GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

LANCASTER, PA., FEBRUARY 17. 1863.

By S. M. Perference & Co.'s Advantages Acades, 57
Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston.
S. M. Perference & Co., are Agents for The Longate Intelligence, and the most influential and largest circulating Rewapapers in the United States and the Canadas—They are authorised to contract for us at our lowest years agreements for The Intelligence, at our lowest rates.

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our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements,
ASP V. B. PLAIME, the American Newspaper Agent,
L. corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia,
thorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements at our lowest rates. His receipts will be



And the guard of its spot

"OLING TO THE CONSTITUTION. AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Special Message.

The Message of Governor Curtin to the Legislature, on Thursday last, is a curiosity in its way, and reflects no credit on the Executive either as a literary production, or from the doctrines, with one notable exception, which it avows. The exception is in the unwilling admission that Congress alone possesses the power to suspend the great writ of habeas corpus. Thus far we agree with the Governor in his implied condemnation of the unconstitutional acts of the President, and we think he is entitled to some credit for the admission he has made. But for the balance of the Message we have no word of approbation. What, can it be possible that the Chief Magistrate of the great State of Pennsylvania has no word of condemnation for the arbitrary and illegal military arrests which have, time and again, been made within the limits of his jurisdiction? Can he not throw a shield of protection over his own fellow-citizens? Is he not clothed by the people with ample powers to assert the dignity of Pennsylvania, and to say to the General Government that here, within the limits of this ancient and loyal Commonwealth, where the laws are in full force and where the Courts of Justice are open and unobstructed, every citizen shall be protected in of New Jersey, have done so? Nay,

stuff than to "Bow the pliant hinges of the knee, That thrift may follow fawning."

But the most singular thing connected with this singular document is the time selected for sending it to the Legislature. Was the Governor oblivious to the fact that most of these illegal arrests were made prior to the meeting of the Legislature.— Why, then, wait until six weeks of the session had elapsed, before communicating his views to the representatives of the people, and then couch his sentiments in rude and offensive language to the great mass of the people? The Message was neither well-timed nor dignified-to say nothing of the craven spirit it exhibits, and is alike discreditable to its author and to the great State whose executive head he is for the time being. In his quiet moments we think the Governor will be ashamed of his own production, as many of his political friends already are. Even Forney gives it the "cold shoulder," and when he disapproves this act of his model Executive, who can approve?

THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.

The success of the Federal steamer Queen of the West, in running the blockade of the Vicksburg batteries, is reported by Captain Ellet, her commander. He states, however, that she did not escape wholly unscathed .-The cotton bales which constituted a part of her protective armor, were set on fire by a shell from the batteries on shore, and the flames spread so rapidly, that "the dense smoke rolling into the engine room suffocated the engineers." The fire was finally extinguished by cutting loose the burning bales and pitching them overboard: In the meantime, the Queen was struck twice in the hull by the enemy's shots, but above the water line, and one of her guns was dismantled and ruined. A later despatch from Cairo, states that she subsequently went down the river nearly to Port Hudson, and succeeded in sinking three steamers loaded with provisions,

and in capturing fifty six persons.

POLITICAL PREACHING. It seems that even in some parts of New England the people have begun to be weary of so much-political preaching. A notable case is that of the "Old Congregational Society" of New Boston, Litchfield co., Conn., where Dr. Lyman Beecher so long preached. This Society, at a recent meeting, passed the following sensible resolution :

Voted, That the pulpit committee of this society are hereby instructed that whenever they employ a minister of the Gospel to preach in their meeting-house on the Sabbath, they shall first inform said minister that he is employed to preach the Gospel truth according to the Bible doctrine, Christ and Him crucified, and that only. That he is strictly prohibited, by a vote of this society, from delivering any discourse of any description upon the pre-sent war, and that he shall not allude to the matter either in prayer or sermon.

We refer our readers to the card of Messrs. Walton & Yost, Bankers, 25 South Third street, Philadelphia, in another column.

"While I am writing upon this matter, I will take occasion to add that there is not another city North of Mason and Dixon's line wherethe Mayor would have been so thoroughy dead to every sense of courtesy and respec-ability as to refuse a welcome to such a man as Gen. R. The Mayor seemed to studiously avoid even a sight at Rousseau. this? Is Rousseau too sound a democratand too vigorous in his prosecution of the war against those infamous traitors whom he characterizes as "liars who could teach the devil"—to be palatable to the very question-able political sensibilities of the Mayor?— 'Tis a burning shame that our city which has sent forth so many noble, patriotic sons to fight the battles of this great and good country-could not have a man as its chief magistrate who would extend the hand of fellow ome to a General, who had so brilliantly led those sons-some to victory, and some to death! but all to glory !"

We clip the above from a communication in the Express of the 9th inst., signed "Contributor." We do so, simply to show the baseness which must actuate the Abolition scoundrel who indicted it. The writer either did not know what he was writing about, or because he was asked to contribute twenty-five cents towards defraying the expenses of the Fencibles' Band, felt himself so much aggrieved that he gave vent to his spleen by wilfully and deliberately slandering the Mayor of the City. It is true that functionary was not present at the Black Republican serenade to General Rousseau. (gotten up by the leaders at that the purpose of breaking up the Democratic meeting then in progress at Fulton Hall, but which they signally failed to accomplish.) but that he either "refused a welcome to," or "studiously avoided even a sight" of the General, is notoriously false and unfounded. And we appeal for the truth of this declaration to Col. Duchman, Lieutenant Hartman, Lieutenant Reese, Messrs. Haldy, who are cognizant of the fact that lengthy conversation with him in his

nis favor. The Abolitionists wanted to make a little political capital out of the serenade, hence they fixed upon 8 o'clock as the hour. Had they seected either 6 or 9 o'clock, which would have answered just as well, and as they were requested to do, the whole Democratic meeting, with the Mayor at the head, would have been there to do honor to the distinguished soldier whom we all so ighly esteem. But this did not nation weapons of slander and defamation of Mayor Sanderson.

STEVENS' NEGRO BILL.

on the 2d inst. As this bill, providing for ion !" all his Constitutional rights? And yet he has failed to do so in the fifty regiments of negroes, is a pet measure of severe articles against the radical abolition Message which we publish in another column. Would Governor Seymour, of New York, or Governor Parker, frequently referred to hereafter. Six conservative Republicans voted with the Demoverily, they are made of sterner crats against the bill, to wit: Messrs. Granger, Hale, Kellogg, Horton, Woodbury and Thomas, Mass.:

Thomas, Mass.:

YEAS—Messrs, Aldrich, Alley, Arnold Ashley,
Babbit, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Pa.,
Blake, Brown, Va.; Buffington, Campbell, Casey,
Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A.
D. Fessenden, Fisher, Frank, Gooch, Gurley,
Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kellogg, Mich; Lansing,
Loomis, Loveicy, Low, M'Indoe, M'Kean, M'Knight,
M'Pherson, Marston, Mitchell, Morrill, Vt.; Nixon,
N'ell, Olin, Phelps, Cal.; Pike, Pomeroy, Porter,
Rice, Me.; Riddle, Rollins, N.:H. Sargent, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman,
Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburn, Wheeler, White, Ind.; Wilson, Winslow, and
Worcester—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ohio; Allen, Ill.; Ancona,

burn, Wheeler, White, Ind.; Wilson, Winslow, and Worcester—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ohio; Allen, Iil.; Ancona, Bailey, Biddle, Blair, Va.; Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Granger, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Hamson, Holman, Ind.; Horton, Johnson, Kellogg, Ill.; Kerrigan, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Robinson, Rollins, Mo.; Shiel, Stiles, Thomas, Mass.; Thomas, Md.; Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, White, Ohio; Wood, Wickliffe, Woodbury, Wright, and Yeaman—54.

In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 5th inst., Dr. PATTON, the able Democratic member from Greene county, stamp presented the following series of resolutions: 1st. That in the opinion of this House, the

and should have been averted by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, or some other measure alike just and honorable to all sections of the country.

2d. That the whole responsibility for the

failure of such pacific measures rests upon the dominant party in Congress, who were united in opposition to any such peaceful adjust 3d. That the object of the war as mani-

nously declared by Congress in July, 1861, was to restore the Union and to vindicate the authority of the Government, and not to conquer or subjugate the revolted States, or to nterfere with their domestic rights and institutions. That it was upon this pledge, and

with this definite understanding, that vast armies of our patriotic fellow citizens rushed to arms in support of the Government and 5th. That as those solemn pledges have

en violated, and the whole powers of the Government have been turned to a ruthless rusade against the institution of slavery, therefore Further Resolved, That until the adminis-

tration recedes from its unconstitutional, in-flammatory and despotic proclamation of January 1st, 1863, and returns to a policy in duct of the war sanctioned by the Constitution, by justice, by patriotism and hu-manity, it can have no further claims upon the loyal State of Pennsylvania for men other means of carrying on the war.

A LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING .- The marriage of General Tom Thumb (Mr. Charles S. Stratton) to Miss Lavinia Warren, was solemnized in Grace Church, New York, on Tuesday last, the 10th inst. The gentleman is twenty-five years of age, thirty one inches high, and weighs twenty-nine pounds; the lady is twenty one years old and thirty two inches in height. There was great excitement in New York on the occasion, and the papers devote a large space to particulars. Miss Minnie Warren, the bride's sister, acted as bridesmaid, and little Commodore Nutt as groomsman. Miss Minnie is sixteen years of age, twentyfive inches high and weighs nineteeen pounds. The Commodore is twenty-one years of age, twenty-nine inches in height, and weighs twenty pounds. A small affair to make so much fuss about.

A clear, smooth, musical voice is half They are both thorough-going, intelligent the attraction in many beautiful women. But business men, and affable and courteous in a harsh, shrill, shrewish voice certainly has mitted. Mr. M. went to the war a thoroughtheir manners. Mr. Walton was the late nothing admirable about it. To dispel cough Treasurer of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, or hoarseness, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers are and Mr. Yosz was formerly Chief Engineer of incomparable. Only 25 cents a box. Sold the old Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. by Kaufman & Co., East Orange street.

NEGRO SOLDIERS—THE DEGRADA-TION OF OUR RACE AND COUNTRY. The motive of bringing forward the bill for the enlistment of negro soldiers is obvious, An emancination war will never be fought by the truly patriotic and Christian population of the North; the time is fast approaching when no inducement will keep in the army that large majority of its rank and file which will not fight for the negro; the radicals have no idea of exposing themselves to the perils of warfare; Greeley's 900,000 and Andrew's "swarms," which they alleged to be only waiting for the emancipation policy, have not manifested the least sign of stirring; and there really seems nothing left for the Abolitionists but to call upon the negro to put on arms for the cause

We need not say that this terribly degrading resort would be entirely needless, if Gree-ley and Andrew would only make their boasts good, neither of whom have yet issued a sum-mons for the purpose. Governor Andrew, it is true, has obtained "authority" from the Secretary of War to raise troops of African descent in this State; and if he is able to enlist a single regiment here, or half of it, now that the question is one of downright fight, we will agree to give him credit for the very great exertions which will be indispensable for him to use to insure successe. As for Greeley, so far as we have seen, he has not made a solitary allusion to his "three times three hundred thousand," since the proclama-

tion came out.

We say the project is a degrading onewhich will make our latest posterity blush for us—that we had so little manhood in us as to call to our aid on the field of mortal strife, for the defence of "the land of the free and the home of the brave," a race of inferiors to do for us what we confessedly, by adopting such a measure, have not the spirit, energy and wisdom to effect for ourselves. Truly, the men who concocted and voted for such a bill particular hour in the evening for can only be taken to have reached the lowest stage of human degradation and dishonor. Such an argument need not be pursued into details, for the whole force of it occurs at once to any man with a spark of manly feeling in

The reasons of a practical nature against the bill are plenty as blackberries. Nobody doubts that black men may be brave and often are so; but one thing is certain, that neither black nor white soldiers can be so unless they stand upon some footing of equality; and this can never be in any army composed of both races, except when the dependent is fighting with and for his master. On the other hand. Hopple and many other gentlemen the idea that anybody but a madman or a scoundrel would think of arming one hundred the Mayor did call, not once but body, or in any number of considerable bodies, twice to see the General; that the or that the expectation could be entertained second time he had a somewhat by anybody that a few white officers, unable to restrain white soldiers from crime, could hold black ones in from the most horrible barchamber, and that the Mayor then barities—argues a degree of truly inconceivaand there expressed his regret that ble infatuation.

Indeed, the whole thing is preposterous from the General's health was not such as the start, and we shall only be saved from the to justify a public demonstration in ferocities which might ensue from attempting to carry such an act into operation, by its utter impracticability.
It is as idle a scheme as Mr. Lincoln's

ation which he said beforehand would not free a negro, and which has not freed a WHAT PHILLIPS SAYS.

The following is a quotation from a recent speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS in New York

"On the first day of the present month he announces in the name of the nation that nationality is henceforth liberty, and that the nation is henceforth to be wholly free. (Apsuit the ulterior design of the Abylitionists, and being foiled in their litionists, and being foiled in their main object—the defeat of the main object—the defeat of the cannon with broken fetters and fires them from the bestion of absolute justice. (Applause.) suit the ulterior design of the Abo- plause.) It is not a step onward; it is turn they now resort to their favorite the bastion of absolute justice. (Applause.) channel. She undertakes to say that the system of slavery is incompatible with the perpe-The Union announces tuity of the republic. that doctrine, records it on her statute book. We subjoin the vote or the negro bill on its and henceforth the motto of the American citfinal passage by the lower House of Congress izen is, Liberty to the slave or death to the Un-

The Albany Evening Journal, a Republipunish treason,' but that we are 'launched into a new channel;' and that the motto is Liberty to the slave or death to the Union.' we presume, be admitted now, by Republican journals that have failed to un derstand us, that our 'logic' is sound. The war is not 'to punish treason,' but to liberate slaves, and the motto is—'Liberty to the slave or death to the Union.' And at this 'turning

orner' we part company with abolition. We part company, 'says Mr. WEED, ith abolition." Then you part company with abolition." with the administration : for no fact is mor apparent than that Mr. Lincoln follows where PHILLIPS leads. Who can doubt that there has been for months a complete understanding between these worthies?

THE REQUIREMENT OF STAMPS ON ORIGINAL PROCESS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.-Judge Barnard, in a case in the Supreme Court of New York, has declared the Stamp Act passed Congress July 1, 1862, unconstitutional, do far as it relates to requiring stamps upon original proceedings in the State courts. In the case of Walton against Bryenth an orde had been obtained to vacate the proceedings on the ground that the summons had bee filed without an adhesive stamp, the defendant's counsel contending that the provisions of the statute rendered all original proceedings invalid and of no effect unle

Plaintiff's counsel argued that Congress had no power to interfere with the proceedings of present bloody and devastating civil war could the State courts. It was doubtful whethe they had the power to impose the penalty of \$50; but if they could render the proceedings n State courts invalid, they usurped a power that was illegal and unconstitutional. If they could impose a duty of six cents upon a summons, they could, upon the same principle, lay a duty which would amount to a prohibibition, and thus paralyze the whole system of administering justice in the State tribunals. The court decided to dismiss the order. Congress had no right to interfere with the proseedings of the State courts. In his judgment the provision was illegal and unconstitutional Congress might impose a penalty, but could not invalidate the proceedings of the State courts. This case will soon go to the Court of Appeals, and probably to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the impor-

tant question will be finally decided. THE FRENCH MINISTER. In response to a resolution of the Senate of the United States requesting President Lincoln to communicate to that body the character of the suggestions made by Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, to M. Mercier, as narrated in the letter of the latter to M. Thouvenel, and which induced M. Mercier to undertake his well known mission to Richmond, Mr. Seward has replied. He states emphatically that no suggestions were made by him to M. Mercier "that induced, were designed, or calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Riohmond in April or at any other time." Mr. Seward further declares that M. Mercier "was not then, nor has he or any other person ever been authorized by the Government, or by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind or any subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any sometiment of the state of the same time. It is the secretary of the subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any service in the subject to the manufacture. It is the subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any service in the subject to the manufacture. It is the subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any service in the subject to the manufacture. It is the subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any service in the subject to the manufacture. It is countried in the subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any service in the subject to the manufacture. It is countried in the subject to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any service in the subject to the manufacture. It is countried in the subject to the insurrection and the subject of the burget at the subject of the subject to the insurrection and the subject of called authorities at Richmond, or to hold any communication with them on behalf of the

A PATRIOTIC CLERGYMAN. - Rev. JOHN F. MEREDITH; Chaplain of the 50th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, preached two sermons in Minersville on Sunday last, in which he took occasion to give his audience his views on the manner in which the war has been conducted. Mr. Meredith has had ample opportunity of observing the evil effects of the policy adopted by the abolition administration, and does not hesitate to speak his mind fully and freely on all subjects connected with the war. The removal of General McClellan he regards as one of the most suicidal acts that could have been comgoing Republican, and we are glad to know that he has detected the hypocrisy of the abolitionists, who have arrogated to themselves virtues which they do not possess .-

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR SANDERSON-

Execution as Gere Orientas—Majore and any ammobile of citizens, in the Common Gouncil Chamber, on Tuesday Instances of the City Councils and any ammobile of citizens, in the Common Gouncil Chamber, on Tuesday after which the Mayor Gelvard the following
INAUGURAIA ADDRESS.

ME. PREMERT: Having been again elected, and for the find hims, to the Mayorally of the City, tenter upon the common than a superior of the City, tenter upon the common than a superior of the City, tenter upon the common than a superior of the City of the City

Lancaster dependencies of the Government.

Lancaster City is loyal to the Union, and she has fur nished more brave hearted, patriotic men, who have cheerfully went forth to fight the battles of our beloved country, than, perhaps, any other city of the same population north of Mason and Dixon's line. She has done so, because the believed the war was to be prosecuted for the restoration of the old Union and the supremacy of the Constitution, and for no other object.

I have said thus much, my fellow citizens, not because I think National questions should enter into our local municipal contexts, but ximply for the reason that these questions were made the issue by the press of this City prior to the recent election. I have now discharged my duty in this respect, as briefly as I could, and, again thanking you and the rest of my fellow-citizens for the high mark of honor you and they have voluntarily conferred upon me, I shall detain you no longer, but proceed at once, under the oath I have taken, to commence the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon me.

The Mayor was greeted with much applause at the conclusion of his address.

Councils their proceeded to the election of the various.

The Mayor was greeted with much applause at the conclusion of his address.

Councils then proceeded to the election of the various City Officers, with the following result: City Treasurer—Henry C. Wentz.
City Bolicitor—Samuel H. Reynolds.
Superintendent of Water Works—Hugh Dougherty.
Street Commissionsr—Henry Shamm.
City Regulator—James C. Carpenter.
Assistant Regulators—George Gundaker, Geo. Albright.
Massenger to Councils—John Dorwart.
After the adjournment of the Convention, and when

ent of the Convention, and when Concils had re-convened in their separate Chambers, the Presidents announced the following STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Select—Messrs. Zahm and Rathvon. Common—Messrs. Ehober and Fitzpatrick.

Water—Select—Messrs. Repider, Evans and Kline.—Common—Messrs Schober, Ringwalt and Yelsley.

Street—Select—Messrs. Deaper and Trout. Common—Messrs. Lepher and Rutledge.

Market—Select—Messrs. Long and Kline. Common—Messrs. Public and Smitz. fessrs. Pyle and Smeltz.

Fire Engines and Hose—Select—Messrs. Evans, Kline and Long. Common—Messrs. MacGonigle, Swilkey and

ser. Buchanan Relief—Select—Messrs. Zahm and Long.-Buchahan Relief—Select—Messrs. Zahm and Long.— Zommon—Messrs. Wittlinger and Scheurenbrand. Police—Select—Messrs. Renglor, Trout and Evans.— Jommon—Messrs. Deichler. Swilkey and Pyle. Lamps—Select—Messra. Deaner and Trout. Common— Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Scheurenbrand. City Proparty—Messrs. Rathvon and Rengier. Common—Messrs. Yeisley and Baer.

GONE TO NASHVILLE .- Mr. LEWIS HALDY one of the Committee, left the city yesterday morning for Nashville, Tenn, having in charge the beautiful Stand of Colors, a gift from our citizens to Co. Hambrish's Rugi ment. He slee took with him a great number of latters and small packages for the men from their relatives and friends We wish him a pleasant journey and asfe return.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY MERCURY. The Mercury, the best Sunday paper in Philadelphia, can now be had regularly every Sunday morning from Mr. SAMBLE HAZLARY, News Agent, No. 74½ North Queen strictostains the latest Telegraphic and all other news up to the hour of going to press, and is a liva paper in every respect. Success to it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD .- The total receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the past year amounted to ten millions three hundred thousand dollars. Its running expenses are only about forty per cent. of this num, and after deducting interest on bonds, &c., its net READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The following officers of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company were elected at the annual meeting of the Company, held on the first Monday in January, 1863:
Prosident—William G.Case, Columbia.
Directors—C. B. Kanffman, Columbia; Ephtaim Herabay, Columbia; Michael Clepper, Columbia; Samuel Small, York; William McConkey, Wrightsville; Bates Grubh, Monnt Hope; Nathan Worley, Manheim; John Hoatetter, Manheim; Frederick Lauer, Reading; Issae Eckert, Reading; John McManna, Reading.
At a stated meeting of the new Board held on Wednesday, Feb. 4th, 1863, they unanimously re-elected J. B. Tshudy, of Littis, Treasurer; John A. Sheaff, of Lancaster, Chief Engineer; and Geo. F. Brenemun, of Lancaster, Solicitor. These are excellent selections.

To ATTEND CHURCH .- Lodge No. 43, A. Y.

REV. G. U. HARN .-- The reported death of Kev. Gr. U. HARN.—The reported death of Rev. G. U. HARN, formerly paster of the Union Bethal Church of this city, is contradicted. A Wooster (Ohio) correspondent of the Church Advocate, where the reverend gentleman was stationed previous to entaring the army, refers to the matter as follows: "Brother Harn is not dead; he is simply wounded in the thigh, and was taken prisoner by the rebels at Vicksburg. One of his comrades came and apoke to him, to whom he gave his watch and purse, and requested him to give them to his wife. These are all the facts we know, and if he is dead he has died since the battle, and of course we know nothing about it. His wound, it is true, was a severe one, but if he received the care due him, he will doubtless recover."

A Soldier's Opinion of "The Most A SOLDIER'S OPINION OF "THE MOST WORTH."—We have received the following communication as a Soldier's reply to an article in the Inquirer, headed "The Most Worthy," having reference to the candidates for the Mayoralty in the late Municipal Election. The communication was written by a member of one of the Lancaster companies in the lat Pennsylvania Reserves, one who has been all the time with the Army of the Potomac, and who was severely wounded in one of the battles before Richmond:

THE MOST WORTHY. THE MOST WORTHY

Stepping into the bunk of one of my fellow soldiers this morning, I expled a newspaper. On picking it up I saw it was the "Lancaster Inquirer." Perusing its columns I noticed an article head "The Most Worthy." I read the article, and, to my astonishment, discovered it was pub

Mr. Wills also said that two-thirds of the men in the army from Lancaster are Abolitionists. I will simply state that he is greatly mistaken, for at least three-fourths of the men in this Regiment are loyal Democrats. Such nows from home as the re-election of loyal-Democrats to important positions amountages us. We then know you are doing your duty at home, as well as we are doing ours here; but news such as the Rmancipation Proclamation, the Negro Soldier's Bill, Illegal Arrests, &c., disheartens us. We are compelled to believe we are fighting to free the negro, and not for our country. Soldiers' Bill, Illegal Arrests, &c., disheartens us. We are compelled to believe we are fighting to free the negro, and not for our country.

So long as our beloved General is kept away from us, so long will defeat after defeat meet our arms. When Mo CLELLAN was torn from us we felt like newly-made orphans: we were lost, and since then have been wandering through the rugged hills of Virginis, amoutiness meeting the enemy, but only to be defeated—other times sticking in the mund with nothing to est, all for the want of Generalship. Cannot our loyal people at home devise some plan to have our General restored to us seals!

It is evident we will fight much better when we have a man that we can place confidence in. How could we have confidence in Burnsup, who has no confidence in himself! He told the authorities at Washington that he did not feel competent to take command, yet they inside do nit, and

competent to take command, yet they insisted on it, and what was the result? 15,000 men killed and maimed for life. Is that one of the important war measures taken to suppress the Rebellion? If it is we want no more meas-

What was the related life. Is that one of the important war measures taken to suppress the Rebellion? If it is we want no more measures of that description.

Keep the ball moving, loyal Democrats of the North, and six months more the flag of Democracy will wave in every State and County from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Wipo out Abolitionism, and that alone will end the Rebellion.

A SOLDIER.

CAMP WEAR BELL PLAKE, Va., Feb. 6th, 1863.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.-Will there be washingfrow's Direct-Day.—Whit there he any public calebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day in this city! We see no movement as yet among our citizens looking in that way. The 22d comes on Sunday next, and if any thing is to be done, it should be attended to without delay. Perhaps the different churches will take the matter in hand. Rev. Mr. MERDITH, of the the Direc Streat M. E. Church, is to preach a sermon to the Free Masons in the afternoon of that day, and, it may be that other clergymen will also deliver discourses appropriate to the occasion. We trust something will be done.

WAR AND PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE. TRENTON, Feb. 11. A number of resolutions were offered in the House to-day relative to war and peace propositions. A remonstrance was received from Bergen county against Mr. Halsman's peace

propositions.

Mr. De Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating, in substance, the reso utions of Senator Randolph, and the adding Intions of Senator Randolph, and the adding of a resolution providing that Theodore Runyan, Jacob R. Wortenby, Abraham Broning, Henry Y. Green, John S. Dorry and Moses Bigelow be, and are hereby appointed commissioners to proceed to Richmond to ascertain whether the States now in arms against the United States Government will consent to he United States Government will consent to re affirm their adhesion to the Union, and recognize the authority of the Constitution and, if not, on what terms or conditions ami cable relations under one United States Government can be restored between them and the other States.

That we invite the co operation of our sis ter States in the fraternal mission hereby enacted-that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to furnish to said Commissioners, the necessar safeguard to enable them to proceed in safety upon their journey.

That while relying on no temporary expedients and no political combinations, we feel that we are bound to the Union by indissoluble ties, and will cheerfully share its fate and future, ready to perform our appropriate part in the preservation whenever or wherever oc-casion may call. We regard the men who are embarrassing the Government and discouraging our soldiers, as the most skilful architects of ruin that the world ever produced, who proclaim to the world that the great experiment of a representative Govern-

ment has failed.

A third resolution was offered, as follows That, as an aut of justice to our dead who have fallen on the side of law and liberty, and as a duty we owe the brave men who on the field sustain untarnished the honor of our State, while others conspire at home, we appoint General Winfield Scott, Major General Ambrose Burnside, and Henry W. Green, Chancellor of New Jersey, Commissioners, to proceed to Washington, with instructions to irge upon the President of the United States sleepless vigilance and determination to put down and crush out this rebellion against the Constitution and the Union; and, if need be, to call upon the people to come to the rescuf an imperiled and suffering nation. All these various resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and a caucus is now being held to agree as to what

conflicting views. SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE GOV. ERNOR. In the House of Representatives, on Thursday ast, the following message was received from Gov

policy shall be adopted in the midst of these

Curtin : EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HABRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1863.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: I desire to call your attention to a subject of moment:

When the present infamous and God-condemned rebellion broke out, Congress was not in session, and the occurrence of such a state of things not having been foreseen in former times, no adequate legislation had been had to meet it; at the same time—the life of the country being at stake—it appeared necessary that some means should be taken to control the small band of traitors in the loyal States so as to prevent them from machinations which might be injurious, if not fatal, to the national cause. cause.
Under these circumstances the General Govern-

Under these circumstances the General Government resorted to the system of military arrests of dangerous persons, and, having thus commenced acting under it, have continued (at long intervals in this State) to pursue it. The Government of the United States acts directly on individuals, and the State Executive has no authority or means to interfere with arrests of citizens of the United States, made under the authority of that Government.—Every citizen of Pennsylvania is also a citizen of the United States, and owes allegiance to them as well as (subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States) he owes it to Pennsylvania.

If he be unlawfully deprived of his liberty, his only redress is to be had at the hands of the judiciary. In such times as the present, it is more than ever In such times as the present, it is more than ever necessary to preserve regularity in official action.

Great efforts have been, and are perhaps still being made, by persons blinded or ill-disposed, to throw. Great efforts have been, and are perhaps still being made, by persons blinded or ill-disposed, to throw us into a state of revolution; that is to say, to create anarchy and confusion, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of life and property among us. Any irregular, much more illegal, interference by your Executive, with matters which, by the Constitution, are not entrusted to his cognizance, and especially any such interference with the action of the Executive of the, United States, or with the functions of the judiciary, would be, in the existing crisis, emphatically dangerous, it would have a direct revolutionary tendency—in fact, it would be to commence a revolution.

The courts of justice are open, and no doubt all personal wrongs can be properly redressed in due course of law.

I do not know how many arrests of the kind hereinbefore referred to have been made in Pennsylvania, as I have at no time been privy to the making of them; but I believe that they have been few. I was under the impression that there would be no necessity for more of them, otherwise I might have referred to them in my annual message; but recont events having shown that this impression was erroneous, I deem it my duty now to invite your attention to the subject.

The contest in which we are engaged is one for

ion to the subject.

The contest in which we are engaged is one for the preservation of our own liberty and welfare.
The traitors at the South hate the great body of our people who are loyal, and hate and bitterly despise the few who are ready for submission. Unless the rebellion be effectually suppressed, we must lose on pride of sountry, the larger portion of our territory and the elements not only of greatness, but of pros

pride of country, the larger portion of our territory, and the elements not only of greatness, but of prosperity, and even of security to life, liberty and property. Notwithstanding all this, it is, I fear an undoubted truth that a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions; false to the memory of their fathers and to the rights of their children; false to the country which has given them birth and protected them; only stopping short of the technical offence of treason; in the very madness of mischief are actively plotting to betray us; to poison and mislead the minds of our people by treacherous misrepresentations, and to so aid and comfort the rebels, that our fate may be either to abandon the free North and become hangers on of a government founded in treachery, fraud and insane ambition; or at best, to dissolve the Union under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into fragments which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home, and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

That such offences should be duly punished, no good citizen can doubt, and that proper legislation by Congress is required for that purpose can be as little doubted. Whether such legislative should include a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in any and what parts of the country, is a question which belongs exclusively to the legislative authorities of the United States, who, under the Constitustitution, have the right to determine it. That great writ ought not to be supponded unless to the wisdom of Congress the present necessity shall appear to be urgent.

Therefore, I recommend the passage of a joint

pear to be urgent.

Therefore, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution earnestly requesting that Congress shall forthwith pass laws defining and punishing offences of the class above referred to, and providing for the fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of persons charged with such offences, in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may justly suffer and the innocent be relieved. A. G. CURTIN.

LIGHT FROM DARK PLACES .- Occasionally we get light from the darkest of dark places. In the debate on the militia law of February 5:h, from which we yesterday took Mr. Carlile's speech. we find the following remarks from Mr. Sumner: If we would have fewer political speeches

less talk about the negro, and turn our energies to the suppression of the rebellion, we should soon see good results While for once we agree most fully with the Senator, we think it a great pity he had not found it out before. We have entreated this same thing of him and of Congress, and petitions have gone up to this effect, but in vain

But how he "drops the negro" may be seen by the bill introduced by him into the Senate

yesterday .- Boston Courier. EXTRAORDINARY CATTLE .-- Mr. A. R. Pau of the Western Market of Philadelphia, has purchased two cattle raised and fed by Henry and Thomas Kirk, the celebrated cattle feed ers of Ohio, that exceed in weight and quality any ever produced in this country. The lar gest bullock ever converted into beef in the United States weighed 2,4521 pounds, and made clear meat of 711 pounds for every 100 lbs. of live weight. It is computed by good judges that they will make 73 pounds to the hundred. This would make the pair together weigh, dressed, 5,256 pounds, or 2,628 pounds each. There was lively competition among the Western market victualers to secure these cattle for New York city. For that pair of bullocks, Mr. Paul paid the sum of \$1,200.

A FAT JOB .- The Mary Benton, a little to know how the purchase money, was divided.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 10th.]

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN ARMY. On Board Steamer Sioux City, Milliken's Bend, Jan. 23.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

I have been favored by a fellow-soldier with the inclosed copy of a letter written by him the dangers of the van. Yet I am a man with to a friend of his in Providence, R. I. It is friends in the ranks and a heartin my bosom; long, but I think worth perusal, and if you a man to whom the mothers, wives, sisters, deem its publication likely to aid in the cause and children of those friends look for news of truth, it is at your disposal, from an old from the fray, and whom they justly hold resubscriber : Dear Friend E-

STEAMER SIOUX CITY,) NAPOLEON, ARK., Jan. 16.]
I am about to do what will probably cost me your friendship—write an honest letter. Not that I have hitherto written dishonestly, nor that you are accused of hating candor, in itself considered. But candor upon the theme itself considered. But candor upon the theme content, even though hung for saying what I shall treat of, differing, so widely as I now do, from your well known views upon the however, I shall devote myself, with wiser and same topic, can not fail to overtax your humbler zeal, to the gospel of peace, leaving patience, involving writer and epistle in one war to brute beasts, and striving, in deep conirrevocable anathe write at all without being true to my nature, which has become deeply stirred with shame and indignation by my country's follies; how deeply stirred this letter will prove, since even your good-will is not a bribe rich enough to prevent my writing it.

Like many other Republicans, who, loving

your good-will is not a bribe rich enough to prevent my writing it.

Like many other Republicans, who, loving the whole country, and deprecating coercion as the most likely means of sundering it forever, were yet firm in their allegiance to the old flag, however loth to see it committed to a wrong policy, I long strove to justify this war, employing for that purpose all my little stock of learning and skill, both as a theologian and an amateur politicism, though I had the decency always, as my friends know, to keep politics entirely out of my Sunday lectures. When the increasing needs of country seemed to demand the sacrifice, I heartily throw my person, as well as my voice, into the tide of carnage, willing even to die that the Union might live, and ready for any policy looking to that end, in the spirit of the dangerous maxim, "All's well that ends well." The negro—having studied him in real life, not in the pleasing fictions of the Beechers—I knew too well to care about disturbing him, unless as a convenient make-weight, to be thrown into the scale when better means should fail. I was proud of our regiment—had some lingering faith in the President—and somewhat more different make from the paymaster-general, showing the reasons why certain regiments were not paid up to the distor of the Strom the War. Harris presented the resolutions of the New York Assembly in tavor of the reduction of the New York Assembly in tavor of the reduction of a bankrupt act. A memorial was received from bankrers and merchants of New York asking that the notes of the government be received from the Part in the Strom the War Alugust. The report was ordered to be printed. Mr. Harris presented the resolutions of the New York Assembly in tavor of the reduction of a bankrupt act. A memorial was received from bankrupt act. A me ing faith in the President-and somewhat more (though hardly full confidence) in the wisdom and virtue of our Generals. Thus I went forth in hope, trusting mainly in God

went forth in hope, trusting mainly in God and our vast numbers for success, and proud to find so many old friends rushing with me to the field.

This was six months ago. Anybody with open eyes, campaigning even three months in the Southwestern army, ought to learn something that could not well be learned at home. Our boys have been learning, and I don't claim to be duller than the rest. Ergo, my faith in President Lincoln has changed from a grain of mustard-seed to a perfect nonentity; my trust in Union Generalship has dwindled to the verge of despair, as the machinery by which officers are made becomes more bare, and their characters, when made, more visible and notorious. Noble exceptions there are, by the these are the men that soon resign, or find themselves court martialed. My sentiments touching the black idol have changed from good natured indifference to downright disgust; and I need hardly add, my hopes of the Union are reduced to a mere hope in some new political dynasty, which I shall now pray and political dynasty, which I shall now pray and definite action. toil for with all the zeal and industry my nature is capable of.

Were I alone in these painful discoveries, I might be inclined to distrust my own judg-

must they continue, without even the remote prospect of an end? Nobody knows. But from the many conflicting rumors on the sub-ict we may examine four of the more compared to the whole. Bills authorizing the territories of Navada and Colorado to form Constitutions ject, we may examine four of the more com-mon and plausible; each and all of which, instead of justifying the war, are conclusive reasons why it should be condemned, and at once abandoned. Firstly. We are fighting, it is said, to cram

the pockets and wine cellars of a commissioned aristocracy, whose reign and revelings must end when peace removes their shoulder-straps Gladly would I pronounce this a mere slander, but-I promised to write an hopest letter. Doubtless there is just enough truth in it to demand this one remark, namely: That such cause of warfare, however agreeable to the privileged class alluded to, can not always satisfy the rank and file on whose blood they are supposed to fatten. Even glory grows irksome at last, when consecrated by no higher aim than the aggrandizement of tyrants. I have heard that bayonets could be turned upon their employers, but I never believed

Secondly. We are fighting to abolish slavery, the Union to survive or perish as emancipation may direct. This, too, has truth in it for a large class in New England, and for a few in the West. To them Caucasian blood is so inferior, when compared with African, that we can afford to drain its richest arteries that Pompey may call himself, free, though notori ously as incapable of true freedom, (which implies self-government and self-government implies self-government and self-support,) as the parrot is of true eloquence. may whitewash as they will. Our army has seen the black elephant as he is, and we are forever cured of Uncle Tom's Cabin. To fight in such a crusade is a freak worthy alone of idiots and madmen.

Thirdly. We fight to restore the Union, slavery to stand or fall as the interests of the Juion may demand. So we were told, and so we believed six months ago. Grant that such is indeed the fact. We shall best succeed by conquering ourselves—in other words, by throwing down the sword and fire-brand, trusting to the listening car, the instructive tongue and the faithful breast. No Union can e valid or lasting until cemented by the union of hearts; and to say that we can rivet Southern hearts to us by hacking them to pieces, is absurd in terms as well as in fact. A nation great as ours, in wealth, population, arts, arms and commerce, can afford to be equally so in magnanimity. And a Christian nation might well set an example to the world by dealing with her unruly children upon Christian prin-

ciples. Rom. x11, 17-21.

Finally, we fight simply to humble and circumscribe the South, whose growing wealth, power and territory, excite the jealous fears of the New England States. This opinion, though held by very many in the West and South, I can not entertain for a moment. If in this I am deluded, and such be the real origin of our troubles, then the Union army is sure of defeat; for crime can not prosper, and war from such motives is crime of the most damning type. Better share amiably the can not prevent, than to play the glory v part and share the doom of Haman.

I will not speak of the demoralizing effects

of war, nor even enlarge upon its physical horrors, as a further cause for being sick of the present struggle. Mercy to the anxious hearts at home, already convulsed at the bare suspicion of the hell behind the scenes, forbids us all to unfold the secrets of our prison-house even if human language could unveil the worst, as, thank God, it cannot. Leaving such gleams of Pandemonium for the hollow eyes that are compelled to bear them daily, or to close on them only in the last chill sleep, I confine this letter purely to the intellectual phase of the war questions, where we find enough, and more than enough, to justify the almost mutinous anxiety for peace that fills, as I have said, the heart of the great South western army. You may say we are home-sick; I trust in God those of us who have shomes, love them too dearly ever to forget what we have sacrificed, or to forgive the Administration that could so needlessly, yea, wickedly, tear us from their hallowed circle. For me, however, the taunt is powerless, death having left me no earthly home to sigh for. You may call us cowards. Our blood has washed out the foul aspersion upon every field where we Connecticut river steamer, has been sold to the Government for \$52,000. She cost, when new, only \$30,000, and the Government has new, only \$30,000 and the Government has paid her owners \$27,000 for the use of her for st the bands of history. Her record in this war is one blaze of heroic deeds, only dimmed by the want of cause equal in splendor to the conduct of her sons. The Eighty-Third Regi-

ment, in its brief but arduous career, has won, absolutely, the finest reputation in the service so acknowledged by older regiments, and by Generals in nowise predisposed to flatter us. Personally, I am not very brave, but my place now is at the Quartermaster's desk, where, except by sympathy, I have no concern about the dangers of the van. Yet I am a man with sponsible for at least the mortal welfare of many who came with me to the field. Oh, God! that I should ever have aided, even by a breath, to rush into, the shambles so much good material for so poor a cause.

If this expiatory offering—for I shall make the confession to them all—can lessen, even partially, the guilt of the past, I shall die ma. But the fact is, I can't trition, to "go and sin no more."

As ever, your true friend, J. H. CLEVELAND.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, February 9.
The Senate received from the War Department

In the House most of the session was taken up by consideration of the Western and New York Canal Construction and Enlargement bill. After an extended debate the bill was rejected by a vote of 61 to 71 Mr. Daws. from the Committee on Elections.

brief debate had thereon, but without taking any

WEDNESDAY, February 11. WEDNESDAY, February 11.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, protesting against the proposed enlargement of the canals of Illinois and New York. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, re-Were I alone in these painful discoveries, I might be inclined to distrust my own judg ment, or at least to repine in silence. But when I find the same views and feelings pervading our whole regiment, and every other we are brought in contact with, vented in louder and still louder whispers, burdening the letters to every home, seasoning the broth at every mess-table, and deepening the murmurs around each bloody grave—when I know all this, I have no longer a pretext for feigning in gorance of facts which, if men could ignore them, would cause the stones to cry out.

What are we fighting for? In the name of reason and humanity, what is the sublime result, which an justify year after year of sackfoldth at home and butchery here, of neglected fields but thick strewn Golgothas, of empty Churches, crammed hospitals, deferred bridals, accelerated bankruptcy, and the ever-lengthening line of peusioners, who for a paltry stipend and a puff of praise, must hobble armless, eyeless, footless, to the pauper's grave!

For what were these things begun, for what must they continue, without even the remote the proposed enlargement of the anals of Illinois and New York. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, reported adversely on the bill for the construct a military and postal route from Washington to New York. The Committee on the Judiciary reported against the bill to amend the tegitive slave sact, and reported back the bill to amend the fugitive slave sact, and reported back the bill to amend the tegitive slave sact, and reported back the bill to increase the number of error without giving authority. The bill for the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota was passed. The bill to increase the number of error without giving authority. The bill to increase the number of error without giving authority. The bill to increase the number of error without giving authority. The bill to increase the number of error without giving authority. The bill to increase the number of error without giving authority. The bill to increase the num

preliminary to their admission into the Union as preliminary to their admission into the Union as states were reported by Mr. Ashley. The bill to in-orporate the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children was passed. The Louisiana election case was postponed until Monday. Debate was resumed on Mr. Calvert's amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing that the appropriation shall not apply to the seventy-six acting midshipmen appointed during the recess of Congress, and that the said midshipmen be discharged from the service, which was eventually

greed to. Without coming to a conclusion on the bill the House adjourned.

TRURSDAY, February 12.

Mr. Chase's banking bill passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one. The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation, was taken aid the State of Missouri in emancipation, was taken up and debated in extenso. An amendment by Mr. Sumner was adopted to reduce the amount paid for each slave emancipated from \$300 to \$200. The substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee was adopted, and the bill then passed by a vote of 23 against 18. At the evening session Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill to admit Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado as new states. The bill to increase generals was passed with an amendment, limiting the increase to twenty major and fifty brigadier-generals.

In the Senate several petitions were presented for a camp hospital and ambulance corps. Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back the bill to raise negro soldiers, with the recommendation that it do not pass, because sufficient authority for the purpose is granted in the act passed last July. The bill to withhold the pay of officers absent from duty was alse reported back. The bill to provide for ways and means to support the government was then taken up, and amendments were adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued payable in green-backs instead of coin; also

adopted making the interest on notes authorized by the bill and certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued payable in green-backs instead of coin; also reducing the amount of the notes to be issued to one hundred and fifty millions, instead of three hundred millions. A proposition to reduce the proposed tax on the circulation of the banks from two per cent. to one per cent. for two years, and two per cent. afterwards, was adopted by twenty yeas to seventeen nays, after a lengthy debate, in which the question of the relative loyalty or disloyalty of those in favor and those opposed was principally discussed. The bill was then passed by a vote of thirty-two to four.

The House took up the naval appropriation bill, and concurred in the amendment that while the rebellion lasts there shall be one additional midshipman for each congressional district in the loyal states; and also the amendment making an appropriation for a floating dry dock in the New York navy yard of shiftielent size for raising any of the vessels now built. Information was directed to be given whether some plan cannot be devised by which the one hundred dollars bounty can be paid promptly to the families of deceased soldiers. A hill amendatory of the several confiscation acts, providing that the court rendering judgment upon condemned property shall first provide for the payment from the proceeds of any bonz fide claim of any one who shall not have participated in disloyal practices in connection with the property, was passed. A bill to provide comfortable homes for poor, disabled, and discharged soldiers was referred.

SATURDAT, February 14.

In the Senate several petitions were presented for

discharged soldiers was a SATURDAY, February 14.

In the Senate several petitions were presented for camp hospitals and ambulance corps. Mr. Wade, from Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana. Mr. Wilson, from Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking compensation for the use of either in the army, made a report of facts, without any recommendation. Mr. Collamer, on Military Anairs, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. C. Morton, asking compensation for the use of either in the army, made a report of facts, without any recommendation. Mr. Collamer, from the Committee on Post Offices reported the bill to establish certain Post Routes. Mr. Howard, the bill to increase efficiency of Hospital Department of the army, Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Carlisle offered a bill supplementary to an act for the admission of West Virginia into the Union. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to enlarge the Canals, Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

In the House Mr. Dawes, from the committee on Elections to whom were referred the oredentials of Jennings Piggot, claiming a seat from the 2nd Congressional District of South Carolina, and protest of C. H. Foster, against his claims, made the report adverse to Mr. Piggot. Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Navy Yard in Western waters at St. Louis. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

on the state of the Union FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10. John Conness was finally elected Senator, receiving ninety-eight out of a huadred and lourteen votes. He was formerly a Douglas Democrat, and latterly a member of the Union party. The unrelenting feud between the friends of Congressman Phelps and Mr. Sargent prevented the election of a Senator of Republican antecedents, in accordance with the political bias of a large majority in the Legislature.