TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traiters."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The all-absorbing topic of the day is the meeting of Congress, of which full particulars will be found in our telegraphic despatches. The message of the President and the reports of the heads of Departments are awaited with intense anxiety. They will probably be sent in to-day, and their contents will officially apprise the country of some of the most important events that have over occurred, a well as of the policy that the Administration intends to pursue in reference to all the great questions that demand its attention.

The news from Pensacola, which reaches us through rebel sources, indicates that a substantial victory has been gained by the brave garrison at Fort Pickens and the soldiers on Santa Rosas Island. We hope very soon to receive an official account of

The details of the news brought from Port Royal leave no doubt that it is the intention of our forces to make Tybee Island a base of operations against Fort Pulaski and Savannah. By creeting mortar ... is is halieved that Fort Pulaski can easily Cotton and Tobacco.

As no duty is levied, under the British tariff, upon cotton imported into the United Kingdom, the British revenue will not suffer directly from the non-supply which is so greatly troubling the manufacturers in Lancashire and Lanarkshire, besides, in lesser degree, checking the lace, net, and stocking trade of Nottingham. In France, on the contrary, every pound of cotton imported pays a duty, the loss of which will materially affect the national revenue there, which is already far below the expenditures. In France, and also in England, the revenue

derived from tobacco is considerable. In France, it amounts to over \$30,000,000 and in England to about \$29,000,000 per annum. The United States have hitherto supplied twofifths of all the tobacco consumed in Europe; from three-fourths to four-fifths of what is consumed in France; and seven-eighths of all that is brought into Great Britain. Let the American supply fail, and the want of tobacco will be as much fult, in England and France

more particularly, as the want of cotton. Ever since the year 1674 there has been Government monopoly in tobacco in France. All the tobacco imported in French or American ships enters free of duty-because the State is the only importer. Whatever enters in foreign ships pays \$1.86 per 221 lbs., or less than one cent per pound. Were the monopoly abolished, and a moderate duty levied instead, tobacco would soon yield at least \$50,000,000 to the public treasury of France every year.

In England and Ireland, owing to the enormous duties, (upward of 1,000 per cent.) onehalf of all the tobacco consumed is smuggled. The rise has been gradual-for example the seven pence per pound; in 1811, it was two on that. Cigars and manufactured tobacco pay \$2.18 per pound and snuff a duty of \$1.52 per pound. The consumption of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland averages 30,000,000 pounds a year-being an average of one pound of the Nicotian weed to every man, woman, and child.

As two-fifths of all the tobacco consumed in Europe has hitherto been supplied from the United States, the question is-whence, during the war-blockade, is the article to come? Cuba, Brazil, and Turkey grow tobacco, but it is expensive. Mexico produces an inferior description, but only as much as its own people require. In several parts of Europe it is also produced-chiefly in Baden and Bavaria. In the Netherlands, Austria, Russia, and Saction tobacco is also grown. In Portugal and in Great Britain its growth is prohibited by law. The price of tohe and control per pound, having already are will be made to Parliament for an application in the law, so as to allow the culture of the costly weed in Ireland—the soil in many parts of which is said to be well adapted for that purpose. But some time must elapse ere the tobacco can be matured so as to yield a product fit for manufacture; and, in the mean time, what will England do to supply the deficiency in her revenue? If, as is stated in Parliamentary records, tobacco yields \$28,-000,000 a year to the British revenue—if seven-eighths of all the tobacco consumed in Britain has hitherto been supplied by the United States, and if this has failed, the loss to the British revenue this year will be in the slender purse from the non-supply of tobacco

as the manufacturers are by the want of

Two more States have been added to the Southern Confederacy! JEFFERSON DAVIS announces to the Southern Congress that treaties have been made between his Government and the States of Missouri and Kentucky, by which they become part of the Southern Confederacy. These last accessions to the rebel cause are among the most extraordinary that have yet been made. A cabal of traitors in the lower part of Kentucky, after having been beaten by the loyal people of that State, time and again, with overwhelming shame—after having been driven from their homes by the | will go far to keep the Senators in exhilarating spi loyal citizens around them—have assembled as a mass Convention in an obscure county courthouse, and, assisted by such men as John C. BRECKINRIDGE and HENRY W. BURNETT, have passed what they call a Declaration of Independence, asserting themselves to be a separate Government, and apply to JEFFERSON Davis for admission into the Southern Confederacy. In Missouri the case is almost parallel. In both of these States the Secessionists have been beaten time and again, and the people have attested their loyalty in the most unmistakable and open manner. In both of these States the rebels have but doubtful footing, and control but a small portion of the territory. They are neither authorities in fact, nor authorities in name. They possess no power, nor is their jurisdiction recognized. How fearfully degraded and shameless must a to the surprise of many who remembered their Government be which can resort to such means to strengthen its power, and give prestige to its authority! Missouri and Kentucky members of the Confederacy? Jerrenson Davis might as well claim to be master of Massachu-

SALE OF VALUABLE OBJECTS OF ART.—There is now on exhibition, at the store No. 1307 Chestnut street, a choice collection of fine Italian marble and verde antique groupes, figures, and busts, imported from Italy by Messrs. Viti Brothers, (late Vito Viti & Sons,) which will be sold at public sale to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. The collection embraces some fine works of art from the chisels of Ascoli, Rartoli, Franconi, Polini, and other artists This will be the first sale of the kind ever made in the city of Philadelphia for many years, and all lovers of the beautiful should examine this collection pravious to the sale.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SPOES, GUM SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, &c .- The early attention Of Durchasers is requested to the large assertment of boots, shoes, brogans, gum shoes, hats, caps, trarelling-bags, &c., embracing a general assertment of desirable seasonable goods, to be peremptorily sold, by entalogue, for each, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co.. auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The Prisoners at Richmond. Boston, Dec. 2.—The following is an extract from a letter from Capt. Bowman, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and now a prisoner of war, under date of Richmond, Nov. 27th:

"We are all—seven of us—confined in one cell, size eleven by seventeen feet. Our mess is made up of Colonels Coggswell and Wood, of New York, Col. Lee and Major Revere, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, Capt. Keffer, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Lockwood and myself, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. We were transferred from the to-bacco warehouse, where we had been confined since the battle of Leesburg, a fortnight ago. Standing, as we do, for the privateers in New York, we are treated the same as prisoners charged with crime. What will be the result of all this I do not know. I trust that all will be well. To live or to die we

Meeting of the Supreme Court. Washington, Dec. 2.—The Supreme Court met at noon. Present—Chief Justice Taney, and Associates Clifford, Grier, Wayne, and Catron. No business was transacted, and the court adjourned. Work. Peterson & Brothers have it on sale.

are content, as our country bids.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, December 2, 1861. Don Carlos Buell, the Major General comnanding the military district heretofore under the direction, first of General Anderson, and subsequently of General Sherman, is, I believe, a native of New York, from which his family moved to Indiana. He was sent to the West Point Military Academy by the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, now Secretary of the Interior, under Mr. Lincoln-then a member of the House from Indiana. Young Buell, at the time of his appointment, was learning a trade in one of the villages of that State. His father belonged to the class of men who are

generally selected to adjust neighborhood disputes, to act as guardians for orphan children, to administer upon large estates, and to supervise the affairs of the community-in other words, a man universally beloved and confided in. His son was a bright, energetic lad, and soon attracted attention. He graduated with distinguished honor, and from the period of his admission into the active military service exhibited the highest traits of the patriotic soldier. Gen. Buell is about 42 years old. He is, I think, a brother-in-law or near connection of the Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, himself also an original and progressive leader in the present struggle, on the side of the Republic. Those who know General Buell well compare him to the departed Lyon, who perished under such melancholy circumstances at Springfield, Missouri. His career in Mexico was brilliant beyond parallel; and this, as well as the fact that he had in him President to promote the fight," induced the and then to a major generalshin: and afterwards, at the request of General Sherman. to and full of resources. This is the man who, unless all the auguries deceive me will

call him to the command of the Kentucky and Tennessee military district. He does not know fear; he is cool, contemplative, soon strike a fearful blow at the treasonable nests in Kentucky and Tennessee. He has now, or shortly will have, one hundred thousand choice troops in his command-among them from five to eight thousand Pennsylvanians. Recent advices from Kentucky inspire me with the belief that if he can get at the traitor Buckner, near Bowling Green, he will completely annihilate him, and when this rebel force, which is the most effective in the Northwestern States, is destroyed. Buell will take up the line of march for Nashville. Thus, as I have despatched you to-day, the cry will be changed from "On to Richmond" to "On to Nashville." Would it not be a romantic and overpowering sequel to the exodus of the Southern bandits from Richmond

if they were compelled to fly with disgraceful and ungraceful haste from Nashville, their new capital? This, indeed, would be carrying the war into Carthage. Some months ago I predicted that these traitors would be forced to retreat before the overwhelming column of the army of the Potomac, and that as, step by step, they were pushed back upon the Cotton States, our victorious troops, awakening the latent sentiment of patriotism among Southern loyal men, would finally drive them even into the Gulf of Mexico. It seems as if this prophecy was on the eye of splendid fulfilment; for, if Buell shall vanouish Buckner, the other divisions of duty on unmanufactured tobacco imported the Grand Army along the Mississippi will into England in 1801, was one shilling and complete the programme, by carrying forward our triumphant arms. How easy, in the panic shillings and two pence; in 1821, it was four thus excited in Alabama and Louisiana, to take shillings (96 cents); in 1831, it was three possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, and shillings, and since 1841 it has been three so to achieve one of the first objects of this war, shillings (72 cents,) with additional 5 per cent. viz: the uninterrupted navigation of the Father of Rivers! Loval Kentuckians and Tennesscans, now in Washington, believe in this theory, and you need not be much surprised

if long before you are eating your turkeys and mince pies in the Christmas holidays, they will be savored with the delicious sauce of a great victory of the armies of the Republic in the strongholds of the Southern conspirators. OCCASIONAL.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1861. Congress opened its sessions this morning. The day was rather cool, dark, and wintry, but the attendance of spectators was large and brilliers; The hour of noon,-and bevies of furred and blushing beauties were swarming hither and thither, flook ing into the galleries, sight-seeing in the rotundo and inspecting the apartments around the lavisle tive halls. The military element was unusually large. Soldiers in large blue cloaks, booted, belted, gloved, and spurred, privates, and officers,-from the men of the ranks to the general commanding,cavalry men and artillery men, and men of the line,-volunteers and regulars,-Eastern and Western men, tall fellows from Maine, and swarthy fellows from Kentucky, helped to swell the dense and

busy throng. The House was filled with members and specta tors long before noon. The summer months have made but little impression upon the Representatives. They seemed to be fresh and vigorous, full of life and animation. There were the same greetings and hearty congratulations, the same old familiar faces. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, with his frank and open face; Lehman, from the First disvicinity of \$24,250,000. The Chancellor of trict; Vallandigham, of Ohio, now very silent and the Exchequer will be as much puzzled by a reserved; the Kentucky members with the exception of Crittenden and Jackson, neither of whom appeared on the floor. Over the Speaker's chair were festooned the American flags, and what with the sober drapery and the dull light coming through the

painted windows, everything had a respectable and There was a brighter scene in the Senate-more ornament, pomp, and glitter. The first impression that august chamber makes upon a spectator is a dazzling one. The doors are red, many of the gallery seats scarlet, while the colors on the glass are the gayest imaginable. The great feature of the Senate is the carpet—such a carpet it is rarely mortals are permitted to see-all the colors of the rainbow, and many more, too, that the rainbow never contained, bright, brilliant, and overwhelmingmost eccentric in pattern, and heavily dashed with blue and red. Altogether, it is very striking-and

There were the usual greetings in the Senate although on not quite as extended a scale as in the House. I did not see Mr. Wilmot, but Mr. Cowan was in his seat. There was Preston King, of New York, whom everybody seemed anxious to see, and who seemed anxious to see everybody; great old Ben Wade, of Ohio, with his hard, rugged, honest face; the smooth and youthful-looking Latham; Sumner, tall, graceful, and handsome; the stately Foot, of New Hampshire: Trumbull, smiling pleasantly to everybody around him; Wilson, of Massachusetts, who looks the soldier with or without his uniform; Harris, of New York, the very personation of Senatorial dignity; Fessenden, with his keen, clear, sharp, and intellectual face. Lane, of Kansas, sat in his seat, bundled up in brown fur, looking a little harder and tougher from his military experiences. Rright, of Indiana, and Donoil, or Kentucky, were in their seats, former position and professions. Senator Bright appeared to be a good deal distressed at the position he finds himself occupying. I am told however, he is devoted in his loyalty, and uncom-

promising in his support of the Government. In explanation of his letter from "My Farm." he says that it was written hastily and without consideration, and that the circumstance had almost entirely passed from his recollection. Senator Powell, of Kentucky, it is said, regrets the false position he has been occupying, and is explicit in his declarations of devotion to the Union. The bill offered by Senator Trumbull, to confis cate the slaves and property of those in arms galleries. It is too early in the session to learn the temper of the Senate, but from what I can learn, I

am confident that both that body and the House have resolved to support the most stringent measures for crushing the rebellion, no matter what may be their nature. The exciting question will be the abstract proposition of emancipating and arming the slaves of the enemy. It is to be hoped that the friends of the Union will occupy some common platform on which all can unite, and carry ment. Nothing but effective measures will satisfy both branches.

EIn a day or two the eulogies of Baker and Bingham will be pronounced. The death of Baker will be announced by Senator Nesmith, and speeches will be made by Senators Mc-Dougal, Latham, Sumner, and Hale. In the House, Judge Kelley may be expected to describ the character of a man who was a citizen more of Philadelphia than of California or Oregon.
J. R. V.

Music PROM CHICAGO.—Somewhat to our surprise, we find, by a few specimens which have reached us, that there is an extensive music publieher in Chicago Mr. H. M. Higgins by name. This music is handsomely engraved and well print. ed. A song by J. P. Webster, and an air by T. M. Brown, are above the average merit; but the bes piece we have seen is the Souvenir de Mayence. composed by Louis Staab, which is a dashing polka, full of life and harmony.

SCOTT'S TALES OF A GRANDFATHER.—Ticknot & Fields have issued the fifth and sixth volumes of their handsome Household Edition, completing the

Edwin Forrest as Hamlet. All genius has its enemies, and dramatic genius

more than all. So Forrest, the great exponent of logitimacy in the drama, has been carleatured and maligned in many of his performances, and in none so greatly as in the part of "Hamlet." He has been said to have made of the refined Dane a gross, animal personage, given to violence, to mouthing, and to exaggeration, partaking in no element of the cholarly ideal, and in all respects a caricature rather than a portrait. As if wishing to encounter such nalign criticism in his native city, and to prove that, after the silence of years, he is still the embodiment, in all respects, of the metaphysician, the courtier, and the gentleman, Mr. Forrest appeared at the Academy of Music last evening as he Prince of Denmark.

With all his idiosyncrasics-and without them centus cannot be recognized-Forrest is the only 'Hamlet." In this claim he is not generally susained. He has been universally accorded the palm in the characters of Othello, of Richelieu, and of Lear, and in many others, of which ha is the only original and embodiment; but the facts are, that "Hamlet" has been his great study and delight; he has pondered it for years; brought all his ripened experiences to explain it, and all his sterling powers to support it; consulted the authorities, standard and obsolete, as to its significance, and, so far as one mind can enter into the creation of another, has given himself up to the Hamlet" of Shakspeare, until, with the slightest recognizable evidence of Forrest, his performanc is a perfect delineation of the melancholy and princely Dane. His reading and action last evening indicated, at every turn, his mastery of the part. It seemed that the curtain would never ascend, and the fiddlers never cease. When the canvas finally rose upon the Castle at Elsinore, few looked upon the stage more than once when they saw that the tragedian was not there.

Even the ghost-a tolerably good one-failed to tle rang shrilly through the house, and the scenes rolled back upon a gilded palace and crowned heads, the storied face and figure of the tragedian were discovered, and in an instant the people were clamorous. As if determined to preserve his identity with the character. Mr. Forrest remained motionless, his head resting in his hands. Again and again the cheers and congratulations broke forth, antil Mr. Forrest was compelled to rise and make

The King, Polonius, Laertes-all well-spoken artistes-proceeded; but they might as well have been dumb. Then Forrest spoke-deep, musical, tremulous—the voice that to hear once is to remember forever; and for the rest of the night the people knew no other, but hung upon every utterance s at the lips of an oracle.

The amendations, rare readings, and excellences of Mr. Forrest cannot well be detailed to-day, inasmuch as his performance was not concluded until half past 11 o'clock. Suffice it now to say that in the subdued parts he was, if possible, quite as correct, judicious, and gentle as in the outbursts of passion he was sublime and intense. The transmutation from the subdued to the impassioned was striking in the first soliloquy of act 1.

"So loving to my mother,
That he might not beteem the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. Heaven and earth!
Must I remember?"
Tropy " From these beautiful paragraphs, through all the incidents of his admonition and subsequent

communication with the ghost, Mr. Forrest was true to his intelligence of the genius of the character. The acting edition of "Hamlet" had not been servilely followed, some tasteful sentences having been inserted from the original. Through all the phases of revenge, suspicion and charretion the filial reverence of Hamlet for his father was never forgotten. Thus, the line-" He was a man, take him for all in all," etc., es rendered by Mr. Forrest-

"He was a man! Take him for all in all," etc. In this Inconicism Mr. Forrest expressed the loftiest veneration, at the same time maintaining unim paired the spirit of the author. The encounter with the ghost was admirably

managed. Mr. Forrest did not, in the manner of most tragedians, face the spectre with the length of the stage between them and declaim: "Angels and ministers of grace defend us!" etc. On the contrary, he selects a position proximate talk relative to the new customs in Denmark, until the figure stalks in, almost touching him, when Hamlet turns with a short cry, as if petrified, and stepping back, the white face looking down into his

own, makes the suppreseed invocation:

" Angels and Ministers," etc. By a dozen such admirable positions did Mr. Forrest enhance the intensity of the tragedy. His interviews with the ghost on the platform, and in his mother's chamber, were so thrilling that the auditors held their breaths. As the metaphysician in-"To be or not to be," etc.,

My Korrest insisted upon his reading now generally received of a " siege of troubles.1 In act the III, he changed the commonly quoted Would quake to look on,"

"such business as the better day," bringing out he antithesis in a more marked manner. "What judgment Would step from this to this?" ecame "What judgment would stoop," etc. In the interview with his mother, after mutual

recrimination, broken by the ghostly entrance Forrest changes the scene to one of great pathos and tenderness, ending in perfect reconciliation and nutual confession. This performance was, in fact, a triumph, which the intelligence of the house appreciated, and which was shared by the subordinate artistes. Mrs. Gladstane, always beautiful and alented, was warmly greeted on her entrance, and Mr. McCullough made a finished Lacrtes, whose fencing scene with Forrest has had no counterpart on the Philadelphia boards.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE BRIG ALBION .- The ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE BRIG ALBION.—The prize brig Albion, captured by the Federal guuboat Penguin, on the 25th of November, of North Edisto Island, arrived here this morning. She had a full cargo of fruit, salt, saddles, boots and shoes, a quantity of leather and bridles. The salt is hidden under a new suit of sails, and it is supposed there are arms concealed below it. The Albion was from Nassau, New Providence, and is said to have been bound for New York. The log on board head heap hapt rangularly up to November 23. have been bound for New York. The log on board had been kept regularly up to November 23. When taken she was steering north-northwest, with the wind from southwest, heading for Charleston. Capt. Christy, commander of the Albion, after his vessel had been boarded by the officer from the Penguin, represented himself as a Nova Scotian. After he and his son had been taken on board the Susquehanna, an officer on board that ship recognized the son as his former school-mate at Savannah. The crew, with the exception of the cook and non other man, who were brought here in the one other man, who were brought here in the schooner, were taken on board the Penguin. Acting Master Hood, and a prize crew from the Penguin, brought the prize to this port.—Post, of last

evening. Late from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28—The Indians are again committing depredations in Humboldt county. Several whites have been murdered, and shockingly mutilated.

Sandwich Island dates have been received to the 9th of November. Fifty-three whalers had arrived at Honolulu. Their reports are more favorable than last year, the average oil fer each ship being 778 barrels. The steamer Orizzbi, from Panama, has arrived. anama, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.—Crushed Sugar, 142c; Butter, 30c; Candles, 22c; a salvage cargo Cuba Sugar,

From New Mexico. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—The Santa Fe and Carson City mail, with dates to the 20th arrived here on Saturday night. General Hatch and Capt. Grover are passengers, en route for Washington. A petition, asking for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail between Santa Fe and Independence. Mo., has been numerously signed by the citizens of Santa Fe, and will be forwarded to the Post Office Department. Department.
Col. Canby has ordered the establishment of a st at Galinos, twenty miles west of Adiguan,
protection of that section of the country

Prize Fight on Long Island. New York, Dec. 2.—A prize fight took place on Long Island, this morning, between two "roughs," named Dacey and Holloway. After six rounds had been fought, occupying fifty-five minutes, Dacey was declared the victor.

From Boston. BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The storeship Relief has arrived here from Hampton Roads. She landed five prisoners at Fort Warren.

Company C, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, numbering 130 men, left via the Norwich route this Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment i ordered to leave on Wednesday.

The transport Illinois is shortly expected to embark the Maine Twelfth Regiment and sail South-

Seizure of a Contraband Vessel. NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 2.—The bark Samuel Moxley, owned at Apalachicola, Florida, was seized to-day. She had just arrived from Sligo. Canadian News.

RENOWSKI, C. W., Dec. 2.—The Government schooner La Canadienne was wrecked near Carribesn Island in a snow storm. All on board, thirty-seven persons, were saved in a small boat.

Montreal, C. E., Dec. 2.—A heavy snow fell last night, and there is good sleighing in the city and extraording country to day. and surrounding country to-day.

The Virginia Union Legislature.

WHEELING, Dec. 2.—The State Legislature met in this city to-day, Lieut. Gov. Polsey presiding in the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson county, in The Governor's message was sent in this evening It is a forcible review of the condition of things in this State, and advocates strong measures against the rebel abettors in our midst.

Col. Kramer, of Monongahela county, offered a resolution providing for a stringent confiscation

Municipal Election at Springfield, Mass. Springfield, Mass., Dec. 2.—Stephen C. Bomis was elected Mayor of this city to-day. New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The bank statement for tweek ending on Saturday indicates—
An increase of loans, \$4,322,926
An increase of deposits 2,945,194
A decrease of specie. 101,505
A decrease of circulation. 68,719

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

"Special Despatches to The Press."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

The Day and its Duties. Old residents here remark that they have never before seen so many strangers in the city at the opening of Congress. The day is fine, and the Avenue is crowded. The Capitol building was througed at an early hour with visitors, many of whom for the first time have now visited the city, and are coursing around to see the sights. Early in the day members of Congress were to be seen in groups at the hotels, on the Avenue, and in the Capitol building eagorly discussing the topics of the day with politicians, many of whom word the in signia of prominent officers in the army. There is a difference of opinion with regard to the policy that ought to be pursued by the Government on the slavery question. Not a few insist that slavery and war cannot long exist together in the same letitude, and that if we carry war into the South we thereby, as a consequence, drive slavery out of it; that, in fact, slavery will, in the prosocution of this war to a successful termination, undoubtedly be exterminated. Others, again, believe that the extermination of slavory should be made a prominent object of the war. The subject is receiving seriousconsideration, and is to-day the chief topic of debate among prominent and intelligent citizens wherever two or three of them are grouped together. Members of Congress are evidently desirousths this may be made a harmonious Congress. It reed not be a protracted one. As much of the preimion it are ing committees. Ac. was done at the commencement of the extra session, there will be nothing to delay the main business of

the session. Slight Skirmish at Anondale This morning, the pickets of Gen. BLENKIR'S rigade, at Anondale, were attacked by a party o ebel cavalry, who came across our men very unexpectedly. Firing took place on both sides, reulting in the killing of one rebel and wounding wo, who were taken prisoners. One of our men was wounded. Anondale is on the Fairfax road, about eight

ailes from Alexandria

Reduction of the Cavalry Force, It is known that the Secretary of War will recommend, in his report, a large reduction of the eavalry force-and thus vindicate the wisdom of General Scorr's theory upon that subject. Apart rom the almost incalculable expense of this arm of the service, experience has already shown that it is much more difficult to discipline cavalry than in-

The news from Kentucky this morning is so inpiring that the cry has been changed from "On to Richmond" to "On to Nashville." The greatest consternation prevails all through Tennessee. The army of Buell is swelled enormously, and it is be-lieved at headquarters that after he has well decated Buckner, his legion will advance upon Nashville, the new capital of the traitors, so that they will be driven-Heaven knows where. GRANT and McCLERNAND are moving from Cairo down the Mississippi, and we may expect at the same time a demonstration upon Memphis. Thus upon the right and the left the rebels will find themselves

irrounded and crushed The Ringgold Regiment. Major General Caser has placed a brigade of four thousand splendid troops under the temporary command of Colonel W. W. H. DAYIS, of the Ringgold (Pennsylvania) Regiment, and they have been ordered to prepare for winter quarters. The Secretary of War called upon Colonel Davis, and reviewed his regiment on Sunday afternoon. The specificatious for building frame houses for the ccommodation of this brigade have been prepared by Colonel Davis, submitted to General McClellan, and by him approved. The whole work will be done by the soldiers of the brigade, and not by hired men. I understand that there are eight hundred carpenters in the force now under

the command of Colonel Davis. Gen. Don Carlos Buell. At last we have a general in Kentucky in whom entire confidence can be placed. Gen. BUELL is rapidly organizing his army, and will soon have one hundred thousand men in his command, of which force Pennsylvania, it is estimated, has contributed nearly ten thousand. I understand from reliable authority that intelligence may be presently expected from Kentucky to the effect that BUELL has encountered BUCKNER and soundly thrashed him. It is hoped that the event will confirm the prophecy.

The Designs of Spain against Mexico. centry received nere, contains the following paragraph, which shows the friendliness of the feeling between the Spanish Government and the Church party of Mexico:

"Yesterday took place the long-announced visit to her Majesty the Queen by General Miramon, ex-President of Mexico. Our august sovereign received him with her usual amiability, as did also he King, her husband, who was seated at her side. The conversation lasted for more than a quarter of an hour.'' From an intelligent source, it seems there is some

foundation for the report that Queen ISABELLA has made a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon, ceding to him the Balcaric Islands, providing he will assist her in her designs against Mexico. Crowded Hotels.

The hot els are full-up into the sixth stories The best boarding houses are filled up, and the demand for rooms still continues. Members of Congress who formerly paid \$12 a week for board and rooms, are, to day, informed that the same accommodations will cost them \$3 a day. The large number of families of army officers now in the city, and the increased cost of provisions, have been the principal causes of this advance. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment.

Major Maris Hoopes and his clerk, Coleman Hoopes, left to-day for Fortress Monroe, for the purpose of paying the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. JOSIAH HARLAN.

Miscellaneous.

There is a full attendance of Representatives and Senators, and there will probably be but little delay in Congress getting ready for business. The message will be sent to you by telegraph as soon as the reading is begun in Congress. Its transmission may occupy two or three hours. Ex-Senator GREEN, of Missouri, who is here, de-

nies being a Secessionist. He says that he is here on business connected with the Government. Assurances have been received here from Kentucky, that the Hon. John J. Crittenden will be elected to the U.S. Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of the traitor BRECKIN-

Lieut. RUSSELL, of the navy, the hero of the gallant affair at Pensacola, when the Judith was burned, is here. He expresses the opinion that the recent fight at that place could not have been a decisive one. The following are the names of the Senators who appeared in their seats to-day : Messie. Anthony, Bayard, Bright, Brown

ing, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, COWAN, DIXON, DOOLITTLE, FESSENDEN, FOOT, FOSTER, GRIMES, HALE, HARLAN, HARRIS, KING, TANK of Indiana, LANS of Kansas, LATHAM, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, POWELL, RICE, SAULSBURY, SIMMONS, SHMNER TEN EYCK, THOMSON, TRUMBULL, WADE, WIL-KINSON, and WILSON The following are those who did not appear in the Senate chamber: Mesars. Breckinginge. Howe. Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy,

PEARCE, POLK, SHERMAN, WILLEY, and WILMOT. It will be remembered that Senators Baker and BINGHAM died during the recess. The following posts are designated as headquarters of the several regiments of artillery, at which the colonels, adjutants, and sorgeant majors of each will be stationed : First Artillery, Col. Demmick, at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; Second Artillery,

Col. Morris, Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Third Artillery, Col. Yates, Fort Trumbull, New London: Fourth Artillery, Col. Merchant, at Fort Washington, Maryland; Fifth Artillery, Col. Brown, at Fort Pickens, Pansacola. The following are the names of the new fast

screw sloops-of-war being built for the United States Davy: Shenandoah, Saramento, Canandargua, Lackawana, Monongahela, Ticonderoga. The names of the new naval side-wheel steamers now being constructed are the Tioga, Genesce, Paul Jones, Conemaugh, Port Royal, Sonora, The screw steamers are each to carry three of

against the authority of the Government.

There is no doubt but that bills will be passed in the early part of the session, emancipating all slaves held by rebels in districts occupied by our troops. This will only apply to the chattels of disloyal citizens, but our commanding generals will, no doubt, have some difficulty in making nice distinctions. A bill will also, no doubt, be passed, giving full power to confiscate all property of re-

pellious citizens, no matter where found. A Large Rebel Force. A rebel force, ten or twelve thousand, is reported to have been, on Saturday night, within twelve miles of Alexandria. It was no doubt a reconnoitring party, or a force intended for the rebel batteries on the lower Potomac. Rebel forces almost make their appearance within three or four miles of Lewinsville. They are looking after our foraging expeditions.

Distinguished Foreigners. Colonel HAVELOCK, of the British army, and Count VELANTETUS, of Russia, have arrived in this

Varginia Ports to be Opened. The ports in the Eastern counties of Virginia, now under the Provisional Government of Lock-WOOD'S command, are to be immediately reopened to trade. General Lockwood has, so far, captured ten cannon and one thousand stand of arms, besides scattering all the organized bands of rebels in Accomac and Northampton counties.

Hospitals at Alexandria The new hospitals at Alexandria have been completed, and the sick from the encampments in the icinity transferred to them.

Reconnoitring Parties. Four large reconnoitring parties started out this norming in the direction of Fairfax. Savaral foraging parties started out about the same time. Contract for Forage. Mr. John Hill, of Philadelphia, has received a honvy contract for forage, to be delivered at Alex-

From the Lower Potomac. Schooners and sloops are now running the blockale dully. It is soldom that the rebel batteries attempt to molest them. The rebel steamer Page reported to have captured two Northern schooners londed with ccal and lumber. Shooting Pickets.

The robols still continue murdering our pickets

on the outward lines. Last night, a private be-

liot by some skulking rebel. This regiment has lost several men in the same way during the past few weeks. A Screnade to Gen. James II. Lane. A number of the friends of General JAMES H LANE, Senator in Congress from Kansas, compli mented him with a serenade, this evening, at Wil lard's Hotel. The distinguished Senator was intro duced by Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and, in

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reply to the compliment, made an eloquent speech

which was loudly applauded.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1861. SENATE. The Vice President called the Senate to order noon. About forty members were present. On motion of Mr. HALE, twelve o'clock was fixed on for the hour of opening the daily sessions.
On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, a message was ordered to be sent to the House, notifying that body that a quorum of Senators was present, and the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

An informal recess was then taken.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President. Messrs. Hale, Trumbull, and Latham were appointed as the committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, gave notice that he would introduce, to-morrow, a bill to confiscate the property of robust pages the application of the the property of rebels against the authority of the United States Government, and give freedom to persons held to labor in the slave States.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the distinction at present existing between the regular and volunteer forces of the United States army. The committee appointed to wait on the Pre-dident reported that he would communicate his message to Congress at noon to-morrow. Ad-journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was opened at noon, with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. STOCKTON. The roll of members was then called by the One hundred and fourteen members answered to

their names, including Messrs. Sargeant and Phelps, of California; Mr. Harpor, of Massachusetts; Mr. Wilson, of Iowa; Mr. Bernheisel, delegate from Utah, and Mr. Cradelbaugh, delegate from Newada. wada.
Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, moved that Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, he sworn in as the member from the Second district of Tennessee. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Mr. STEVENS, or remsylvanta, sate that the Maynard may have been properly elected, but we all know the fact that Tennessee was, as far as it could be, out of the Union. As there were several other cases, he thought that the subject brought forward by Mr. Dawes should be referred to the Committee on Elections

Mr. Dawes should be referred to the Committee on Elections

Mr. Dawes thought this was an exception to the rule, as Mr. Maynard was regularly elected by a large majority at the August election, and before Tennessee had taken any steps to get out of the

which qualified him as a member.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked the direct question, whether Mr. Maynard was elected before the State attempted to secode, and at the time fixed by law.

Mr. Dawes replied that he was so informed, an that his election took place under the law which had existed for a long time. Mr. STEVENS then withdrew his motion, and Mr.

Maynard was accordingly sworn in as a member of Congress from Tennessee.
On motion of Mr. Februon, of New York, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee, to join such as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses were assembled and ready to proceed Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, presented the dificate of the Provisional Government of North

that State.

Mr. VALLANDICHAM, of Ohio, raised a question of order. The claim of Mr. Foster was referred at the extra session to the Committee on Elections, without favorable action.

Mr. Hickman replied that this was a new question, different from that of the former election.

The Speaker overruled the point of order taken by Mr. Vallandigham.
Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said no harm would be done by referring the certificate; and, en his motion, the case was referred to the Committee

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New Mexico, was

SWOTH ID.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, the successor of Mr. Carlile, was also qualified.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, moved that Mr. Segar, of Virginia, be also sworn in.
Mr. Dawes desired that this case should be referred.
Mr. Richardson earnestly argued that Mr. Segar should be sworn in. The House should not deny to the peeple of Accomac and Northampton counties a proper representation, especially as they had taid down their arms, which they had taken up against the Federal Government. All the forms of law had been complied with under the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Virginia.

Mr. Killogo, of Illinois, argued that Mr. Segar should be admitted, in accordance with the principles already settled at the extra session. ples already settled at the extra session.

Mr. Diwes desired to do no disrespect by asking the question referred. He wanted the House to consider the subject in all its bearings.

It should be acceptained whether this continue. It should be ascertained whether this gentleman was elected by 1,620 or 1,000 votes, in a district

where 10000 may be cast. He wanted a rule that they could stand by in the nuture.

The suject was then referred to the Committee on Electius.

Mr. Bildle, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Burnham, of
Connecticut, Mr. Bennett, delegate from Colorado,
Mr. Wallae, delegate from Washington Territory, were severily sworn in.

Mr. Caneer, of Maryland, presented the memorial of N. Beach, of Virginia, asking to be admitted to seat in the House. Referred to the

Committee to Elections.

A memdal was presented asking that Mr. Lowe be admitted as an additional member from California. Refred.
Mr. Lozsov, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution tenering the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes felds arrest of the traitors Mossrs. Slideli

and Maso.
Mr. Eparton, of Ohio, moved as a substitute mr. Enarrow, or Onlo, moved as a substitute that the resident be requested to present Captain Wilkes wit a gold medal, with suitable emblems and device expressive of the high sense entertained forim by-Congress, in his prompt arrest of the rebelefason and Slidell.

The shittute was rejected, the original resolution noted. Mr. Blas offered the following as a question of

privilegt. That John W. Reid, member of the House fronthe Fifth Congressional district of Missouri, have taken up arms against the Government of th United States, he is hereby expelled from the Juse, and that the Speaker notify the Governor of Missouri of this fact. The resolution was adorted was adopte
Mr. Coust, of Indiana, offered the following:
Whereas bol. Michael Corcoran, who was taken
prisoner onle battle-field of Manassas, has, after
suffering our indignities, been confined by the
rebel authories in the cell of a convicted folon:

Therefore, lit

Resolved that the President of the United Mason, lator Virginia, now in custody at Fort Warren, ull Col. Corooran shall be treated as the United Stal have treated all prisoners taken by them in bab. [Applause in the galleries.] The resolution w unanim esolution wuhanimously adopted.

Mr. Elicof Massachusetts, offered the follow Helena, on the 23d ult., accidentally caught fire ng; Resolved, the House of Representatives of the United States America-United State America—
First. Then behalf of the people of these States, we do again emply declare that the war in which we are now gaged, against the insurgent bodies now in armegainst the Government, has for its object the spression of such rebellion and the re-establishm of the rightful authority of the National Cotution and laws over the entire extent of our chool country.

ent of our emon country. Second. Thinhile we disclaim all power under the Constitut to interfere by ordinary legisla-tion with the titution of the several States, yet the war now sting must be conducted according to the usages d rights of military service, and that, during continuance, the recognized authority of the him that the safety of the State is the highest lasubordinates the right of property and dominatorer civil relat Third. Thitherefore, we do hereby declare that, in our lyment, the President of the United States, as the amander in chief of our army and WHEELING, Dec. 2.—In the State Convention, Mr. The screw steamers are each to carry three of Dahlgren's largest 11-inch guns, one of which is to be a 150-pound rifled gun.

The side-wheel steamers are to carry each 80-pound rifled guns and a pivot gun.

It is believed that Ex-Senator Gwin, Calhoun Benham, and J. L. Brent, of California, will soon be released on giving their parole not to do any set against the authority of the Government.

Ar. Dunn, claryland, moved to lay the resolution on the lie, but the motion was disagreed Mr. Dunn, daryland, moved to lay the resolution on the lie, but the motion was disagreed to—yeas 56, nato—as follows:

YEAS—Messallen, Ancona, Bailey (of Pennsylvania), Edd Blair (of Missouri), Blair (of Virginia), Eurim, Calvert, Campbell, Cobb, Coaway, Corinfox, Cravens, Delano, Dunlap, Dunn, Fouk, light, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Regg (of Illinois), Law, Lazzar, Leary, Lehuin, D'herson, Maynard, May, Menzies, Merris, fod Noell, Norton, Odell, Pendicton, Perry, Ice of Massachusetts), Richardson, Robinson, Seff, Shiel, Smith, Steele (of New York), Steel (olNew Jersey), Themas, Train, Trimbell, Uou, Vallandigham, Verree, Ward, White (of Ol), Voolruft.

Mitchell, Morrill (of Maine), Morrill (of Vermont), Patton, Phelps (of Californis), Pike, Pomeroy, Por-ter, Potter, Rice (of Maine), Riddle, Rollins (of New Hampshire), Sorgeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shella-langer, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Trow-bridge, Vanhorn, Vanvalkenburg, Van Wycke, Wall, Wallace, Walton (of Maine), Walton (of Ver-mont), Washburne, Wheeler, Wilson, and Worces-ter. question recurred on Mr. Eliot's resolution

Mr. Roscoe A. Conkling, of New York, proposed an amendment, which Mr. Eliot accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves held by disloyal citizens.
On motion of Mr. Stevens, the further conside-Un month of Mr. Stevens, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amondments submitted. He was in favor of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the following resolution next Tuesday week:

that he would call up the following resolution next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That, in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present reballion, Congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights, under the Constitution and laws, of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, submitted the following for future consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this republic so long as that institution exists within it; and whereas, slaves are now used by the robels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and whereas, by the law of nations it is our right to liberate the slaves of an enemy—to wasken his powers! tharefore. our right to increase therefore.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to declare free, and direct all our generals longing to the Fourteenth New York Regiment was and officers in command to order freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters, or shall aid in

quelling the rebellion.

Second. And be it further resolved, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens, who are, and shall remain, active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of the reactivitien. ne resetution. Mr. Privion, of New York, from the joint committee, parted that they had waited on the Pre-sident, may that he desired them to state that he would send his message to the House to-morrow, at

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resource. Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, othered a reso-lution, which lies over, setting forth the want of a more complete railroad, and instructing the Com-mittee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expe-diency of constructing an air-line railroad from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Roscoe A. Conkling submitted the follow-ing which was adorted: ing, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this House whether any, and if any, what

measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops sponsine for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

On motion of Mr. McPherson, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to this House copies of all contracts made by the Quartermaster's Department for feeding disabled horses during the winter; to state the terms of these contracts, the names of the contractors and the number of herses given puts and the ors, and the number of horses given out, and whe ther these contracts were made upon public noce. Mr. Odell, of New York, submitted the follow-

Whereas, Colonel Alfred M. Wood, of the Four-teenth Regiment New York State Militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now, by the rebel authorities, been or-dered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order is to be treated as prisoners convicted of inforces origins. f infamous crimes: therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to order John Sli-dell to the same character of prison and to the same treatment until Colonel Wood shall be treated as the United States have used all prisoners taken n battle. The following notices of bills were given under

the rule:

By Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to establish a post road from the city of New York to the city of Washington.

Mr. VAN WYCK presented a bill to establish and onstruct a military and postal railroad from Washington city, in the District of Columbia, to the city of New York, in the State of New York.

Mr. Bernhisel presented the Constitution which was formed by a Convention of delegates assembled in Grand Salt Lake City, Utah, in March last, accompanied by a memorial, asking Converses to companied by a memorial, asking Congress to admit that Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States. Ad-

The Message. in at noon, on Tuesday

FROM THE SOUTH. THE AFFAIR AT FORT PICKENS.

THE BOMBARDMENT CLOSED. THE REBELS ADMIT BEING THE SUFFERERS

THE REACTION IN TENNESSEE. "Black Flag."

REPORTED HONORS TO THE REBEL MAURY FROM THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—The Southern papers to the 28th ult. have been received. They contain scattered accounts of the Fort Pickens affair, from which it appears that the bombardment commenced on Thursday the 21st, and continued, with occasional intermissions, night and day till the evening of the 24th, when Col. Brown ceased firing.

The rebels did not respond till after Fort Pickens opened fire. The fire from the fort and the outside Santa Rosa island batteries, was directed against Fort Barrancas, and the other rebel batteries, the rebel steamers Time and Nelmo, and the navy yard, while the Federal vessels engaged Fort McRae. The rebels admit that they lost sixteen killed and wounded in the bombardment. Also, that considerable damage was done to Fort McRae, including the caving in of the Lowder magazine. The navy yard and town of Warrington were partially

destroyed. The rebels appear to have acted strictly on the The stories about the disabling of the United States steamers Colorado and Niagara appear to be unfounded. The rebel steamers Time and Nelmo were some what damaged, but succeeded in getting out of the reach of Col. Brown's fire.

Col. Brown received no reinforcements. The East Tennessee "bridge-burners" are to be court-martialed. Ex-State Senator Pickens is among the prisoners. The members of the Legislature from East Ten essee were called upon by the State Legislature for an explanation of their alleged connection with the bridge burning. They denied all knowledge of

the act, and asserted that the perpetrators were the representatives of only a small faction in their dis-A despatch from Memphis says that at a meeting of the merchants of that city a resolution was adopted recommending the banks to cut their bills nto fractional parts, in order to supply the demand

for small change. There are still no tidings of Parson Brownlow. The Charleston Courier, in an editorial, deprecates the policy of raising the black flag, saying that it is urged principally by those who keep at a safe distance from the war. A New Orleans despatch says that on the 24th. Governor Moore and Generals Lovell and Ruggles participated in a review of 28,000 troops, including

,400 free colored persons. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Courier recommends the seizing of hostages for any rebels in Federal The Richmond (Va.) Examiner publishes a corespondence between Lieutenant Maury and Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy. The latter invites Lieutenant Maury to en ter the Russian service. Lieutenant Maury replies that he cannot accept the position until the dependence of the South is established. The rebel gunboat Tuscarora, while coming from New Orleans, and when fifteen miles above

and became a total loss. COL. KERRIGAN TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL. His Reported Sentence

TO BE SHOT FOR TREASON. New York, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Colonel Kerrigan, late of the Twenty-fifth New York Reginent, has been tried by court martial, for treason, and sentenced to be shot, and that his death-warrant has been signed by the President. Kerrigan is a member of Congress from this city. Western Virginia State Convention,

Hogar, of Boone county, offered the following:

Whereas, Negro slavery is the origin and foundation of our national trouble and the cause of the terrible rebellion in our midst, that is seeking to overthrow our Government, and

Whereas, Slavery is incompatible with the word
of God, detrimental to the interests of a free people,
as well as wrong to the slaves themselves: Therefore, Resolved, That this Convention inquire into the expediency of making the proposed new State a free State, and that a provision be inserted for the gradual emancipation of all slaves within the proposed boundaries of the new State, to be submitted to the people of the same for their approval er re-Referred to the committee on the fundamental

and general provisions.

Mr. Brown, of Kanawha, offered the following:

Resolved, That the State of Kanawha ought to Assume a just and equitable proportion of the State debt of Virginia, and, in doing so, discriminate between its friends and foes by paying, first, the bonds held by her own loyal citizens; next, those held by loyal citizens not resident in the State of Kanawha, and of the excess a pro rata White (of 01), Wodruff.

NAYS—Mis. Adrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashly,
Babbitt, Bay (of lassachusetts), Baker, Baxter,
Benman, Bram, Hair (of Pennsylvania), Blake,
Buffinton, Ct., Cofax, Frederick, A. Conkling,
Roscoe Compt. Davis, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton,
Edwards, E Fessaden, Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Grangetuerly, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins,
Julian, Keilansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKean, share.
Mr. Caldwell, of Marshall, gave notice that he should ask that a provision be inserted in the Constitution to the effect that, when the Constitution is submitted to the people, they shall then determine whether the name shall be Western Virginia

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALSUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sta.—Paul Pry'.—"S Maddains ".—Life in Philadelphia." AROH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—Shivere, or Love vs. Policy".—"Slasher and Crasher." WHEATLEY'S CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street bove Eighth.—"The Catarnet of the Ganges." TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-ut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Waugh's Italia and Stereoscopic Views of the

Appointment of Chief of the Detective Police. THE CHARACTER OF THE POHOR

t noon yesterday Mayor Henry signified to the Detective Police force that Officer Benjamin Frankin had been appointed chief of that department The cath of office was administered to Mr. Franklin few minutes afterward, and he will enter upon ts duties to-day. The capacity, energy, and experience of Mr. Franklin have been before remarked in these

columns. It may not be out of place to say something of the number and elements of the force unler his charge. The clerk of the department is Mr. Buckley, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., who has kept the police records since 1840, serving under Mayors Swift, Scott, McCall, Jones, Gilpin, Conrad, Vaux, and Henry. To Mr. Buckley is entrusted the responsible duty

of watching the penitentiary docket, so that convicts, on their exit, may be marked and their where: abouts made known. To him all applications rela tive to theft. &c.. are made, and he has preserved sketches of the lives of all the thieves and criminals who have appeared before the police courts. To Mr. Buckley the detective officers have been indebted for direction and advice in the management of every important operation; and his memory of faces and events is said to be remarkably tonacious, so that he recognizes offenders at first sight, though years have clapsed since first he saw them. The Rogues' Gallery of this city was originated by Mr. Buckley, who is an excellent designer. His pen-sketches of thieves constituted for many years the leading clue to their detection. In the twenty vears of his connection with the police office, hundreds of notorious persons have come under his cognizance. Murders, robberies, arsons, and riots ave been recorded, and the municipality has passed through different stages of rapine and misrule to final peace and perfection. If the history of the department shall ever be written, the notes of Mr. Buckley will be found all-important.

The oldest detective is Mr. Calanan, who has been connected with the department about twenty

He was formerly an officer at West Chester, Pa. He was formerly an officer at West Chester, Pa., and was first prominently known as the recoverer of more than \$40,000 that had been stolen from Dr. Darlington, of that borough. He afterwards arrested the burglars of the Kempton estate, on School-house lane, near Germantown. These fellows entered a mansion house in that secluded neighborhood, in the early evening, and, having bound the family and shut them in a closet, escaped with a quantity of heavy silver plate, which they buried near Camdon, New Jersey. The leader of this gang, named Russell, was a romantic sort of personage who was afterwards hung in Ohio. His theory was the equalization of property, and he was a man of some education. Mr. Calanan recovered the Kempton plate and secured a space of imprithe Kempton plate and secured a space of imprisonment for all the outlaws.

One of the most remarkable officers indirectly connected with the force is Fire Marshal Alexander

connected with the force is Fire Marshal Alexander W. Blackburn, who was born in Virginia and educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, afterward a medical practitioner, and for a long time connected with the Second Dragoons, U. S. A., in the capacity of doctor's clerk. He figured in all the scenes of the Seminole war, and had a most eventful and adventurous life in the everglades of Florida. He came to Philadelphia in 1840, and after a short expense a chargist, became a newspaper reporter. rence as a druggist, became a newspaper reporter, one of the most enterprising and untiring in his profession, always preserving the credit of the business, and personally connected with most of the leading characters and events of his time. During the riots of 1844, and the negre riots of a later day, Dr. Blackburn was everywhere present in the danger, and rendered the most complete and accurate accounts of the transactions of that time. For ten years he followed the varied fortunes of a Bohemian, and in 1850, when the murshal's police that it is not the force of a policy of the policy Bohemian, and in 1950, when the marshal's police was organized, joined the force as a private. His native adventure made him at once conspicuous, and he was made first lieutenant, and afterward special officer. In the "Killer" struggles of 1850-53, Dr. Blackburn was a most courageous and intrepid spirit. He was made high constable in 1855, by Mayor Conrad, and fire marshal by Mayor Vaux. Since 1856 he has secured the conviction of fifty persons for the crime of arson, and has infused such a terror into such offenders that incendiarisms no longer occur. He was the chief agency in the de-tection and conviction of the murderers, Spring and Maddocks, and has been a valuable auxiliary to all Maddocks, and has been a valuable auxiliary to all the district attorneys in criminal prosecutions.

Joshua Taggart is one of the best informed officers in the city. His knowledge of thieves is said to be greater than that of any other detective in America. Mr. Taggart was born in Moyamensing, and served as sergeant in the Mexican war. On his return he was appointed on the marshal's police, and was obliged to come into contact with many of his old associates in Moyamensing. He belonged to the Moyamensing Hose, many of the mombars of which were exceedingly rackless and belonged to the Moyamensing Hose, many or the members of which were exceedingly reckless and riotous. On one occasion a member of his company committed a violent assault upon a member of a gart to the hose months, was pursued by Mr. Tag-doors were barricaded, and his took shelter. The doors were barricaded, and has no took shelter. The if he dared to approach. Determined to course man, Taggart scaled the roof of the building, and cut his way to the first floor, where he seized the outlaw in the midst of his confederates.

outlaw in the midst of his confederates.

The arrest of Snow, a noted receiver of stolen goods of New York city, as accomplished by Mr. Taggart, was a most sagacious enterprise, that made the Philadelphia detective department known throughout the country. Snow forfeited his bail and fled to Canada, where the authorities would not delive him up. Br. an inequience that would not deliver him up. By an ingenious strata-gem he was lured into the United States, brought to Philadelphia, and convicted.

Mr. George Handy Smith, a son of Levin H.
Smith, an original Philadelphia detective, now de-Mr. George Handy Smith, a son of Levin H. Smith, an original Philadelphia detective, now deceased, was appointed by Mayor Conrad, and is one of the most intelligent and promising officers in this county. He has conducted a variety of cases, and generally with marked foresight and success.

Samuel W. Wrigley, formerly a sergeant in the Twenty-first ward, is a genial and energetic detective, who served under Col. Morehead in the present war. present war.

Washington Bartholomew and Benjamin Levy are experienced and talented officers, who have figured experienced and talented officers, who have figured in a number of cases.

Joseph Somers, formerly a lieutenant of marshal's police, and afterward high constable, is a good-hearted, clear-headed officer; as are also his confederates, Edward G. Carlin and John Lamon.

Messrs. Sam. Henderson, Bird, and Chas. H. Smith were drafted from the ward-police force to assist in detective duty. They are known as "shadows" or "trackers" of thieves, but have, nevertheless designed some of the best cases that

With such assistants, the new chief must succeed a making this department the most efficient in the land. He is admired by all the officers, and is sur-THE STATE APPROPRIATION TO COMMON SCHOOLS.—The following circular relative to the State appropriations to the department of common schools has been published by the State superintendent, Thomas H. Burrowes, Esq.:

An erroneous impression is entertained in some parts of the State that the appropriation for the school year, beginning on the first Monday in June, 1861, was withdrawn by the State Legislature, and applied to the support of the applied to the support of the war. It is, therefore, proper to say that our State has not thus disgraced herself. On the contrary, while the amount of appropriation payable per taxable to the districts will be the same as it was last year, the agreement appropriations remember to the districts will be the same as it was last year, the agreement appropriations remember to the districts will be the same as it was last year, the agreement appropriations remember to the same as it was last year. gregate appropriations were greater in amount than for any year since 1840. The appropriations to the districts will, therefore, he paid out as usual, as soon as each shall have filed the proper certificate that the schools were open and in operation, ac-

nevertheless, designed some of the best cases that have come before the authorities.

cording to law, at least four months after the first Monday in June, 1861. Explosion_Two Men Injured .- About half EXPLOSION—TWO MEN INJURED.—About half past six o'clock yesterday morning, an explosion occurred in the engine room of Lawson's fork factory, situated on Frankford creek, in the Twentythird ward. The establishment is quita an extensive one, being five stories in height. It is now occupied by Messrs. Scheible and Fisher, who are engaged in making sabres, bridle bits, &c., for the Government. A large force of workmen are employed in the building. The explosion took place just as the engineer was about starting the machinery. He was very badly scalded. His injuries are principally about the face. His name is Joseph Burming. The fireman, Michael O'Brien, was in the room at the time of the accident. He also suffered severely from the escaping steam, but also suffered severely from the escaping steam, but his injuries are not so serious as those of the en-gineer. The unfortunate men were both conveyed to their homes. Happily, no other person was in-

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COM-PANY'S PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.—We lear that application will be made to the next Legis that application will be made to the next Legis-lature of New Jersey for the passage of an act providing for a branch railroad from the Cam-den and Amboy Railroad, at or near Cooper's creek, in the county of Camden, to some point on the Delaware river, between the city of Camden and Woodbury creek, with authority to build wharves and slips; and for an act to incorporate a company to improve and protect the meadow bank on the river Delaware and Cooper's creek, in Stock Camden and Amboy Railroad.

SHOCKING DEATH. - Yesterday morning about 5 o clock one of the Sixth-ward police found the body of Mr. Edmund Garretson lying upon the sidewalk on Minor street, in front of the American Hotel Mr. Garretson boarded at the hotel, and is Hotel. Mr. Garretson boarded at the hotel, and is supposed to have fallen from an upper window. His head and face were horribly mashed, one of his legs was broken, and his body otherwise crushed. His death must have been instantaneous. The deceased was a single man, about forty years of age. He was formerly a liquor dealer in this city, but had retired from business.

Regiment, which had been encamped at Hunting-don.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE. — This afternoon, Company B. Captain Hastings, will parade with their splendid battery of artillery, for the purpose of formally presenting it as a completely organized battery to the Committee of Defence and Protections of the company of the committee of Defence and Protection of the company of the committee of Defence and Protection of the company of the committee of Defence and Protection of the company of the committee of Defence and Protection of the company of the committee of Defence and Protection of the company of the compan

ROBBERY .- Some time during Sunday night, ROBERY.—Some time during Stinday hight, a burglar or burglars entered the dwelling of J. G. Dannenhauer, baker, No. 1410 North Fifth street, through a third-story back window. They then came down to the second story, where they secured and carried off \$100 in notes and a small bag of change. A quantity of gold and siwer, amounting to \$200, was left untouched, as the thieves were frightened off by the motoments of one of the infrightened off by the movements of one of the in-mates of the house.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—The return judges of the several divisions of the Twenty-third ward met at the house of Daniel Faunce, Frankford, yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, when certificates of election were granted to the candidates who received the highest number of votes in the late general election. neral election

Dien.—James Scully, a member of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment N. Y. S. V., died on Saturday afternoon, at the hospital of the Volunteer Refreehment Committee. Henry Calladine, a pantomimist, formerly attached to the Ravel and Martinetti troupes, and Welch's Circus company, died on Saturday at the residence of his sister, an Fifth street. He was thirty-four years of age.

THE RECENT LARCENT CASE. - Before Re-THE RECENT LARCENT CASE.—Before Recorder Enew, yesterday morning, James Vanstavoren was charged with being a fugitive from justice from Washington, where he is alleged to have stoten \$500 from Lemuel Howell. Several witnesses were examined. The mini facts, as elicited by the evidence, have already been published.

It appears that Howelf and Vanstavoren were lieutenants of Company 6, Seventh Regiment P. R. C. They both rasigned laft camp together for Washington. Upon his departure, Lieutenant Howell was entrusted with a quantity of letters to be delivered personally to the families of the men belonging to the company. These letters continued from \$10 to \$500 each, and wors placed in his tirms, but were subsequently removed to a valise. Vanbut were subsequently removed to a value. Vanstavoren advised Howell not to solve them, as there stavoren advised Howell not to whe them, as there might be trouble if any were loct.

In Washington they stopped at Simpson's Hotel, and the baggage was all placed in the baggage-room. Vanstavoren was in that room once, to get something from his trunk. Howell was taken sick, and went to bed early. Vanstavoren left the room and said that he would return shortly, but lieut. Howell did not see him again until the next morning, when he met him at the depot, about to start for this city. A man who was with him testified that they had staid all night at the National Hotel. After reaching home, Mr. Howard discovered that that they had staid all night at the National Hotel.
After reaching home, Mr. Howard discovered that
his valise had been opened and all the letters stolen.
He was arrested for the larceny of the money. The
matter, however, was referred to Detective Franklin. Mr. Franklin found that Vanstavoren had been
acting somewhat suspiciously about Myerstown,
Lebanon, and Reading, and by his orders Vanstavoren was arrested on Saturday in Harrisburg.
He was brought to the city by Officer Bates. After
the kassing he was committed to await a requisition
from the authorities of the District of Columbia.
He remarked that he desired a speedy trial, that he He remarked that he desired a speedy trial, that he might have an early opportunity of proving his in

IMPORTANT ARREST OF BURGLARS .- Yesterday afternoon, three men, named William Barnes, alias "Whistling Bill," William Holliday, and James Ward, were arraigned before Polic Magistrate Beitler, at the Central Station, upon the charge of burglary. It seems that, on Sunday evening, Lieutenant Sam Goldey, of the Fifth police district, was informed by one of his officers that the prisoner Barnes was distributing cigars very freely to persons on Front street, and, from his known character, it was thought that a robberg his known character, it was thought that a robbery had been committed. Lieutenant Goldey ordered had been committed. Lieutenant Goldey ordered the arrest of Barnes and also his companions, Ward and Holliday, upon suspicion, and with a view of escertaining whether any place had been robbed. Yesterday morning, it was discovered that the store of Samuel B. Greis, No. 114 Walnut street, had been broken into from the rear, on Saturday with the store of the companion of the store night, and robbed of a number of bottles of otto of roses, and a model locomotive, altogether valued at \$60. at \$60.

At the hearing, yesterday, Andrew J. Worrell, of 123 Vine street, testified that he had been robbed of about 20,000 cigars, worth \$6 per M.; also 1,000 worth \$22. A clock and a coat were also stolen.

Anna Maloney, at 227 South Front street, testified to having purchased a lot of eigars from

arnes. Thomas Dixon, who was also arrested upon the Thomas Dixon, who was also arrested upon the charge of receiving the plunder, testified that the cigars were sold to him by Barnes and Holliday. During yesterday Officers Sigmund and Hassley were engaged in searching for the stolen goods. They found sixty-one boxes of cigars and the model engine in Barnes' house, and sixty-two boxes of cigars in Dixon's house. When arrested, Barnes had on the coat stolen from Mr. Worrell, and which was identified by the latter. The clock was also recovered in the possession of the prisoners. was neglined by the nater. The choose was also recovered in the possession of the prisoners.

The burglars were each committed in default of \$2,000 each, and Dixon, the receiver, was held in \$500 bail to answer the charge of receiving goods knowing them to be stolen. Baines is an old offender, and has been in the hands of the police upon similar charges. Lieut Goldey deserves cre-dit for the promptness and energy shown in this

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS .-The regular stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, at the office, on North Seventh street, Mr. Maris, president, in the The census of the house, up to Saturday, was re-

rted. as follows:

Yhole number in the house......2,709
Same time last year................2,565

done at a total expenditure of \$2,660.40.

A communication was read from the Board of Health, notifying the Guardians of the existence of small-pox in one of the small streets in the upper

part of the city. Guardians in such a case. The matter was finally disposed of by the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Health upon the subject.

A communication was received from William J. Mullen, prison agent, asking that certain incurable lunatics, criminals recently transferred to the county prison from the State Lunatic Asylum, be received into the insane department of the alms-house. The communication was referred to the Committee on Insane Department. The resignation of Christian Bower, special po-

liceman at the almshouse, was read and accepted.
The steward reported the house receipts to be \$43.50. The out-door agent reported that the sum of \$320.65 had been collected and paid over. Collections on account of emigrant tax, \$29.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid. The steward's requisition was also read and approved.
The committee to whom was referred the matter The committee to whom was referred the matter of securing a receiving vault for the bodies of those of securing at the Almshouse, until removed by their friends, appeared that they had secured a suitable lot of ground, near the restaunce of the watchman, where the bodies would not be disturbed by the resurrectionist. The vault can be constructed by the paupers at a cost of about \$150. The report was adopted by the Baard.

was adopted by the Board.

Mr. Server offered a resolution to equally divide the income from the "Cartor Legacy Fund" (about \$250) among the several Committees of Outwards, Children's Asylum, and Insane Asylum, to be expended by them servering the light the first the light than the servering the ser pended by them according to the instructions given in the will. Mr. Server moved to go into an election for engineer; which was lost. The election was postponed, and the name of George W. Dorsey was placed in The new rules for the regulation of the Beard

were then taken up, discussed, and approved of after which the Board adjourned. TROUBLE RELATIVE TO POLICE OVERODATS. TROUBLE RELATIVE TO POLICE OVEROGATS.—The policemen in most of the districts have become mutinous, owing to the course of the authorities in the matter of their winter overcoats. It seems that a tailor on Second street contracted to make them, at a cost of \$18 to each officer. This is more than the men can afford to pay, and they state that better overcoats can be made at \$12 apicee. The contractor has, moreover, given out the work to Baltimore tailors, who receive about \$3 for making up each overcoat. The regular price for such work is \$6 per coat. At \$18 each, the whole contract will come to the nice sum of \$12,000 or more. Some of the overcoats, it is stated, have been miserably cut, the lappels, capes. \$12,000 or more. Some of the overcoats, it is stated, have been miserably cut, the lappels, capes, etc., being, in many cases, made of scraps of cloth. The Mayor, we understand, has had nothing to do with issuing the centract, he having appointed the chief and some of the lieutenants a committee to make the arrangements. No appeal is allowed to be made, and the men are refused permission to have their clothes made by other tailors.

Many of the policemen are, in fact, tailors by trade, and could readily make up their own garments without being subjected to the expense of \$18 from their month's limited salary. Some investigation should be made into this contract in order to justify the committee and do justice to the police. The overcoats will arrive from Baltimore some time this week. They are made of blue material, and the dye is said to come off readily.

readily. BURGLARS IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINE-TEENTH WARDS.—Yestorday afternoon, two men named Henry Wilson and John Walton came be-fore Alderman Boiller, charged with the commis-sion of a half dozen burglaries in the upper portion of the city. The men were identified by Mrs. Re-becca Stedman, C. G. Wiser, and others, as parties who had broken into their dwellings between mid-night and merning, and in some cases escaped with articles of household goods. Wilson is an eld of-fender who has served two and a half years in pri-son for burglary and larceny. He lives at the foot of Thompson street. When arrested a quantity of matches and a tallow candle were found in his pocket. Walton is a squatter who visits fairs, horse races, etc., to dispose of cakes and beer. It is a little curious that one of the brothers of this man has visited a number of the houses that were robbed, BURGLARS IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINEhas vicited a number of the houses that were robbed, the night after, in the capacity of a huckster or street market man. The accused will have a fur-

ther hearing on Friday. BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES .- Baxter's Fire DANTER'S FIRE ADVAYES,—DRAWES FIVE ZOUAVES are now encamped four miles from Poolesville, Md. They are drilling up to a remarkable degree of perfection, and are certainly a great credit to Philadelphia; though as they are not of the highway of ordinary travel they are not as much visited by sight-seers as many other regiments. They are practising almost exclusively in the double which as they are to be elimibate. ble-quick, as they are to be skirmishers.

The men are in good health, and anxious for a brush. Their stay at Poolesville has been the means of converting many robels. Having Pros-ser's fine band with them, they have made it tell in the work of ingratiating themselves with the peo-ple of this region.

ple of this region. PROBABLE RAILWAY CASUALTY.—Coroner Conrad was sent for yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, which had arrived on Sunday at the Pennsylvania Raifroad depot, in a box. It seems that the box was taken to the depot at Harrisburg by a squad of soldiers, and the freight was paid to this city. A soldier came down in charge of the body, but has not been seen since the arrival of the train. From appearances, the deceased had evidently been run over by a train of cars. He belonged to the McClellan Regiment, which had been encamped at Hunting-don. PROBABLE RAILWAY CASUALTY .- Coroner

battery to the Committee of Defence and Protection, under whose suspices it was organized. The drill takes place on the field opposite the Ridgeroad Railroad depot, commencing at two o'clock, and will be reviewed by General Pleasonton, at three o'clock, in the prosence of the committee and Councils. This will be a display worth looking at, and one rarely seen in this city, there having been no battory of artillory since that of the Philadelphia Grays, General Cadwalader commanding, in 1847.

SKILFUL FORGERY.—Some adroit swindler recently forged the names of Messrs. Bumm, President of the School Controllers; Hemphill, Scoretary of the Board, and Hufty, City Controller, to a warrant for \$500, and the money was paid by the city treasurer. The party in whose favor the warrant was drawn is non est inventus. The money was obtained hast April from the city treasurer, and the fraud was discovered in the office of the city controller.

SKILFUL FORGERY .- Some adroit swindler

Entered on his Duties .- Mr. McCullough, Register of Wills, entered upon his duties yesterday morning. His appointments are as follows:
Solicitor—Henry M. Deobert.
Deputy—John F. Belsterling.
Appraiser of Collaboral Inheritance Tax—Richard Simpson.

in 1847,