in open day. The royal authorities have been expelled from Tripoliza.

The insurgents have cut off all communication between the Piræus and the western portion of the Peloponnesus. No soldiers have yet taken advantage of the amnesty offered by the King.

The Government have called out 30,000 men to complete the ranks of the regular army, which had been reduced through financial necessities.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

TURIN, March 15.—Explanations were requested in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the convocation of the Bishops at Rome. Minister Poggi replied that the object of the convocation was unknown, but it was certainly not of a religious character.

The laws sufficiently armed the Government against the Bishops taking their departure from the State, and rendering themselves guilty of acts contrary to the interests of the nation. Leave of absence was formerly requested, but if not done now the Government will consider what course to adopt.

MADRID, March 15.—The *Ministerial Journal* says that Spain will not intervene in Rome if France will withdraw her troops. Spain will also not recognize accomplished facts in Italy unless they are recognized by a European Congress.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ILLness OF THE POPE.

ROME, March 15.—The Pope suffered from a slight fever yesterday, but his health having improved, he left his bed to day.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 15, A. M.—Cotton—The Brokers' Circular says: "There has been an uneasy feeling throughout the week. In the early part the American news caused much depression, and sales were making on Friday afternoon and Saturday at a decline of ¼d. per lb. in American descriptions. Since then, with a somewhat steadier feeling, business has been rather more regular at about ¼d. lower than the quotation of Friday. Brazil irregular and cheaper. Egyptian ¼d lower. Surats only ¼d. cheaper. The sales of the week have been 32,220 bales, including 9,200 for speculation and 1,500 for export.

Yesterday (Friday) the market was steady, with rather less offering. Sales about 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters. The official quotations are as follows:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	13¾d.	12¾d.
Mobile	13¼.	12¾.
Uplands	12¾d.	11¾d.

Stock on hand 423,900 bales, including 158,020 American. The amount of Indian Cotton at sea is 107,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester is firmer. There was yesterday more disposition to buy in yarns, but cloth remained dull.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., report:—Flour again declined 6d. per bbl since Tuesday.—Small sales at 29s 6d @29s. Wheat is in limited demand, and 1@2d. lower since Tuesday. Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 7d.; Southern 11s 9d.@12s.; white Western, 12s. 0d.; Southern 12s. 3d.@12s 10d per cental.—Corn is again 6d. cheaper since Tuesday, but there is a fair demand at the decline mixed, 28s. 6d.; yellow, 29s., white, 34s.@37s. per 480 lbs.

Provisions.—Beef and Pork without material variation, but rather more demand. Bacon steady and in better request, at 25s.@28s. Lard in demand at full prices; sales 6 0 tons at 44s.@44s. for good to fine. Tallow in fair request at unchanged rates, closing quiet.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes quiet and declining, closing with sellers of Pots at 32s., and Pearls 32s. 6d. Naval Stores dull and easier. Common Rosin had sold at 13s. down to 12s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 68s. down to 66s., closing sellers at the latter price. Sugars quiet, and prices favor buyers.—Coffee in good demand. Rice firm at full prices; sales of Carolina at 26s 9d @37s. 6d. Baltimore Bark 8s. 9d @10s; Philadelphia 12s. Linseed is dearer. Linseed Oil 36s @37s., closing at the latter. Fish Oils—sales unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report Breadstuffs dull and tending downward; white American Wheat 60s.@62s; red 54s @58s. Flour 28s @31s. Iron dull—£5 @£5 1s for bars and railroads. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Tea drooping—common Congou 1s. 2d. Coffee brings full prices Spirits of Turpentine dull, selling at 64s. Tallow lower, 43s. 6d Rice quiet. Linseed Cakes declined to £10@£10 15s. for American. Fish Oils quiet. Linseed Oil active and steady at 36s.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE BRITISH ABOLITIONISTS ON THE UNION TRIUMPHS.

From the London Herald, March 14.

Affairs in America have lately taken a turn which we have long regarded as more than possible. The tide of victory has set in favor of the North. The Federals have effected a lodgment at Roanoke, in North Carolina; they are driving before them the Confederate armies in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. The capture of 15,000 men, together with the strong position on the Cumberland river, is the greatest advantage that they have yet gained in the war. Having now the victory at Donelson to point to as a set-off to the great disaster of Manassas, it is a pity, we think, that they do not make use of the first auspicious occasion for concluding terms with the so-called Rebels. They have it now in their power to retire from a desperate strife with something like honor. If the Northerners and Southerners can only agree to an equitable partition of territory, a strife may be ended of which no one can foresee the end. Years of bloody war, with advantage sometimes to one, sometimes to the other party; the lives of thousands of brave men, the desolation of fine thousand homes, may be saved by such timely arrangement. When they have doubled the sum of their debt, already enormous, entailed on their posterity for ever the burden of a taxation which even the wealthier Englishman cannot bear without chafing; when they have thrown their hardly-won liberties one after another into the crucible of a military rule, which will reduce them to ashes, they will have paid all too dearly for the honor which the raw schoolboy can teach them as the moral of their own history—that it is impossible to reduce to subjection ten millions of freemen determined on a separate Government.

We doubt if there be really any such thing as a Union party in the South. It must be noticed that it is in the border States that this absence of sympathy for the North is signalized by the special correspondent of the *Times*. If the recession feeling is so strong in the territory which is still the bone of contention between the rival armies, how much stronger must it be in the States which first seceded, and that still form the head and front of the secession movement? Discussions are, indeed, spoken of in the ranks of the Confederates, but when we come to inquire into them, we find the dissentients are so far from the thought of making terms that they reproach the Government of President Davis for not carrying on offensive war, for confining its military operations to the defence of Southern territory. In fine, we are pursuaded that the rule of the men of New England is at an end forever in the countries that lie to the South of the Ohio and the Missouri. If the Union is ever restored, it can only be re-constituted on the basis of voluntary suffrage, and that consent will never be given by any of the slaveholding States. Victory after victory to the North will not alter our conviction as to the inevitable denouement of this protracted strife.

Years ago the Northern Abolitionists foresaw in the separation of the free from the slave States the only possible solution to the slavery question. Their arguments were so unanswerable then as now, but in times of popular excitement the still small voice of reason is seldom heard. The North will not resign its extravagant claims at the moment when victory crowns its arms—we suppose it will go on to receive another lesson of defeat. As far as we can see, that is not likely to be long delayed. The Generals in the West, flushed with unbroken success, are acting on their own responsibility, and altogether without authority, either of General McClellan or the Secretary of War at Washington. We are informed on this very singular feature in the conduct of the war by no less an authority than Mr. Stanton himself. If these unwary gentlemen should be encouraged to push on into Alabama, they and their adult forces will not improbably be surrounded and made an end of, in the same manner as a daring fish that has invaded the mouth of a polyp. The tide of battle, if fortune be too much tempted, may be expected to turn, and the North will then wish, when it is too late, that it had held its hand when the cards seemed all in its favor.

A great man struggling with adversity is a spectacle for the gods. Mr President Davis, delivering his inaugural address, almost on the morrow of the signal disaster of Donelson, may, perhaps, claim something of our sympathy. In this speech there is no sign of hesitation, no recreant craving for terms with a triumphant enemy. It is such an address as Washington himself might have pronounced—strong in the belief of the unanimous feeling of his countrymen—firm in the faith of the success of what he believed to be the right. These brave and yet temperate words will resound through both hemispheres, and convince those who may yet doubt, that the men of the Confederate States are not made of the metal that gives in at the first shock. Mr. Davis describes to us the causes and the progress of the war, which, he says, was reluctantly accepted by the South. "The tide," he admits, "is for the moment against us, but the final result in our favor is not doubtful."—"We have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected, when we entered upon this war, that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much both of money and blood." They had, he says, a right to resist the tyranny of an unbridled majority. Believing that human help is insufficient for their need, he fixes his hope in God, whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. This is not the language of a leader, these are not the sentiments of a people whom disaster can terrify or defeat turn aside from a choice deliberately taken.

JEFF. DAVIS' INAUGURAL IN ENGLAND.

From the London Post, March 14.

The inaugural address of President Davis bespeaks a confidence of ultimate success on the part of the Government of the Confederate States which does not appear misplaced. If of late the tide of fortune has set in against their arms in the field, they have also their victories to boast of. The Confederate States occupy to-day a position of security and strength which the most sanguine of the seceders could hardly have anticipated at the outbreak of the civil war. * * * * * Whether or not the English Foreign Secretary was right when he spoke of the present conflict in America as a struggle for empire on the part of the North, and for independence on the part of the South, it is unnecessary to determine. It is, however, clear that, rightly or wrongly, the Southern States have conceived themselves to have been misgoverned by what President Davis terms "a sectional majority," and that their interests were sacrificed to the aggrandizement of others. They have willed to have a special government of their own, and to effect that object they are content to make great sacrifices. Hence the complacency with which the chief of the Southern Executive looks on the pecuniary difficulties of his State, and consoles his fellow-citizens for the burdens they will be called upon to bear, with the reflection that "nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest."

To the President it is also a source of satisfaction that the war has been carried on by the unaided exertion of the inhabitants of the Southern States. It might perhaps equally be said that in the Northern States the war was maintained at the sole expense of the citizens there without the aid of foreign loans. And this is undoubtedly true, though for a different reason. The Northern States would gladly avail themselves of the assistance of foreign capitalists, but unluckily for them they have not been able to inspire confidence abroad. The Government creditors are exclusively American citizens, some of them voluntary—that is to say, those who have joined in the loans—others involuntary—namely, those who are, and as the war progresses will be, compelled to accept Government paper. In the South, on the contrary, the inhabitants may be all regarded as voluntary creditors. They are engaged in a common cause, where "nothing can be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice will be cheap as the price of success."

When President Davis accuses the Government of the United States of the commission of every species of political offence, it must be recollected that he is speaking of a Government with which he is at war. In like manner, to the terms of self-laudation in which he speaks of the liberty with which political functions have been exercised in the Southern States during the "unequal struggle," considerable latitude must be allowed. It needs no extraordinary conversance with the social habits of the Southerners to understand that there was no necessity for Government interference to prevent the expression of opinions hostile to the cause of the secessionists. The personal liberty, "the freedom of speech, of thought and of the press" were, no doubt, left totally unimpaired by any act of the Government, very probably because the guarantees afforded that they would not be abused to the prejudice of the infant State were considered all-sufficient. Still, however, it must be recorded in praise of the provisional Government, which has now been succeeded by a permanent one, that during its tenure of power none of those violent measures were had recourse to which so frequently proceed from Governments which are the offspring of revolution.

The prospect which the newly-elected President has drawn of the future is cheerful enough. If we were inclined to attach any weight to abstract arguments, indicative of what must be the policy of a newly-organized State, we should regard the Southern Confederacy as most fortunately constituted with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. On the one hand, its strength will protect it from aggression from without, and the bond of voluntary association, by which alone the separate States are held together, will protect it from the dangers of civil war. This principle of voluntary association it was necessary that the Southern Confederacy should avow, since, in accordance with it, secession from the Union could alone be justified. The commercial interests of the new State will, on the other hand, afford to the world the strongest guarantees that its policy will be peaceful. When foreign nations recognize the independence of the South, and when the North becomes sensible of the folly of any longer prosecuting the war, then, but not till then, shall we be in a position to judge of the truth of the predictions now so confidently uttered by President Davis.

CAN THE UNION BE RESTORED?

From the London Times.

The best people in the States, and the wisest people here, all look to an amicable separation as the only possible solution of the difficulty, and the only way to heal the breach of feeling. They fondly hope that the success of the North may give it the opportunity of making terms somewhat more agreeably and more advantageously than was possible after its previous disasters. But it is one thing to hope for success as the means of pacification, and another thing to use it for that purpose. The American heart is very susceptible of victory, and the ambitious hopes which it feeds. We have to consider now what a conquering army and Government are likely to be content with, and that remains to be seen. With the tide of victory there comes often a tide of arrogance, which knows not moderation. Even the most obdurate claim ascribed to the North is the possession of the Border States, leaving the Gulf States to the new Confederate Union. But both interest and feeling bind Kentucky and Tennessee, not to say Maryland, to the South.

It must also be confessed, though we have occasional hints in private letters and despatches about an amicable separation, that neither is the idea to be found in any American document or journal, nor has it been put into any distinct and intelligible form. The debt, the tariff, the taxation, the fugitive slave law, and many other questions rise like rocks ahead as we look out for the promised day which is to give us two friendly Unions of moderate power and temper, instead of the one we find so hard to deal with. The war has brought into light and developed to serious proportions a third party in this conflict,—the strong, increasing, independent, self-confident Western States. They are now doing the work, and they know it. They will not contribute to the payment of the monster debt, nor can they be made to contribute. Yet if the New England States cannot extract it from them, or from the South, which will find its own burden quite enough to bear, how will they tolerate the indignity of paying the whole cost themselves? But this is only one of the many questions which the two Governments will have to settle when they find a Villafranca on American soil. There are reasons which seem to make it utterly impossible for North and South, East and West, to be friendly without a union of institutions and a fusion of interests. The Americans, however, have still to learn that truth, if truth it be; and what is more, they have still to learn the moderation necessary to give it due effect.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER ANNIE CHILDS IN THE MERSEY.

From the London Times, March 15.

The Confederate steamer Annie Childs, Captain Hamner, from Wilmington, North Carolina, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday afternoon, and went into the Wellington dock at evening tide. She left Wilmington on the 5th of February, (having run the blockade on a clear moonlight night,) and arrived at Fayal on the 23d ult., whence she sailed for Queenstown the 31st March. Her cargo comprises 681 bales of upland cotton, 578 bbls. of rosin, and 225 cases of tobacco. The brings as passengers from Wilmington five gentlemen, and from Fayal the captain, first officer and three seamen belonging to the British ship Kitty Cordes, abandoned at sea.

The Annie Childs is a vessel of 600 tons burden, with a crew numbering twenty-seven; she is owned by Messrs. Fraser, Trenholme & Co., of Charleston and Liverpool, and prior to the secession of the Southern States was plying between Wilmington and New York. When this vessel left Wilmington the inhabitants of that place were still determined to a man to resist the encroachments of the Northerners, and felt convinced that their enemy could never force them into submission.

THE SUMTER VISITS AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

The London *Shipping Gazette* has a memorandum of a visit made by the Sumter, on the 27th of December, to the British bark Richburton, in lat. 37 N., long. 22 W. We quote:

Saw a vessel hull down, which we made out to be a steamer standing to the eastward, but took no further notice of her. At 11 I went on the poop, and was astonished to find that vessel not more than five miles from us, coming down under steam and canvass, with English colors flying. By the multitude of people congregated on her forecastle and lounging over the rails fore and aft, dressed in all colors, I concluded that she was a passenger ship, for she was in a cleanly condition to look at. Immediately after hoisting our colors the steamer hauled down the English ensign and run up the Southern Confederate flag, a flag that I had never seen, and did not know what to think of it, but kept on my course, though he had fired two guns while under English colors. At 12 o'clock he ranged up on the weather-quarter, and commanded me to heave to. What for, said I? Haul your mainsail up, said another. What do you want, said I? Back your mainyard, said the first speaker, in a rage; I want to send a boat on board.

Well, thought I, I will gain some information respecting the blockading squadron in the Gulf; so I throw the mainstopsail to the mast, and he sent a boat alongside with an officer (an overgrown boy) and six men, all armed with cutlasses and pistols, the officer with a 10 inch revolver in his girdle.—I asked what he wanted, and what right they had to stop me on the high seas in such a piratical manner, using the British flag as a decoy, and then hoisting a flag that we did not recognize. He said they only wanted news—If any battle had been fought, and whether the British Government had recognized their independence, and could I spare him a newspaper? and would be kind enough to let him see the ship's papers? So I showed him the bill of health. "That will do," said he; and I gave him two or three old newspapers, but could get no information respecting the Gulf ports or any other. The steamer's name is the Sumter, mounting four large guns, one each forward, amidships, aft, perhaps, claim something of our sympathy. In this speech there is no sign of hesitation, no recreant craving for terms with a triumphant enemy. It is such an address as Washington himself might have pronounced—strong in the belief of the unanimous feeling of his countrymen—firm in the faith of the success of what he believed to be the right. These brave and yet temperate words will resound through both hemispheres, and convince those who may yet doubt, that the men of the Confederate States are not made of the metal that gives in at the first shock. Mr. Davis describes to us the causes and the progress of the war, which, he says, was reluctantly accepted by the South. "The tide," he admits, "is for the moment against us, but the final result in our favor is not doubtful."—"We have had our trials and difficulties. That we are to escape them in future is not to be hoped. It was to be expected, when we entered upon this war, that it would expose our people to sacrifices and cost them much both of money and blood." They had, he says, a right to resist the tyranny of an unbridled majority. Believing that human help is insufficient for their need, he fixes his hope in God, whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. This is not the language of a leader, these are not the sentiments of a people whom disaster can terrify or defeat turn aside from a choice deliberately taken.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.----FIRST SESSION

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented petitions from citizens of McKean, Chester and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, for the immediate abolition of slavery, with compensation to loyalists, but not to rebels.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a memorial from citizens of Rhode Island, in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, reported back from the Committee on Post Roads the bill for allowing colored people to carry the mails, with a recommendation that it be passed.

Mr. HALE introduced the following, which were adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire whether there has been any laxity on the part of our naval officers charged with the blockade of the Southern Atlantic coast, and particularly at the port of Charleston, and whether there be any foundation in truth for the statement made by the British Consul to his Government, "that armed troop ships of the Confederate States, carrying munitions of war, have been allowed to go in or out of Charleston and no attempt made to stop them," and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Also, That the Secretary of the Interior be instructed to furnish the Senate with copies of a correspondence in the possession of his Department relating to the slave vessel, the bark "Augusta," and also, the evidence taken by direction of himself or any other officer of the Government in said case.

The resolution declaring that the United States ought to aid States which adopt the policy of emancipation, was taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, referred to his amendment proposed yesterday, viz:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to imply a willingness on the part of Congress that any of the States now composing the Union shall be permitted to withdraw peaceably their allegiance to the Government; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the country to prosecute the war until the Constitution shall have been restored over every State professing to have seceded."

He discussed the general subject in connection with the several measures which had been introduced relative to slave property. He said he was indisposed to favor the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—not on the ground that Congress had not constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District, or because the act would be one of bad faith to Maryland, but because it is impolitic and undesirable to open up again the agitation of slavery. He did not know that it would be disastrous to the District, but might be misunderstood. He read a short of lecture to the Senators from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky for their manifestations of feeling and indignation on this subject, and ridiculed the idea of Delaware seceding from the Union because of her $200,000 interest in slavery, though Maryland gave symptoms of revolt, and the Virginia Senators were restive.

He paid his attention to the scheme for cultivating the cotton lands, under Government auspices, according to the bill introduced by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, treating it as a ridiculous measure, which would cost more than the labor of the negroes would produce, and the money to be expended under it, as directed by the bill, beget more corruption and fraud and defalcation than we had yet witnessed. He referred to the plans of the Northern members connected with the great purpose of subduing the rebellion. In their measures for this purpose he might differ with them, but that difference should never induce him to turn his hand against his country. He asked no right of revolution but that of the ballot-box.

Mr. H. considered at some length the resolution for aiding States in emancipation, and regarded it in an entirely different light from that of the Senators from the other border slave States. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, concurred in Wendell Phillips' view of the President's proposition, to the effect that the language of his message is a threat of general emancipation of slavery by the Government, if the States do not do it themselves. He, on the contrary, thought the President only to be looking forward to that which was inevitable to a large extent; and as a practical humane policy thought gradual emancipation would be preferred to any sudden or violent movement.

The rebellion had already destroyed more property than the slaves were worth. In Missouri one-third of the slaves had left the State, and the rest were worthless. The expenses of the war for ninety days would buy all the slaves in Missouri, in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware; and for nine months those in Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee and in two years all the slaves in the country. Mr. H. regretted that those of the North had not thought of this and acted upon it, instead of following up that system of agitation and policy which had enabled politicians ever to keep the people of the South in apprehension of impending ruin, and by which our great troubles would have been avoided.

The subject was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to allow arms imported by different States up to January 1, 1862, to come in free of duty, with an amendment, and recommending its passage.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill from the House making appropriations for the navy for the fiscal year, with several amendments, and the bill, on his motion, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. F. explained that the $15,000,000 appropriated in the bill were for wooden gunboats of light draft, but events since suggested that it was more proper to undertake the construction of iron-clad vessels, and, therefore, the committee recommended to strike out that appropriation and add asks for deficiencies of 1862, various sums, viz: $2 530 000 for pregent contracts, $2,000,000 for additional vessels, $1,000,000 for ordnance, &c, &c.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, said he was instructed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to offer an amendment appropriating $783,294 to finish the Stevens Battery, according to the estimates of a board of engineers. Mr. H. explained that the battery was an experiment, as all knew, on which the Government had already expended half a million of dollars in the last twenty years. The board of officers appointed by Congress last session, though reporting against the continuance of the experiment, admitted that the vessel had many valuable features. It had been greatly enlarged on the first model, and the inventor, Mr. Stevens, who had also expended $250,000 on her, had added a plan for covering and protecting her guns.

A desultory debate ensued, and Messrs. Chandler of Michigan, Clark of New Hampshire, and some others, oppose the amendment, on the ground that we had already proved the value of the Monitor, and the appropriation now proposed for the Stevens battery would build three Monitors—whereas the battery was still a very doubtful experiment.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, said he had no great faith in these iron-clad steamers as yet, as they had to be sunk to a great depth on going into action, and such a steamer as the Minnesota, a mere wooden vessel of war, could be run upon the Merrimac and successfully sink her.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, did not know whether we might lose the additional amount if appropriated to finish this battery, or not; but some of our officers admitted that the vessel had great speed and power, and as the Navy Department was now building vessels on all the plans and of the classes which had been substantially submitted as an experimental effort in the present great emergency, he thought it but reasonable that we should avail of the Stevens battery also.

Messrs. DAVIS, of California, and THOMSON, of New Jersey, favored the appropriation, and the latter said casemates were to be added for the guns.

Mr. HALE said the battery could be finished in from sixty days to four months, according as they worked night and day, and explained that her guns were pivot, and thus could all be brought to bear upon one point, and were loaded by the muzzle being dropped down between decks. She would be equal to all harbor defence, and was the result of the ingenuity and enterprise of a private citizen of practical genius. In this connection Mr. H. expressed considerable contempt of experts who had ridiculed both this battery and the Monitor.

Mr. GRIMES spoke at length against the amendment, declaring that there was a great pressure from the North here, and all New York appeared alarmed that the Merrimac might soon be seen sailing up Broadway. He could assure the country, however, that the Navy Department at was making due provision for the defence of our great cities, as at all other points, and cited various contracts now in course of fulfilment for iron-clad steamers, including four more on the plan of the Monitor, but of larger size and power, and with the improvements which experience had suggested.

The Monitor, the result of private enterprise, had cost only $250,000, and he argued that had it been the Stevens battery which had the conflict with the Merrimac, the decks of the former would have been swept at once. If turrets or another deck was to be added to protect the guns, the battery must be sunk so low as to increase its draft too greatly; and the fact that the vessel was built in compartments, in which water was to be admitted by way of sinking her to fighting condition, seemed to render the idea practical that she could be entirely sunk by her crews. He noticed also the adverse report of the commission who had examined the vessel, as sufficient to deter them from the appropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN responded, and said that as a mere "ram," we ought to finish the Stevens battery, especially for its effectiveness in harbors.

Mr. GRIMES said the battery now draws 24 feet of water, and the depth on the bar of New York was only 26 feet—and he went into a detail of the contracts, changes of plan, manner of expenditure, &c., through from the first Mr. Stevens, now dead, to his brother, the present contractor.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, defended at length the operations of Mr Stevens, in connection with the Government and the battery, his genius, the scientific abilities of the family, &c.; also mentioning that the changes of plan had grown out of time and circumstances, as the progress and necessities of war had indicated. The Stevens family was of great wealth and did not desire to be merely relieved in this case, as Mr. Stevens had just presented to the Government a valuable iron steamer of his own invention.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to amend by providing that in the contract for the completion of said vessel it shall be stipulated that the payment by the United States of the sums already expended by Edwin A. Stevens shall be contingent upon its success as an iron-clad war steamer, to be determined by the President.

The subject was then laid over, and on motion of Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, the Secretary of the Navy was requested to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence between Mr. Stevens and the Department in regard to the matter.

The Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, briefly stated the principles which influenced the Committee of Ways and Means in taxing manufactures so that the consumer might pay it.

Mr. LAFLIN, of Indiana, offered an amendment that all pig iron shall be taxed fifty cents per ton.—Lost.

Mr. NOBLE, of Ohio, submitted an amendment to tax anthracite coal twenty-five cents per ton, and bituminous coal one and a half cents per bushel.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, moved an amendment that all candles, of whatever material made, when valued at fifteen cents per pound, to be taxed five mills; and above twenty cents, one and a half cents per pound.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved an amendment that anthracite coal be taxed fifteen cents per ton, and bituminous coal one-eighth of a cent per bushel.—Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that no duty shall be collected on coal until the expiration of the reciprocity treaty with England.—Adopted.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, submitted an amendment that on and after the first of May the tax on cotton shall be three cents per pound, and said tax shall be a lien; and any person or corporation destroying the cotton or conveying it away shall forfeit and pay to the United States double the amount of the said tax, to be recoverable in any court of jurisdiction.

Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, opposed the amendment on constitutional grounds.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said if the present rate of expenditure continues, the entire agricultural operations of the country will have to be carried on by the Government, and the people will be the mere tenants, receiving an insignificant salary for their services.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, favored the amendment. He was not in favor of exporting all the cotton to foreign countries.

Mr. BROWN, of Rhode Island, thought by levying such a tax on cotton it would be prejudicial to the industry of the country.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would ask the gentleman if he was in favor of confiscating the rebel property to pay the expenses of the war.

Mr. BROWN—I do not wish to raise the negro question.

Mr. LOVEJOY—I do not want to be misunderstood.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, rose to a question of order that, such discussion was not germain to the question.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, said some gentlemen thought it was invidious to tax cotton. The border slave States, where this rebellion has burned their soil, where loyal men are struggling to sustain, themselves and the Government, the committee have taxed their tobacco. But they think it invidious to tax cotton. He contended that cotton was the property of the Rebels, and ought to be taxed. The committee taxed cattle, with laces as calm and serene as a summer's morning; but when they come to cotton it was invidious. When it is proposed to tax cotton, the spindles rise up higher than the negro, and the committee also rise up and say it is invidious to tax cotton.

The amendment was rejected.

The committee rose and reported progress to the House.

The House adjourned.

BACON AND GREENS.

In Maryland, this dish is a favorite one with all classes, whether rich or poor; and if in this dark hour of our country, any solace can be found in the contemplation of the following lines—with or without the "Bacon and Greens"—we commend them to the lovers of that fare:

I have lived long enough to be rarely mistaken,
And borne my full share of life's changeable scenes,
But my woes have been solaced by good greens and bacon,
And my joys have been doubled by bacon and greens.

What a thrill of remembrance e'en now they awaken,
Of childhood's gay morning and youth's merry scenes,
When one day we had greens, and a plate full of bacon,
And the next we had bacon and a plate full of greens.

Ah! well I remember when, sad and forsaken,
Heart-wrung by the scorn of a miss in her teens,
How I fled from her sight to my loved greens and bacon,
And forgot my despair over bacon and greens.

When the banks refused specie and credit was shaken,
I shared in the wreck and was ruined in means;
My friends all declared I had not "saved my bacon,"
But I lived—for I still had my bacon and greens.

Oh! there is a charm in this dish, rightly taken,
That from custards and jellies an epicure weans;
Stick your fork in the fat—wrap your greens round the bacon,
And you'll vow there is nothing like bacon and greens.

If some fairy a grant of three wishes would make one
So worthless as I, and so laden with sins,
I'd wish all the greens in the world—then the bacon—
And then wish for a little more bacon and greens.

POSTSCRIPT.

I return to confess that for once I'm mistaken,
As much as I've known of this world and its scenes;
There's one thing that's equal to both greens and bacon,
And that is a dish of good bacon and greens.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK No. 111, dated May 2d, 1857, for twenty-five shares of stock in