

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, January 16, 1862.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The telegraph, on Monday, informed the country of the retirement of Gen. CAMERON from the Cabinet, his appointment as Minister to Russia, and the selection of E. M. STANTON formerly of this State, as Secretary of War. The announcement was alarming, as it was unexpected. Speculation is rife as to the cause of this rupture, though recent events have signified that Gen. CAMERON could not with self-respect retain his position, while his views differed so widely from those of the President, and a portion at least of his Cabinet.

The country will regret the necessity which has lost the services of Gen. CAMERON. Intimately acquainted with the public mind, he realized to the fullest extent the desires of the country, and his energetic and enlightened policy has been prompted by his large experience and profound statesmanship. The recommendations in his late report, have elevated him to the front rank of statesmen, and given him largely the sympathy and support of his countrymen.

We fear that the retirement of Gen. CAMERON foreshadows a policy in the part of the Government, which will prove disastrous in the extreme. It argues the predominance of counsels which does not recognize the tremendous importance of the contest in which the nation is engaged. If Gen. CAMERON'S vigorous action and determined measures are to be given way to a temporizing, half-way policy, the nation will have abundant reason to mourn the causes which lost his counsels and his services.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The quiet of the lines along the army of the Potomac was on Friday slightly disturbed by a skirmish with the enemy near Pohick church. It appears that the Fifth Michigan Volunteers were on picket duty in front of General Heintzelman's division, when Company H went out from the main body on a scouting expedition. On reaching the bank near Pohick run the detachment was fired on by a small force of rebel infantry concealed in the woods. The rebels finding they were being worsted retreated rapidly.

A skirmish has taken place at Dath, Va., between the advance guard of Gen. Jackson's rebels, 8,000 strong, and a small brigade of General Kelly's troops, under Captain Russell. The Union infantry was placed in a dense wood, as skirmishers, when the Union cavalry decoyed the rebels into ambush. The maneuver is pronounced at Washington as being one of great brilliancy, and Captain Russell has been praised therefore on that account.

The news from Cairo and Chicago is to the effect that the advance of the great expedition had commenced a southward movement, and the main body of the troops had embarked preparatory to leaving. The various brigades were to be placed under the command of General Paine, McClelland, Smith and Wallace.

General Palmer, in Missouri, reports, from Otterville, to General Halleck that an engagement took place on Silver Creek, between a battalion of Union troops and the rebels, under Poindexter, numbering about thirteen hundred men. The rebels were totally routed, with great loss in wounded and prisoners and seven killed. The Union loss was four. The rebel camp was destroyed and a large number of horses and teams secured.

By the Oriental from Port Royal, full details of the engagement at Port Royal Ferry with drawings of the line of march &c., have been received. It had been asserted by a dispatch from Charleston, circulated through the rebel States, that on the third instant the Union Soldiers were driven at the point of the bayonet from their position by the rebel troops. The Oriental left on the sixth, and no such repulse had taken place, General Stevens being able to hold his own.

From Boston intelligence has been received that the troops of General Butler's division that embarked on the Constitution have been again ordered on shore, but no reason for the movement has been assigned. It is, however, positively asserted that the expedition has not been abandoned.

The mails by the Canada betoken a far different feeling in Great Britain than has heretofore been manifested since the receipt by them of the news of the seizure of the rebel emissaries. The hot blood rush to arms has cooled down, and the dread of the horrors of war and danger to commerce are making themselves manifest, while some are considering the chance of "no war at all," and begin to count the cost of their hostile demonstration. It is asserted that the money expended would have relaid the Atlantic cable, by which means so vast a waste of cash would have been saved. Deputation from several religious bodies, peace societies and other corporations have waited on the Premier and memorials have been presented to induce him, if possible, to refrain from war, and arbitration, if not recommended, is broadly hinted at. England is very anxiously awaiting the arrival of the answer from this country relative to Mason and Slidell to relieve them of an intolerable suspense, and decide the question of either peace or war between England and America.

On a request made, directed that the crew of the United States steamer Michigan should not be disbanded, as has been usual, and that vessel will remain in the harbor of Erie during the winter. Should the National Government unexpectedly fail in its duty providing adequate defenses at our assailable points, East and West, I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take prompt means for that purpose. We should be admonished, by recent indications from abroad, to be prepared for our own defence, as well as for the suppression of domestic insurrection.

In selecting a site for a National Army, if the public good be alone considered, Pennsylvania will be preferred, as she affords the combined advantages of a central position, abundance of material and skilled mechanics, and a people of undoubted loyalty.

I commend to the attention of the Legislature the report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, the flourishing state of which and the rapid progress of education are subjects of just congratulation.

The reports of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg and of Western Pennsylvania, of the Houses of Refuge at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind and the Northern Home for Friendless Children at Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children at Media, show that these meritorious charities are well administered, and I recommend that the countenance and aid of the Commonwealth be continued to them.

Under the joint resolution of 16th May last, commissioners have been appointed to revise the revenue laws, whose nature will be forthwith submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate. It is hoped that the commissioners will be able to report during the present session of the Legislature. Considering the great labor imposed on them, and the vast importance at the present time of an able and efficient performance of the duties of the commissioners, I suggest that the compensation provided for by the joint resolution should be increased to an adequate amount.

It was evident long since, that it would be impossible for the banks to continue to redeem their obligations in coin, in the face of the large issues of paper, the necessity for which was imposed on them and the government by the exigencies of the times. No surprise, therefore, was felt at the suspension of specie payments by the banks, which took place on Monday, the 30th of December last. Under the circumstances, I recommend that they be relieved from all penalties for this breach of the law.

Pennsylvania has made great efforts to support the Government. She has given more and better clothed, and better equipped men than any other State, and has far exceeded her quota of the military levies. The sons of our best citizens, young men of education and means fill the ranks of her volunteer regiments. Their gallant conduct, whenever an opportunity has been afforded to them, has done honor to the Commonwealth. The universal movement among our people, signifies that they are loyal to the Government established by their fathers, and are determined to quell the present insurrection and preserve the Union, and that they will not tolerate any plan for either the dissolution or reconstruction of it.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1862.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1862.
The necessity for making \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, presses upon the Government. The exercises of its highest prerogative must be brought into requisition to save the war and save the republic. The wise and equitable scheme prepared carefully by the Committee has been pronounced constitutional by two very pains-taking members of it—Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Spaulding; and the Auditor-General has, in a written opinion, pronounced it to be lawful. Of its necessity there can be no question.

TAX ON RAILROAD PASSENGERS.
The committee on Ways and Means have agreed to impose a tax upon railroad passengers of one-fourth of a cent per mile.

AUSTRIA ON THE TIENTS AFFAIR.
The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Count Rechberg touching the seizure of Mason and Slidell. Austria, kindly but positively, and without entering into the argument, declares the proceeding not in accordance with international law. No other Continental Power, except France, has yet spoken, but similar dispatches from Prussia and Russia are looked for by an early steamer.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE'S BILL CONCERNING SLAVES.

Mr. Frank Blair's Tax Collection bill makes the taxes uncollected in Rebel States a lien on all the lands in the States, if not paid within sixty days after the President's proclamation. The title to these lands is to vest absolutely in the United States. Loyal citizens can obtain reconveyance within two years.

Property of every description belonging to persons in the Rebel States, who refuse to make written statements of their income, is to be forfeited to the Government.

Three Commissioners shall be appointed with salaries of \$3,000 a year each, with two clerks each at \$1,000 a year, whose business it shall be to lease the land of rebels till the close of the rebellion, upon terms that will take care of the slaves, and, under the President's direction, to sell the same at public auction.

From the passage of this act all transfers of property by rebels or their abettors are null and void.

Slaves seeking refuge in our camps or captured by us, shall be forever free. The commissioners can also free them upon a claim to have a benefit of this act.

Emancipated slaves are to be under the authority of the Commissioners, who may assign them to military or agricultural labor for wages. The Commissioners are required moreover to apprentice the liberated slaves to loyal proprietors of land and to mechanics for terms not exceeding five years when over twenty or years old; when under, for terms expiring with their majority.

The President is authorized to acquire lands in Mexico, Central America, South America, or the Gulf Islands, and to colonize all the liberated slaves, with forty acres to each man and eight acres to each head of a family. The expense of their removal to be deducted from their earnings while apprenticed, or working for the Government.

The bill obliged the Government to colonize in the same way slaves that State Legislatures may liberate, and also to send at public expense such free negroes as may want to go to this colored country.

In this capacity, Colonels Thomas A. Scott, Gideon J. Ball and John A. Wright contracted their valuable services from the middle of April until they were called away by other duties. Col. Scott remaining until he became connected with the War Department, Colonel Ball until the 1st of June and Colonel Wright until the 23d of July; for the time thus devoted to the service of the State they have refused to receive any compensation.

Cols. Joseph D. Potts, A. L. Russell, J. Brown Parker, and Craig Biddle were in service up to the 20th of December. The Department of Telegraph and Transportation was under the exclusive control of Col. Potts. The system and economy of its management show how faithfully and well he fulfilled his office.

It is but just to all these gentlemen that I should bear testimony to the arduous zeal and fidelity with which their duties were performed.

The quota of the State having been more than filled, and her military force organized, I was enabled on the twentieth of December last, to dispense with a personal staff, and the temporary arrangement which had been made for its employment was then closed.

By the 13th section of the Act of the 15th of May, 1861, I was authorized to draw my warrants on the Treasury for a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for compensation to such persons as might be required to serve the country in a military capacity, &c. Of this fund I have drawn from the Treasury \$8,500, out of which I paid the compensation of my personal staff, also other expenses of the military department, and the actual expenses of persons employed on temporary service, none of whom received any further compensation, and expenses of the commissions appointed to investigate alleged frauds, &c., and the expenses of establishing military patrols on the Maryland line and five hundred dollars on secret service. My account is settled in the office of the Auditor General up to the 1st of December. On that day I had expended \$6,400, and except some considerable payments made since, the balance remains in my hands.

The report of the Auditor General will exhibit the items of the account.

An account of military expenditures by the State on behalf of the United States, as far as the same had then been ascertained and settled by the accounting departments here, was made up to the 1st day of September, 1861, and presented on the 12th of that month at the Treasury Department of the United States for settlement and allowance. The sum of \$606,000, has been received from the Treasury Department on that account. The repayment by the General Government of the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps, may not be provided for by any existing act of Congress. As these expenses were incurred by the State for the benefit of the General Government, and have been productive of results most important to the welfare and even safety of the country, it would be right that an act of Congress should be passed providing expressly for their repayment. It lies with the Legislature to adopt the proper means for directing the attention of Congress to this subject.

Assurances have been received from the Treasury Department that the examination of the military accounts of the State will be proceeded in without delay, so that the State may receive a credit for the balance due, in time to apply the same towards the payment of her quota of the direct tax. Assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary. Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State.

In case the State assumes the payment of this tax there should be such revision of the tax laws as will hereafter equitably apportion the burden among the various interests now subject or that can properly be made subject to taxation. The saving of fifteen per cent to the people of the State by the assumption is a matter worthy of thought, but a more important consideration is that it will enable you who represent all the varied interests of the Commonwealth to apportion the tax in such manner as to bear equally upon all. Our revenue laws had imposed on real and personal property as its full proportion but little more than one-third of the taxes needed for the ordinary expenditures of the government. By the act of the 15th May last, the tax on this species of property has already been increased one-sixth. Should the State refuse to assume the United States tax the whole burden of it will fall upon these interests, interests too, most unfavorably affected by the war, whilst other kinds of property and other sources of revenue, judged by our own laws able to pay nearly two-thirds of the present revenues of the State, would not be called on to contribute one dollar of additional tax.

The militia system of the Commonwealth is very imperfect. I recommend the establishment of a commission to frame and report a system more adequate to the exigency of the times.

I earnestly recommend to the legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools, would in a short period give teachers to the common schools who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them. It would in my opinion be wise also to provide for the purchase or leasing by the Commonwealth of a building for a military school, and for employing competent instructors at the expense of the State, requiring the pupils to defray the other expenses. No pupil should be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. I respectfully urge this subject on your early consideration, as one of material and perhaps vital importance.

I have taken measures to direct the efficient attention of the General Government to the fortification of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lakes, and arrangements are in the course of being effected which it is hoped will be satisfactory in their result.

I send with this message a copy of a communication from General Totten, chief of the Military Engineer Department at Washington. I have also represented to the Secretary of the Navy the necessity of floating defenses on the Delaware, and have his assurance that they shall be prepared at the earliest moment. I have had a correspondence with the authorities and some of the citizens of Erie on the subject of the defenceless condition of that city, and the part of the State bordering on the lake. On examination it is found that there are no defenses on the lake, and that the ordnance at the city of Erie was withdrawn by the National Government in the summer of 1861. The Secretary of the Navy,

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

Governor CURTIN'S first annual Message will be found at length in another part of our paper. There is but one opinion, as far as we have heard, in regard to the Message—namely, that it is a clear and truthful exposition of the condition and prospects of the Keystone State—never more worthy of that proud title than now. Clear and candid in all respects, it is also practical and terse.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. On the 30th November, which ends the fiscal year, there was in the Treasury the large sum of \$1,515,605, and this after all the heavy expenditures rendered necessary by the war. The State has on hand uniforms and equipments worth \$190,000 which the United States will take and pay for at cost, and the General Government will reimburse the war expenses of the State since the 27th of July. All the loan effected under the act of the 18th of May has not been called in. Large as is the balance in hand, it will be increased one-third more by the middle of February, by the payments to be made by the National Government.

Upon the Rebellion, we find the Governor loyal and decisive, as he has been in action from the first. He re-asserts the declaration in his former Message, that every sentiment of loyalty and patriotism demands the effectual suppression of the Rebellion, and he recapitulates with just pride, the measures taken by Pennsylvania to effect this imperatively necessary consummation.

As the State has not spared its treasure, so the people have not spared their personal service as citizen soldiers. In the middle of April when the President called for a military force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was sixteen (afterwards reduced to fourteen) regiments to serve for three months.—"This call," he says, "was enthusiastically responded to by the people of Pennsylvania.—The first military aid from the loyal States which the Government received at Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which arrived there prior to the 19th of April."

At the request of the war department, that the troops preparing in this State should be clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, and transported by the State in consequence of the then inability of the United States, twenty-five regiments (being eleven regiments beyond our quota,) comprising 20,175 men from Pennsylvania, served for the term of three months under the President's proclamation above referred to.

In all, one hundred and fifteen State Regiments have been raised, and the total of the Pennsylvania volunteer force now in service is 93,577—a force which is in course of being augmented to 109,175 three months men now disbanded. About three hundred volunteers from Pennsylvania are now prisoners, but as arrangements have been made for the exchange of prisoners, it may be expected that they will soon be released.

For its population, Pennsylvania has contributed a much larger number of volunteer soldiers than any other State. Thus, true, to its old renown, it is "first in war" as it avowedly has been "first in peace."

Out of the military expenditures of the State, on behalf of the United States, \$606,000 has been repaid by the General Government; and it is suggested (and expected, as just,) that Congress will provide for repaying the expenses attending the organization and support of the Reserve Corps:—the balance due will be received in time to be applied towards paying the State's quota of the direct tax,—and "assuming the completion of this arrangement, if the State shall assume the direct tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent, will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary." Mr. CURTIN adds, assigning excellent reasons for his advice, "Whether this credit be given or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State."

Governor CURTIN recommends the appointment of a Commission to improve the militia system of the State; also that a certain degree of military training be given to the boys in the common schools, and that there should be a Military School in the State, no pupil to be admitted to this school without having passed a thorough examination on mathematics and all fitting subjects of instruction except the military art proper. These are sensible recommendations, which cannot be acted upon too soon. Attention to the defenses of the Delaware is also noticed, and the claims of Pennsylvania as a site for a National Army are set forth.

The message concludes with a recommendation that the banks which suspended specie payments, on the penultimate day of 1861, should be relieved by the Legislature from all penalties for this breach of law.

FORTIFICATION OF NEW YORK HARBOR.—It is said that there are now more heavy guns in position in New York harbor than there was at Sabastopol when attacked, or than are now in the world renowned fortifications of Constantinople. The fire of two hundred and fifty guns can be simultaneously concentrated at one point upon a fleet attempting the passage of the Narrows.

The Philadelphia Enquirer proposes, as a means of making up the deficiency in the Post Office revenue, a tax of five cents upon every telegraph dispatch sent over the wires. It estimates the number of such dispatches—exclusive of those to the press—at two hundred million. This is probably an excessive estimate; but the number is vast; and, with a tax of even three cents, would increase the revenue by millions.

The Senate yesterday expelled from that body, Waldo P. Johnson and Truett Polk of Missouri, no one voting against the resolution.

OUR U. S. SENATORS.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, speaking of our Representatives in the United States Senate says:—"Pennsylvania has always been fortunate in her selection of men to represent her in the U. S. Senate, and with one or two exceptions, those who have been appointed to represent our interests in that august and influential body, have wisely advocated our claims, and as zealously guarded and maintained our rights. The two men now representing Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, are of that character which always wins the esteem of a people and the respect of a legislative body. Both are men of decided ability and extensive acquirements; both comparatively young, and both ardently attached to the state they represent and the Union for which they are empowered to legislate. Hon. DAVID WILMOT is perhaps the most extensively known of our two Senators, having already served as a Representative in Congress, and having also participated largely in the politics of Pennsylvania. Since his election to the Senate, he has been compelled to be absent from his seat most of the time during its sessions, by a severe though not dangerous illness. This does not prevent us, however, from alluding to his capacity as a man of ability. Those who know him understand the compass of his power, and with what thrilling effect he can participate in debate. His logic is lucid, keen and comprehensive. He has a large knowledge of public affairs, and will rank with any man now in the Senate as a parliamentarian. Added to these abilities, is that trait of character in Senator WILMOT which never fails to win a warm confidence, and which consists of a devotion to principle. The country had an opportunity to behold this devotion in the advocacy of the celebrated "Wilmot proviso," which of itself, as a principle, has had much to do in revolutionizing public sentiments in the north, because it was liberal, comprehensive and progressive; and on the other hand, for the same liberality and justice, has served as a pretext for precipitating rebellion and anarchy in the south. Judge WILMOT, when fairly at work in his seat in the Senate, will sustain his old reputation, and leave none of the interests of his state to suffer by his representation.

Hon. EDGAR COWAN, though not as popularly known to the masses of the people of Pennsylvania or the country, as his colleague, is nevertheless one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the country, and will soon rank high as a legislator and statesman. He is a devoted student, precise in his facts and industries in his investigations, all of which are essential qualities in a man who aspires to the responsibilities of legislation. In his profession, few other men in this Commonwealth, are as assiduous in the practice of the details of the law, or while in a cause, display more devotion to their client. When fairly engaged in legislation, EDGAR COWAN, will take his place among the leading men of the Senate as an equal of the ablest. He has ability and courage, and has cultivated an industry which amounts now to an invincible will in its achievements.

—Taken together, we are proud of our Senators—taken as individuals, they are worthy of our respect and confidence. In them we recognize men eminently fit to represent the great interest of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.
The Senate met at three o'clock, and was called to order by speaker Hall, in the following words:

The day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, having arrived, the Senate will come to order.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was announced, and upon being recognized by the Speaker said:

"In obedience to the directions of the eighty seventh section of the Act of July 2, 1839, entitled 'An Act relative to elections in this Commonwealth,' I have the honor to present to the Senate the returns of the election for Senators for last year.

On motion of Mr. Beeson the returns were ordered to be opened and read. The following are the names of Senators elected:

C. M. Donovan, of Philadelphia.
Jacob C. Smith, of Montgomery.
William Kinzey, of Bucks.
G. W. Stine, of Lehigh and Northampton.
Hiester Clymer, of Berks.
B. Reilly, of Schuylkill.
H. Johnson, of Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.

A. H. Glatz, of York.
John P. Penney, of Alleghany.

M. B. Lowry, of Erie and Crawford.

The reading of the list having been concluded, the roll of the Senate was called, when the following Senators answered to their names: Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Clymer, Connell, Crawford, Donovan, Fuller, Glatz, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Ketcham, Kinzey, Lambertson, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Reilly, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Montgomery,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Stine, Wharton and Hall, Speaker—30.

Messrs. Imbrie, Irish and Mott were not present.

The Speaker, according to custom, then vacated the chair.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Speaker; the Clerks acting as tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows: Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia,) and Wharton—21—voted for Lewis W. Hall.

Messrs. Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Hall Kinzey, Lambertson, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery,) and Stine—9—voted for Erasmus D. Crawford.

The Clerks announced having agreed to their terms, and declared Lewis W. Hall to be duly elected Speaker of the Senate. The Speaker elect was then conducted to the chair by Mr. Crawford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This, the first Tuesday of January, being the day appointed by the Constitution for the annual assembling of the Legislature, the members elect of the House of Representatives met in their Hall, and at 12 M. were called to order by E. B. Rauch, Clerk of the last House of Representatives.

The following is the list of the members returned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

Philadelphia—1st District—Joseph G. Wells; 2d District—Thomas E. Gashell; 3d District—S. Josephs; 4th District—C. Thompson; 5th District—Joseph Moore; 6th District—John M'Makin; 7th District—Thomas Cochran; 8th District—W. L. Dennis; 9th District—D. A. Quigley; 10th District—Thomas Greenbank; 11th District—W. Hopkins; 12th District—Richard W. Taylor; 13th District—F. M'Manus; 14th District—James Donnelly; 15th District—W. F. Smith; 16th District—T. W. Duffield; 17th District—C. F. Abbott.

Adams—J. Buzby.
Allegheny—Thomas Williams, T. J. Bigham, A. H. Gross, Peter E. Shannon, William Hutchman.

Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. A. McCulloch, R. Graham, E. S. Wakefield.
Beaver and Lawrence—William Henry, J. W. Blanchard.

Bradford and Somerset—G. W. Houser, holder, E. M. Shrock.

Berks—C. A. Kline, D. L. Weidner, W. N. Potteiger.

Blair—Thaddeus Brooks.

Bradford—H. W. Tracy, C. T. Bliss.

Bucks—L. B. Labar, J. R. Boileau.

Butler—H. W. Grant, H. C. M' Coy.

Cambria—C. L. Pershing.

Carbon and Lehigh—T. Oraig, Jr., W. C. Lichtenwallner.

Chester—P. Frazer Smith, R. L. McClellan, W. Windle.

Clarion and Forest—W. Divine.

Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean and Elk—C. R. Early, G. W. Zeigler.

Clinton and Lycoming—J. Chatham, W. H. Armstrong.

Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—Levi L. Tate, G. S. Tutton.

Crawford and Warren—E. Cowan, S. S. Bates.

Centre—R. F. Barron.

Cumberland and Perry—J. B. Rhoads, J. Kennedy.

Dauphin—James Freeland, Thos. G. Peck, Delaware—William Gamble.

Erie—J. B. Vincent, E. W. Twitchell.

Fayette—D. Kaine.

Franklin and Fulton—John Rowe, W. W. Sellers.

Greene—P. Donley.

Huntingdon—John Scott.

Indiana—James Alexander.

Juniata, Union and Snyder—J. Beaver, H. K. Bitter.

Lancaster—H. C. Lehman, Nathan Worley, James Myers, Abraham Peters.

Lebanon—Isaac Hoffer.

Lucerne—W. S. Ross, H. V. Hall, R. E. Russell.

Mercer and Venango—M. C. Beebe, J. J. Brown.

Mifflin—J. H. Ross.

Monroe and Pike—G. H. Rowland.

Montgomery—Joseph Rex, H. C. Hone, George W. Wimley.

Northampton—D. H. Neiman, Aaron Hill.

Northumberland—J. Woods Brown.

Potter and Tioga—S. B. Elliott, J. A. Strang.

Schuylkill—James Ryon, Lewis C. Dougherty, Adam Wolf.

Susquehanna—D. D. Warner.

Washington—John A. Happer, William Hopkins.

Wayne—F. M. Crane.

York—Joseph Deloche, A. C. Ramsey.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, that the House proceed to the election of Speaker.

The yeas and nays were required by Messrs Kane and Duffield, and were yeas 43, nays 48.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker with the following result:—

Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong, Bates, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer,) Busby, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Craue, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Grant, Greenbank, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Houser, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, McClellan, M' Coy, Moore, Myers, Ritter, Ross, (Lucerne,) Russell, Schrock, Scott, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Strang, Tracy, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, Willey, Williams, Windle, Worley—53, voted for John Rowe.

Messrs. Banks, Barron, Bollen, Brown, (Northumberland,) Caldwell, Craig, Deloche, Divine, Donley, (Greene,) Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Duffield, Early, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Phillips,) Josephs, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, McCulloch, M'Makin, M'Manus, Neiman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ross, (Mifflin,) Rowland, Ryan, Tate, Thompson, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf, Zeigler—45, voted for William Hopkins.

Mr. Hopkins (Washington,) voted for Thomas W. Duffield.

Mr. Rowe—voted for W. S. Ross, of Luzerne.

Mr. John Rowe, of Franklin, was thereupon declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for 1862. He was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Hopkins (Washington) and Mr. Bigham.

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY.—The World notices the arrival in New York of large quantities of arms, purchased in Germany, and gives as a reason for the inactivity of our army the delay in the receipt of the arms.—The World asserts that many of our regiments have no arms but the old muskets, which would be of little use against an enemy supplied with the best modern arms. It is asserted that over a hundred thousand of the best arms manufactured in Europe will, within a few days, be placed in the hands of our soldiers.—The inference is that then four army will be prepared to move.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—The banks