The Press. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armics 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 neginst it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

His Excellency the Governor had a great theme last Friday, and a great audience. His theme was Pennsylvania, and his audience five regiments of our brave volunteers. There was everything about it to please and charmthe horsemen, the footmen, the glittering column and the multitude of citizens, and, above them, the glorious standards, intertwining the emblem of the State with the colors of the nation, grouping together a scene beautifully dramatic, and such as is seldom witnessed within the limits of our peaceful State. Not the least striking incident of the occasion was the speech of Governor Currin. He excelled himself in the elucidation of his great topic, and presented the case of Pennsylvania with emphasis and

It is no desire of ours to ask especial

honor for Pennsylvania, nor do we think this is the desire of Governor Cuntin. A simple expression of State pride is pardonable, and he would be unworthy his State who did not have this feeling to a greater or lesser degree. But in the bead-roll of fame, we must not place one State above another; we must make no distinction which would be invidious to Massachusetts or Indiana, and which does not recognize the claims of every American, wherever he may reside. All have done well, and to all we give honor. With a desire is not without pain that we see a disposition on the part of many to disparage Pennsylvania by studiously overlooking her position in this war by sneers and captious remarks and inuendoes. In all the New York papers we find a persistent suppression of any reference to Pennsylvania; but this is in keeping with the spirit of New York journalism, and should excite no surprise to-day. Governor Morgan, of New York, cannot make a little speech at Willard's without so glorifying his State that the audience interfered with "Cheers for Pennsylvania!" and cries of "She is shead!" Mr. Representative Kellogg, of Illinois, makes another speech, at the National Hotel, in which he responds to cheers for Pennsylvania by saying that he "could say a mean thing of Pennsylvania," and follows the assertion by an unkind and unjust insinuation, which the crowd very properly resents, and so induces the representative to apologize. In the minds of many public men there is an ill-

indeed, they always are. We present the case of Pennsylvania in the words of Governor Curtin: "Since the beginning of this rebellion no demand has been made upon this State by the Federal Government that has not been promptly obeyed-no requisition that has not been filted-no pledge that has not been redeemed." The sons of Pennsylvania take a high place in this war. She has sent more men into the field than any other State: a Pennsylvanian manages the Department of War; a Pennsylvanian is the commander-in-chief of our armies; in the roll of generals and officers of high station we find many an lionored State name. If we have sent men to command, we have sent men to obey: in the highest station and the lowest station-from the general of departments to the soldier of the line, Pennsylvania is ably represented. If her sons take the honors and glory of war, they likewise endure its priva-

concealed feeling of envy and disparagement.

The people are more generous and just, as,

Many thanks are due by Pennsylvania to the Secretary of War and our excellent Governor. Gen. Cameron has been a devoted son of his State, and most of the obloquy and calumny heaped upon him has been incurred by his devotion to his own people. Governor Curtin has shown a degree of energy and self-denial in systematizing the military resources of the State; in exciting the martial ardor of the people; in carrying out the designs of the Legislature; in providing for the wants of our regiments, whether in camps of instruction at home or camps of service in the field, which deserves the warmest commendation of the people. To our Secretary and our Governor all honor belongs, and the State owes them a debt of gratitude.

We speak thus of Pennsylvania because we feel that she deserves a word of defence and a word of eulogy. Our good old State needs the voice of noorator, the pen of no journalist, to strengthen and justify her position. She is doing her duty nobly, and when the honors of the war are apportioned she will receive the reward she has so justly earned.

## Death of John P. Jackson.

It was said by one of England's ablest writers, when the news of Dugald Stewart's death fell unheeded upon a giddy, fashionable circle, that on the announcement of such an event it behooved the hearers to maintain, for some time at least, a respectful, solemn silence. With such a sad, respectful feel-- ing, we announce to our readers the decease of a man whose life, had his energies and talents been devoted to political employment, would have been a subject of household familiarity all the land over, but whose high qualifications have been employed in the less famous but not less arduous and useful service of his fellow-men. JOHN P. JACKSON, the vice president of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, died at his residence, in Newark, New Jersey, yesterday morning. Mr. Jackson has been connected with the company from its organization to the time of his death. He was appointed secretary on the 4th of June, 1832. and held that position to the 1st of November. 1849. On the 4th of June, 1836, he was elected a director, and on the 28th of June, 1849, was chosen vice president, and in that office. united with the superintendency of the road, he has remained since.

When the company was chartered, Mr. Jackson was a rising young lawyer, and Speaker of the New Jersey House of Assembly. He abandoned his other profession upon becoming a railroad man, and he threw himself, with all his energy, shrewdness, sagacity, and high executive ability, into the service of the company, which he has mainly been the means | mandates of James Buchanan and James K. of preserving from absorption by its great rival, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He was upright and honest, candid, straightforward, flat-footed, and unflinching; a sincere | subordination, and from that day have been Christian and a true gentleman. Few men excelled him as a public speaker, and he had no superiors in the courtesy and polish of pri- stance with much emphasis, but the point vate life. His death, in the prime of life, of his eulogy which most attracted me hfty-six years being all he had numbered, will was the manner in which he alluded to the fall heavily upon the hearts of his host of fact that Northern men could now speak their friends and the community in which he lived, and the loss of his ability and sagacity will be severely felt by the New Jersey Railroad Com- gooned by Southern demagogues. Mr. Sum-

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.-Mr. Winch. 320 This is the only Philadelphia Almanac worth any thing. It contains the year's annals, and a great variety of local, historical, and statistical information. Mr. Thompson Westcott, of the Sunday Dispatch, is understood to be editor of this Alma-

H. W. BEECHER ON THE WAR.-The celebrated day, "The Honey in the Lion's Carcass," upon war and emancipation, which is considered one of Mr. Beecher's greatest productions, will be published, to-day, by T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 306 Chestnut street. It has been very much praised, as well as abused, and therefore must be worth

FESTIVE COMPLIMENT TO JOHN BRODHEAD, Esq.—Some of the numerous friends of Mr. Brodhead, the popular and efficient president of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, will this day give him an entertainment, unique if not magnificent. Atlantic City is the locale where this social affair will come off. The entertainers start this morning, after an early breakfast,—time of return very un-

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS .- The sale of elaborate Italian Marble Monuments and Tambs, lately imported from Italy by Messrs. Viti th, will take place to-morrow morning, at 101 ock, at the marble-yard, Fifth street, above to he sale, and catalogues can be had of Viti Bros., Breckinridge. Mr. Guthrie was defeated in the or Thomas Birch & Son, auctioneers.

Complications with England. It is satisfactory to know that a difficulty with England, on account of the capture of SLIDELL and MASON on the mail-steamer Trent, cannot arise. All precedents of British rulings in similar cases peremptorily show the strict legality of Captain WILKES' conduct. The Scotsman, whose article we quoted on Monday, put the question on its proper footing when it frankly announced that, on the probable contingency of the United States warsteamer James Adger taking SLIDELL and Mason out of a neutral West India steampacket, even in British waters, Sir WILLIAM ATHERTON and Sir ROWNDEL PALMER, Attorney and Solicitor-General of England, officially communicated their opinion to the British Cabinet that the doing so would be perfectly

legal and justifiable. In the Money Article in yesterday's New York Tribune, we find it stated that "a genteman, however, who came by the Africa, measurably confirms the statements of The Scotsman. He had an interview with our Minister, Mr. Adams, before leaving London, who informed him that he had had a correspondence with Lord John Russell upon the subject of the sailing of the Adger for the purpose of arresting Mason and SLIDELL, and stated that the law officers of the Crown admitted the right of the Adger to make such an arrest. Mr. Adams looked upon the Nashville matter as much the more serious of the two. The person making these statements is the London resident partner of a banking house in this city, and is en-

tirely trustworthy." It remains to be seen whether, on the complaint of Mr. ADAMS and the testimony of the officers and crew of the Harvey Birch, plundered and burnt at sea, by the Nashville, the British Government will arrest Captain PEGRAM and his men as pirates, and have them treated and tried as criminals. If England wishes to perform what humanity and law, as well as public policy demand, the Nashville will be seized and har court of Admiralty, for piracy on the high seas.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1861.

The President has undoubtedly assumed a high conservative position, and I am not surprised to hear that he is resolved to maintain it at all hezards. The leader of his party, he is, at the same time, the chief magistrate of his country. His obligations to his political friends are necessarily subordinate to his obligations to the American people. Nor are those who immediately contributed to his election disappointed that he should have expressed the opinious contained in his last message. The more they reflect upon these opinions, the more they must perceive that they are right. If there is to be a practical reassertion of the authority of the Government, and a thorough reunion of the States, these much-desired results of the war can only be brought about by persevering in the course defined in Mr. Lincoln's last communication to the representatives of the people. There is, indeed, a way of settlement by which ultra men may be gratified in their hostility to slavery-and that is separation; but if the Republic is to be a unit—if the laws are to be executed all over the national domain-then, unquestionably, the policy of Mr. Lincoln is religiously right. As to slavery, its moral influence is entirely gone, and it will be the fault of the people of the free States if its political power is not also destroyed. If they divide upon impracticable theories and permit sympathizers with traitors in their midst to sow dissension among them, they will deserve to be managed and mastered by the the population, the intelligence, and, above all, the principle on their side, and if with these they cannot combine and control, then they will be unworthy of the invaluable advantages conferred upon them.

I believe, if a vote could be taken to-morrow in this city, ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens would declare in favor of the Government and against the rebellion. The process by which this wonderful change has peen effected is a curious one. Patriotism and policy, principle and interest, have combined with singular rapidity to convince the good people of Washington of the beneficence of the Federal Government. As I pass along the Avenue I meet men who, only a few months ago, were rampant against Mr. Lincoln, and, if they had dared, would have prevented his inauguration by force. These very men are now coining enormous fortunes, some of them gathering profits of from five hundred to one thousand dollars a day. Property that rented six months ago for three hundred dollars is now eagerly leased at one thousand dollars a year. The money being made by Presbury, Chadwick, & Sykes, at Willard's Hotel, if set out in plain figures, would surprise their friends in Philadelphia. Northern capitalists arrive here daily on "prospecting tours," and a large company is

being formed for the purpose of purchasing the deserted farms of the Secessionists in this neighborhood. These Secessionists, many of whom are honest in their belief of the wrong, are so broken-hearted at the idea of the triumph of the Union movement, that they have resolved either to go to Texas or to Europe, and will doubtless be glad to sell out at low rates. Washington, indeed, is the most favored spot in the United States since this war began. However other sections may feel its desolating

effects, here it can only produce prosperity and wealth. The announcement of the death of the lamented Senator Bingham, in the Senate, this morning, was one of unusual solemnity. The resolutions were offered by his colleague, Hon. Z. Chandler, prefaced by a heartfelt tribute to the character of the deceased. He was followed by Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, in a tribute of characteristic candor and sincerity. Mr. Sumner closed the proceedings in a style which I shall never forget. He spoke of the deceased Senator with much warmth and feeling, but with singular art and power he gathered around this testimonial to his public and private virtues an extraordinary argument against slavery. I had the honor to know Mr. Bingham when he was first a member of the other branch of Congress. He was then a Democratic Representative from the

State of which he was subsequently a Senator. The Wilmot proviso had been introduced into the House by Senator Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Preston King, of N. Y., Mr. Durkee, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, composed the corporal's guard in the Democratic party that refused to obey the Polk, and supported the proviso in defiance of the anathamas of the Administration. They were ruled out of the party for this act of incontrolling spirits in the Republican organization. Mr. Sumner alluded to this circumsentiments against slavery in the city of Washington, without being insulted or draner has a logic and a religion of his own. Even those who differ from him cannot but respect the tenacity and courage with which Chestrut street, is publisher of the issue for 1862. he asserts his opinions. Rejecting compromise, he stands by what he believes to be right, and, while avowing his toleration of autagonistic opinions, declines to yield a single particle of his own. It may be that he

reads the future with a profound philosophy. At any rate, he deserves credit for the disinterestedness with which, while offering his own remedy for present difficulties, he is ready to prove that disinterestedness by giving up every personal aspiration in order that his remedy may prevail.

Occasional.

Occasional.

Occasional.

Occasional.

Occasional. terestedness with which, while offering his AUCTION NOTICE .- We would call the attention of buyers to the large and handsome assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing, the balance of

stock of a large wholesale establishment declining business, to be sold this (Wednesday) morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE-FINE OLD WINES, BRAN-DIES, &c .- This morning, at Thomas & Sons' auction rooms, comprising a large assortment of finest qualities, and to be sold peremptorily. See catalogues and advertisements.

Garret Davis Nominated for Senator. FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10 -Garret Davis has been nominated by the caucus of Union men, as their candidate to fill the vacancy in the United They can be examined any time previous States Senate caused by the expulsion of the traitor nemination by a single vote.

Edwin Forrest as Richelieu To-night, in Bulwer's play of the "Lady of Lyons," Mr. Forrest will enact Claude Melnotte.

He played this part in Boston with great success and, according to all accounts, not merely conceived but "looked" the young gardener. The change will indeed be great from Edwin Forrest, gray-haired, asthmatic, bent down, as he appeared in Richelieu to Edwin Forrest, blithe, handsome, and brave. In Hamlet we have seen him following the promptings of revenge; friendship in Damon; ambition in Richelicu, and to-night, love in the similitude of Claude. All these re characters more or less opposite; but none s far separated as the Cardinal and the Gardener. Richelieu has more individuality; but Claude more that is genial and human.

We admire the craft, fertility, and decision of the minister; we love the devotion and the ingenuousness of the commoner. Claude is an everyday personage; his affections are those of the high and the ow. He has no distinctiveness of character but youth, with its buoyant temperament, and the inluences that operate upon him are not exceptional He loves, yields to temptation, regrets and releems himself

Richelicu, on the other hand, is grand, solitary,

and peculiar. No dramatist has so combined the

elements of character; he was an historical riddle, so compounded of good and evil that later ages understood him no better than his own. He does, indeed, in the drama, enlist the affections of the audience, but only because he has espoused the caus of the aggrieved. We do not know that his motives even in this respect, were unselfish. He finds De Mauprat the man to suit his purpose, and, therefore, befriends him. He will not sacrifice his ward. yet his affection is not always perceptible, and she fears him. Having deceived the personages of the play he deceives the audience, and his sentiments, often sage and always sounding, may or may not have been honest. "Richelieu," as the author states, "was a man of two characters," but it is doubtful if either is fully defined in the drama. A popular audience, more critical with the player than with the play, has always gauged the merits of both by the excellence of the actor. That the announcement of Richelieu drew a througed house, and its parfaments found applauses, may be ascribed to the genius of Mr. Forrest. He had ingeniously curtailed the play, so that while the conspiracy was outlined, the centre figure of Richelieu was given more than usual prominence. We would

ginning of the third act, but the time would not allow of the addition. Mr. Forrest did not make of Richelieu an at enuated figure, old and haggard to the eye, with a faw white hairs, and tiresomely asthmatic. He was, rather, the remnant of a once powerful man, who

have wished to hear the deep, musical voice of For-

rest in a part of the beautiful soliloquy at the be-

and still preserved his hady with his wite. The Richelieu of Mr. Sullivan should have been the habitant of an infirmary. Mr. Forrest dressed for the part in an iron-gray wig, long robes, and a cardinal's cap. He stooped a little, but looked the Richelieu of old days, whom years had not yet blanched or vice made imbecile. In this way he made effective the last scenes of the play. He seemed to be growing older as the conspiracy thickened about him, and toward the end looked quite broken-hearted. This feebleness, therefore was not obtrusively thrust forward, and the invalid was, throughout, the proud, plotting Cardinal of The "points" of the drama were most effectively

given. The eye of Richelicu literally blazed at the sentence: And when I shake, he fulls."

As an evidence of elocution perfected, we may ite the passage, ending: "From the ashes
Of the old fendal and decrepid carcass,

of the out femal and dereph carcass, Civilization on her luminous wings Soars, phenix-like, to Jove. What was my art? Genius, some say—some, fortune—witchcraft, some. Not so: my art was Justice!" In the trying incidents of the fourth act, when conspiracy had won over the king, Mr. Forrest rendered the distress and mortification of the Cardinal in a masterly manner. The sudden change from abject humiliation to stern defiance, as exemplified in the memorable curse of Richelieu, was the crowning act of the play. None that witnessed can forget the ringing voice vering hand, and the straightening of the bowed figure, at the utterance—

Mark where she stands: around her form I draw The awful circle of our solemn Church!
Set but a foot within that holy ground,
And on thy head—sea, though it wore a crown—
I launch the curse of Rome!

We shall never again see another Richelieu, and seldom a scene so magnificent as that presented at the Academy on Monday-a house densely crowded, a splendidly set stage, rich costumes, and the first tragedian of the age in one of the finest dramatic and historical characters that it has ever fallen to the lot of the author-genius to portray or the actor-genius to delineate.

Public Amusements. "Faust and Marguerite" has been doing well at the Walnut-street Theatre. The text of this piece is exceedingly commonplace. The old legend has been followed in the main, but the dramatic effects are halt, and do not move the audience. The strength of the matter lies in the "make up" of Mr. Roberts, who is sufficiently hideous to intimidate any child. though not the merry demon of Goethe, and in the machinery and the spectacular effects. The concluding scene is the perfection of the beautiful in histrionic design. An expanse of clouds, that seem to float far off, blue and hazily, and a trio of angels bearing a corpse, that ascends without osten sible support, a flood of light streaming upon them Mr. Adams plays Faust, and disappears down a well with some facility. A chorus of demons make some good music during the piece. Mrs. Cowell plays Marguerite with skill, and a child. Master

Reed by name, enacts the juvenile with spirit and CONTINENTAL THEATRE. -The "Rebellion." new spectacular compound, has been produced at the Continental. A battle scene, at the close, reminded us of the battle of Waterloo, in the spectacle of that name. The houses have been good, a the "Cataract of the Ganges" is still continued

with the new drama. ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. Shewell's benefit was the occasion of a fair house last evening. A poor dramatization of the "Bride of Lammermoon was produced, wherein Miss Thompson played most effectively. Frank Drew appeared in a burlesque upon "Camille," not very refined in tone. This was received with shouts of laughter. He plays Hamlet on Friday for his benefit, having made that part the "study of a life."

CUBAS AT THE REFRESHMENT SALOONS .- The attendance at the Academy of Music was large last evening, and the graceful dansouse was received with the most enthusiastic applause. In company with Mr. Nixon, the manager, she will visit, by in vitation, the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of tendering those institutions a complimentary benefit.

Signor Blitz exhibits this afternoon and eve ning at the Temple of Wonders. The Canary Birds are to appear in their winter dresses, and er tertain the company. Laughable Scenes in Ventriloquism will also be introduced, besides a grand

medley in Magic. From New Mexico. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.—The Santa Fe and Kansas City mail arrived here last night, with dates to the 24th ult.

All the merchants in the Territory are required by order of Col. Canby, to turn over their money to the Messrs. Donaldson, of Santa Fe, as a loan to the overnment.
On the 18th ult., a band of the Navajo Indian

On the 18th ult., a band of the Navajo Indians went to Carrolton, near Albuquerque, and stole a large quantity of stock. A party of citizens went in pursuit of them, for the purpose of recovering the property. Six of the latter having got in advance of the balance of the party, fell into an ambuscade and were killed, and the rest of the party, being too few in numbers to continue the pursuit, were compelled to return, leaving the Indians to earry off their booty.

In the vicinity of Albuquerque, the same party of Indians have been committing depredations on a large scale. It is understood that Col. Canby is about to change the system heretofore pursued for about to change the system heretofore pursued for holding the savages in check. Instead of keeping the troops collected in one part, he will divide them in companies, and station them at convenient points on the frontier, from which they can make rapid pursuit after the Indians when they attempt rob

Messures are being taken to establish a mail route between Santa Fe and Denver City. By connecting a link of forty miles, from Colorado to Mountain City, the route would be complete.

It is stated that Messrs. Roberts & Co., the contractors for carrying the mail from Independence to Santa Fe, intend putting coaches on that part of the road when the facts are laid before the Post Office Department, and every effort will be made for its success. With the aid of the Pacific telegraph from Denver City, Santa Fe will be placed within eight days communication of the States.

A Murder in Camp—A Maryland Lieuten-ant Killed. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—This afternoon a shocking since Lieutennt Wilson shot private Gardner for persistent insubordination, after three times trying to run the pickets, killing him. Koons, who was a friend of the deceased, determined to revenge his death by taking the life of the Lieut. Wilson was a resident of this city, and was generally esteemed in the regiment. Great indignation was expressed in the regiment at the murder, and a disposition manifested to take immediate vengeance on Koons, but he was immediately sent a prisoner to Fort McHerry.

Western Virginia Legislature. WHEELING, Dec. 10.—In the Legislature to-day, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requiring all persons in the State who take out licenses to transact

business, to first take the oath to support the Con-stitution of the United States and the restored Government of Virginia.

Mr. Brown, of Kanawha, offered a resolution to release the people of that valley from the payment of taxes this year, on account of the devastation of

Death of a Railroad Superintendent. NEWARK, N. J., Dec 10.—John P. Jackson, vice president and general superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, died this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. SECRETARY WELLES DESIRES TO MAKE COMMODORE STEWART AN ADMIRAL.

Garret Davis Elected Senator from Kentucky.

INTERESTING FROM BANKS' COLUMN. CAPTURE OF A GUERILLA BAND IN MISSOURI.

Important from the Lower Potomac,

The Rebel Battery at Freestone Point Shelled by our Fleet. DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF THEIR STORES.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER HAS NOT YET CROSSED

THE CUMBERLAND RIVER. GEN. SCHOEPFF AT SOMERSIT, AWAITING

REINFORCEMENTS. Special Despatches to "The Press"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1861. West Point and the Naval Academy. It is believed that a bill will pass both Houses of Congress adding some four hundred students or cadets to the respective military and navat academies, and it is also believed that annapolis will be again made the great headquarters of the naval school. The proposition is to confer the selection

Commodore Stewart. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy is in favor of creating the rank of admiral, and of conferring that high honor upon Commidore CHARLES

of these cadets upon the Representatives in Con-

Stevens' Submarine Battery. At the special session a commission of paval officers was authorized to examine into the various projects for submarine batteries. The celebrated nvention of Mr. Robert Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., upon which some \$300,000 of public money have been expended, has been examined with great care, and it is now believed that a report will ha made in favor of employing it after the fashion of the Hollins ram which the Secessionists used upon our fleet in the engagement near New Orleans

Moderation in Congress. The President is determined to adhere to the patriotic sentiments of his message, and his position is producing the happiest effects upon his friends in Congress. He does not lose sight of the announced objects of the war nor of his oath to support the Constitution. He stated to a gentleman on Saturday last, that nothing would induce him to change his views. In consequence of this well-ascertained fact many of the ultra emancipationists are accepting confiscation and colonization as the true remedy.

The Letter of George D. Prentice. The editor of the Louisville Journal has returned to Washington from the North. Some inquiry having been made as to the person to whom he adlressed the letter denying the authorship of the article in his paper attacking General Cameron, it may satisfy these self-constituted critics to know that this person was Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, As- to have been done long ago.

sistant Secretary of War. Major General Halleck. It is said that Major General HALLECKs the new military commandant of the division of the West, justifies his order in relation to slaves seeking admission into his camp, upon the ground that they earry information of his operations to the enemy. It is supposed that, under instructions from the Administration, he will adopt the same policy in regard to the contrabands that is now generally folowed by our other military agents.

A Grand Suggestion. The idea of seizing Texas, and of giving it up to foreign, Northern, and Northwestern emigration, is being received with great favor. The Secessionist having expelled the Germans from Texas, will soon be expelled themselves. The utmost confidence is felt that whenever a demonstration is made upon the Texan coast it will be a successful achievement. The State is full of revolt against the Secessionisu and so, with the Indians on its frontiers, our fleets on its coasts, and our army on its soil, nothing can prevent the fruition of the grand thought of giving it up to a vigorous and enterprising emigration.

Extensive Robbery. A. A. Johnson, brother of ex-Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, had his pocket picked this afternoon, at the railroad station, of two Government drafts, one for \$5,000 and the other for \$1,800. a check on a bank in Pittsburg for \$2,500, and \$800 | the beach, I directed the steamers Jacob Bell and in cash. Colonel Kerrigan's Trial.

An additional charge against Colonel KERRIGAN was read to him te-day, at the court martial, to the effect that he had given information to the enemies of the Government residing in Fairfax county. No witnesses on that point have yet been called. The examination to-day was with reference to alleged drunkenness and neglect of his regiment.

During the session of the court martial convened to try Colonel James E. Kerrigan, this morning the artist of Frank Leslie's Illustrated News was present, sketching the prisoner and various members of the court for that pictorial. Promotions.

GEORGE H. LITTS has been promoted to a first lieutenancy in Company B, Major BAKER', Mc-Clallan Dragoons, and P. PURLEY PAGE eected second lieutenant in the same company. The Rebel Force on the Potomic.

It is believed, from all that can be gatherer, that the rebel force in front of our lines numbers at least 100,000 men. The New Morgan Tent. JOHN McCLANE, of New York, has succeeded in

introducing to the Government the new Morgan tent, and orders have been given for manufacuring

Iron Plating for Vessels-of-Wat The Navy Department invites proposals fir furnishing, fitting, and securing to vessels-of-wa, iron plates, of 33 inches width and 41 inches thickness, and 15; feet in length, to have planed edgs and countersunk holes, to be bent to the shapeof the vessel from stem to stern, and fastened o the timbers with conical-headed bolts of lanches diameter. It is understood that the deputment designs to thus clothe all the vessels-of-wr with

the least possible day. The Express Train from New York, The express trains from New York to Wishington, in many instances, have failed to make con-nections, owing to the trains being overloadd with recruits. To obviate future difficulty, Mr CAN-FIELD, the manager of the Government raroads, has made arrangements for a through train from New York every 24 hours for recruits, we will not be permitted to occupy the express trais.

Senator Wilmot. Greatly to the regret of his numerous riends. Senator Wilnor, by the advice of his pheicians, returned in the evening train to his hore in To wanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Hishealth latterly has been feeble, and it is thought the repose and abstinence from public duties wi soon restore him to the Senate, of which he is soright

an ornament. Judge Kelley. Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, from the Third dtrict, has been appointed on the Bankrupt Comittee. It is proper that Philadelphia should be repsented on this important committee, and the section of Judge Kelley is a happy one.

The "Bucktail" City. The "Bucktails," one of the finest regimits in deneral McCall's division of the army, hav been usily employed for a week past in puttingip log cabins on a new and elevated camp-groundwhich they have selected, about half a mile from to present encampment. They have cleared I the wood, cut the stumps close to the ground, ad are using the timber in the erection of their cabs, into which they will remove in a day or two. 1e site is on the side of a hill, with a gentle declive, and is every way adapted for comfort.

The "Bucktails" are from the interior State of Pennsylvania, and are a hardy, just set of men, well drilled and excellent mammen Among them are a large number of sharpsoters, equal in precision to the best Kentucky ramen. They are distinguished by a buck's tail on that, and as illustrative of their former habits, thistory is that each man shot the buck from which a tail was taken which he now wears. Be this as may, they have already proved themselves, in pet here, equal to the best shots in the army. Their new camp ground has the appearance of a misture city of log cabins, upon which they are now itting the finishing touches.

Senator Baker. Much interest is felt in the forthcomin to be delivered in the Senate and Housen the late lamented Colonel BAKER. Speeches of high order will be delivered in both Houses. Gwded galleries may be expected.

The Rebel Batteries on the Polojac. The demonstrations of the enemy on the Potomac have become quite tame. The ript that there are 25,000 troops along the river impredited. A number of vessels passed the bateles last night, but sustained no injury.

A Letter from Senator Polk This letter was found on the person of WILKES. who was captured at Springfield, Mo., just before the battle of Wilson's Creek. It was afterwards published in the St. Louis Democrat on August 3d, and its authenticity has never been denied.

the Secession paper of St. Louis, which was suppressed by our authorities in Missouri: DEAR SIR: Above I send my check to you for the Equal Rights Gazotte. It is all I can do, and could not do even that much until now. You have heard of the difficulty that the Bulletin has fallen into. I have had to "anty up" there at the rate of \$200. I hope the friends there have made arrangements which will insure the permanency of the paper. It has been and is doing good service. I have made a speech (yesterday) on the state of affairs, Southern Rights, and the position of Missouri, present and future, which I will

The Bulletin, to which Senator Polk refers, is

send you so soon as published, in pamphlet for distribution. In the mean time, I will I will send it in slips, and if the Gazette can stand the draft on its columns, and you approve of it, and think it will do good in forming correct public entiments in Southwest Missouri, please have it published. Dissolution is now a fact-not only a fact accomplished, but thrice repeated. Everything here looks like inevitable and final dissolution Will Missours hesitate a moment to go with her Southern sisters? I hope not. Please let me hear from you. I would be glad to keep posted as to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. I like Governor Jackson's position. It looks like adherence to the Jackson resolutions.

I am truly your friend, TRUSTEN POLK. P. S. WILKES, Springfield, Missouri. Vice Consul from Chili. The President has recognized PEDRO PABL

port of New York and its dependencies. First Michigan Cavalry. This fine regiment leaves Washington to-day for Frederick City, Maryland, to be attached to Gene-

ORTIZ vice consul of the Republic of Chili, for the

Columbia. The feeling of our citizens against the abolition of slavery in the District will not be very general nor very strong—not so much so as against the pro position to bring GREELEY, BERCHER, PHILLIPS, & Co. here, to lecture on Abolition. The Removal of the Confederate Con-

gress. We have corroborative proof that the removal of the Confederate Government was proposed in Congress, but withdrawn through Virginia's influence We have also good authority for asserting that the removal will take place, if, in the meantime, General McCLELLAN does not catch the whole batch of Senators and Congressmen napping in Richmond, and remove them to Fort Warren. The removal of Congress from the State and the division of Vir ginia into three parts, virtually wiping the State away from among her peers, will afford a good commentary upon the folly of the course she has pursued in this wicked rebellion. Future historians, after an impartial investigation of all the causes of this great rebellion, will not be able to shield Virginia from a very large share of the instrumentality in the work of destruction now go-

Lieut. J. T. CATE, superintendent United States Capitol Bakery, was last evening presented with a splendid gold hunting-case watch, by the men employed at the bakery. It bore a beautiful and appropriate inscription on the inside of the case. [The entation was made through Mr. Tuos. F. BARR, of Mussachusetts, in a neat and complimentary speech, to which Lieut. CATE responded in a few

The Exchange of Prisoners. Now that the subject has been brought before Congress, there is a good prospect that an exchange of prisoners will soon take place. It is too true that many of our men in Southern prisons are suffering to a degree that words cannot express. There is a universal desire here that the exchange may be effected immediately, and a belief that it ought

Deaths of Pennsylvania Soldiers. The following soldiers have died since our last

WILLIAM CARRMAN, Company E, Fifty-secon-Pennsylvania volunteers, Columbian College. THOMAS H. WHITE, Eighth Pransylvania volun teers, at Camp Plerpont.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac. THE REBELS SHELLED AT FREESTONE POINT.

LANDING OF A PARTY OF MEN FROM THE FLOTILLA Four Houses Burned, and a Large Amount of Stores.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day received the following letter from R. H. Wyman, lieutenant commanding the Potomac flotilla, dated on board the United States steamer Harriet Lane, off Mattawoman creek, Dec 9, 1861 :

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that this morning, about half past 9 o'clock, seeing the ene my's pickets, three camp wagons, and a mounted officer, coming down the road to the southward of Freestone Point, and halting at some buildings near Anacostia to shell the buildings. I stood in with this vessel as far as the draught of water would admit. to protect them in the event of the enemy bringing a field piece to Freestone Point. After shelling the buildings and hill, and driving back the pickets, Lieutenant Commanding McCrea landed with a few men, and fired four houses, which have since burned to the ground. As eighteen hours elapsed before the fire subsided, I judge that the quantity of stores must have been considerable. The enemy fired but a few musket shots. The houses contained sutlers' stores, flour, &c.

## FROM MISSOURI.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL GUERILLA BAND.

GLASGOW, Missouri, December 8.—The notorious marauder, Captain Sweeny, and his band of robbers, who have, for some time past, kept this section of the country in terror, were captured yesterday at Rogers' Mill, near here, by a detachment of cavalry under Captain Merrill. Sweeny's pickets were surprised and captured, and his whole band, thirty-five in number, taken without firing a

Gen. Banks' Command FREDERICK, Md., Dec. 8.—The weather con-inues delightful, and the atmosphere is mild and almy. The churches to-day exhibited an unusual array of attentive soldiers, and the usual observance of the Sabbath was noted in all the camps. All military tactics were omitted except the necessary guard mountings and evening dress parades.

The city has become almost intensely quiet. All the stragglers have been arrested and returned to their saveral reciments and none are now seen in their several regiments, and none are now seen in the streets excepting those who, from general good behavior, are awarded permits by their superior

officers.

The First Brigade, General Aborcombie, is located on the Baltimore turnpike about midway between Frederick and New Market. A regular guard is now stationed in the latter place, to preserve order and prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to the saldiers.

to the soldiers.

The Third Brigade, General Hamilton, is about one mile south of the First, on a by-road, and about the same distance north of the Baltimore and about the same distance north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The sites of the regiments have been selected with a view to comfort during the approaching winter. They are generally situated on southern slopes, with forests on the north and west, and in the immediate vicinity of considerable streams.

Captain Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, which was originally intended as an adjunct to Colonel Captain vicinity of considerable streams.

deary's regiment, has recently been attached to this division, and placed under the control of Cap-tain Best, the senior artillery officer. This bat-tery is composed of six temporary Parrot guns, a tery is composed of six temporary Parrot guns, a section of which was yesterday despatched to the Point of Rocks.

So soon as the proper huts and stables shall have been erected, Captain Best will open a school to instruct the officers of the battalion in artillery practize. The battalion officers at present are: Captain Best, United States Artillery, commanding; Lieutenant Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, adjutant; Lieutenant Cushing, of Best's battery, but formerly of the Rhodo Island battery, and Dr. Weir, a nephew of the great painter, surgeon.

Yesterday Paymaster Richardson paid a welcome visit to the Twonty-seventh Indiana, and distributed three months' earnings to the officers and men, out of which not less than \$15,000 will be sent home. The health of this regiment is good, and they have passed through the ordeal of measles.

The indiscriminate use of had whisky procured

measles.

The indiscriminate use of bad whisky, procured generally from country groggeries, caused great annoyance along the route from Darnestown hither, and in some instances was near producing serious results. On the third night after leaving Darnestown, the Twenty minth Pennsylvania bivouacked on the Monocacy, below the Junetion. Permission was granted the soldiers to procure supper at the farm houses.

the farm houses.

One of the privates of Company C, an Irishman, named Alexander Lynch, in a state of partial intoxication, offered an insult to a lady, when he was promptly arrested by Major Scott; but before assistance could be precured, Lynch made a furious assault upon the major with a heavy knife. This the latter wrested from him, but, quick as thought, Lynch drew a second and smaller knife, and would have killed his officer, had not Lieutenant Colonel Perham arrived just in time to avert the blow and Parham arrived just in time to avert the blow and secure the weapon. The culprit is now in confinement awaiting trial.

During the same night, Quartermaster Sergeant Hoppel, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, white reposing on the ground, was kicked by a vicious horse, and had his ear dissevered from his head, and his skull fractured. Assistant Surgeon Jackson was thrown from his horse and had his knee dislocated.

On the 15th of last month an estimate was made of the sickness in the army, when it appeared that General Banks' division was the healthiest, by a considerable percentage. United States Senator from Kentucky. FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—Hon. Garrett Davis has been elected United States Senator for the re-

mainder of Breckinridge's term. He received 84

votes in the Legislature, to-day, to 12 votes for his

opponents.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, December 10, 1861.

SENATE. Messrs, FESSENDEN and SUMNER presented petions for the emancipation of the blacks, under the war DOWN.
Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the peti-Mr. SUMNER, of masserinsaris, presented the pen-tion of Francis A. Treadway, setting forth that he had some time ago presented a complaint to the Supreme Court against deff. Dayls and others, but was told that they were improper papers. He afterwards presented the complaint to a magistrate's court, but to no effect. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Ju-dictory. officiary.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, offered a resolution that walde P. Johnson, by sympathizing and participating in the rebellion against the United States, had been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty as a Senator of the Whited States, and that he therefore be expelled from the Senate of the United Sintes. Laid ever.

Mr. WILE ON, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint recolution to provide for the payment of commissioners appointed to investigate the claims against the Western Military Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance. inance.
Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, introduced a bill to authorize

the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent. Referred to the Comittee on Public Lands.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the military department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, called up the resolu-tion he offered yesterday, that the Committee on the Ju-diciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present judicial system of the United Stater, and catabilishing another in pursuance of the Constitution; and the resolution was agreed to. Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, introduced a bill to pro-vide for the protection of overland emigrants to Califor-nia and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Terri-torities. Mr. HARBIS, of New York, introduced a bill relative o the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Colum-oia. The bill is designed to render more operative the oill passed last summer, and provides for trial by an actics of the peace. Referred to the Committee on the

Justice of the peace. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, announced the death of Hon. Kinstey S. Bingham, late Sonator from Michigan, and gave a brief sketch of the life of the late Sonator. Mr. Bingham went to Michigan in the carly blactory of the State, from New York, and soon became a favorite of the people. He was elected Governor of Michigan in 1854, and again in 1856, and soon after Senator of the United States. In the Senate he was well known for his purity of life, soundness of judgment, and fidelity to the country.

for his purity of life, soundness of judgment, and fidelity to the country.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the customary resolutions of respect, that the Senate go into mourning for thirty days, and do adjourn.

Mr. KING, of New York, said he rose to pay tribute to a wise and good staternan and true man. The deceased, when living, was a genuine specimen of the citizens of a free Government. He was always devoted to his country, with his whole heart.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, spoke of the dead Senator as a conscientious man, whose true merits were known only to his friends. He was always true to his country, ank firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty. Abolition of Slavery in the District of

country, ank firm and unwavering in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. SUMNER said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: There are Senators who knew Mr. Bingham well while he was a member of the other House. I knew him well only when he became a member of this body. Our seats were side by side, and, as he was constant in attendance, I saw him daily. Our acquaintance soon became friendship, quickened by common sympathics, and confirmed by that bond which, according to the ancient historian, is found in the idem sentine derepublica. In his death I have lost a friend, but the sorrow of friendship is deepened when I think of the loss to our country.

row of friendship is deepened when I think of the loss to our country.

If he did not impress at once by personal appearance, or voice, or manner, yet all these, as we became familiar with them, testified constantly to the unaffected simplicity and integrity of his character. His life, so far as it was not given to his country, was devoted to the labors of agriculture. He was a furmer, and, amidst all the temptations of an eminent public career, he never abandoned this vocation, which does so much to strengthen both bedy and soul. More than merchant, manufacturer, or lawyer, the agriculturist is independent in his condition. To him the sun and rain, and the over-varying changes of the scassons, are agent-of prosperity. Dependent upon nature, he learns to be independent of men. Such a person, thus endowed, easily turns away from the bebests of party in order to follow those guiding principles which are kindred to the laws of nature. Of such a character our friend was a beautiful example. ample. In him all the private virtues commingled truthful and In min an the private virtues comminged trindin and frank; he was full of gentleness and generous sympathy. He had risen from humble fortunes, and his heart throbbed warmly for all who suffered in any way. Especially was he aroused against wrong and injustice wherever they appeared, and then all the softer seatments were

charged into an indomitable firmness, showing that his was one of the beautiful natures, where ——the gods had joined The wildest manners and the bravest mind. It was this firmness which gave elevation to his public life. Though companions about him hesitated—though great men on whom he had leaned apostatized—he stood great men on whom he man teamer appsautized—ne shows true and sure always for the right. Such a person was naturally enhisted against slavery. His virtuous soul recoiled from this many-headed barbarism which had entered into and possessed our National Government. His political philosophy was simply moral philosophy applied to public affairs. Slavery was wrong, and therefore he was against it, wherever he could justly reach—no matter what form it took—whether of precession or blandish was against, whether he county and plant teach—no mist ter what form it took—whether of pretension or blandish-ment; whether stalking lordly like Satan, or sitting squat, like a toad; whether cozening like Mophistophiles, squar, the a one is whether coxeming the dropminopinics, or lurking like a poolle; whether searching as Asmodeus, even to lifting the roofs of the whole country, he saw it always in all its various manifestations, as the Spirit of Evil, and was its constant enemy. And now among the signs that Freedom has truly triumphed, is among the signs that Freedom has truly triumphed, is the fact that here, in this chamber, so long the sanctuary of slavery, our bomage can be freely offered to one who so fearlessly orposed it.

There was something in our modest friend which seemed especially adapted to private life. But had he not been a public man, he would have been at home in his own rural neighborhood, one of those whose inthence was positive for human improvement. He would have been among those to whose praise Clarkson has testified so authoritatively: "I have had occasion," said the philanthropist, "to know many thousand persons in the course of my travels, and can truly say that the part that they took in this great question, of the abolition of the slave trade, was always a true criterion of their moral natuse." But he was not allowed to continue in retirement. His country had need of him, and he became a nember of the Michigan Legislature, and Speaker of the Houe, Representative in Congress, Governor, and Senator of the United States. His distinguished career was stamped by the simplicity of his character. The Roman Cato was not more simple or determined. He came into public life when composing was the order of the day, the fact that here, in this chamber, so long the public life when compromise was the order of the day, but he never yielded to it. He was a member of the Democratic party, which was the declared tool of slavery, but he never allowed slavery to make a to-l of him. All this should now be spoken in his honor. To cant it on this occasion would be to forget those tifles by which hereafter he will be most gralefully remembered.

There were two important questions, while he was a member of the other house, on which his name is recorded for freedom. The first was on the famous proposition introduced by Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. On this question he separated from his party, and always firmly voted in the affirmative. Had his voice at that time prevailed, slavery would have been checked, and the vast conspiracy under which we now suffer would have received a death-blow. The other question on which his record is so honorable was the fugitive-slave bill. There his name will be found among the Noss, in noble fellow hip with Horace Mann among the dead, and Preston King among the living. From that time forward his influence was felt in his own State, always for freedom; and when at a later day he entered the Senate, he became known instantly as one of our serest and most faithful Senators, whose determined constancy wasmore elequent for freedom. whose determined constancy was more eloquent for freedom than a speech. Dufing all recent trials, he never for one moment wavered. With the instincts of an honest states-man, he saw the situation and accepted frankly and bravely the responsibilities of the hour. He set his face against concession in any degree and in every form. The time that come when slavery was to be met, and he was ready. As the rebellion assumed its warlike proportions his perception of our duties was none the less clear. Slavery was, in his mind, the origin and also the vital part of the

was, in his mind, the origin and also the vital part of the rebellion, and therefore it was to be attacked. Slavery was also the mainspring of the belligerent power now arrayed against the Union; therefore, in the name of the Union, it was to be overturned. While he valued the military arm as essential, he saw that without courageous counsels it would be feeble. The function of the statesman is higher than that of the general; and our departed Senator saw that on the counsels of the Government, even more than on its armies, rested the great responsibility of bringing this war to a speedy and a triffuphant close. Armies will obey orders; but it is for the dovernment to organize and to inspire victory. All this he saw plainty; and he longed impatiently for that voice, herald of Union and peace, which, in behalf of a violated Constitution, and the exercise of a just self-defence, should change the present contest from a bloody folly into a sure stage of human improvement and an immortal landmark of civilization. sure stage of human improvement and an immortal landmark of civilization.

Such a Senator can be ill-spared at this hour. His simple presence, his cheerful confidence, his genuine courage, his practical instincts, would help the great events which are now preparing—nay, which are at hand. But he still lives in his example, and speaks even from his tomb. By all who have shared his counsels here, he will always be truly remembered, while the State which trusted him so often in life, and the neighbors who knew him in his daily walks, will cherish his memory with affectionate pride. If not enough for glory, he has done too much to be forgotten, and hereafter, when our country is fully redeemed, his name will be inscribed in that faithful company, who, through good report and evil report, have held tast to the Truth.

By fairy hands their knell is rung, By forms unseen their dirge is sung; There Honor comes a pilgrim gray, To bless the turf that wraps their clay;

To dwell a weeping hermit there. The resolution of respect was agreed to, and the Se HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that portion of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia.

Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing homesteads to actual settlers, and prividing a bounty for soldiers in lieu o' grants of public lands. He explained that the homestead feature of the bill was herectore passed, but there is an addition, that all soldiers, marines, and seamen shall be entitled to the provisions of this act. It also contains a section giving a bounty of thirty dollars to the three-months volunteers. three-months volunteers.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

The House concurred in the resolution from the Senate, for a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for persons and papers.
Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved that the memorial of Howard, Gatchell, and Davis be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions declaring that Congress alone had power, under the Constitution, that Congress alone had power, under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; that the exercise of that power by any other department of the Government is a usurpation, and dangerous to public liberty; that the persons above named be delivered to the marshal to the end that they may be indicted with the right of a speedy trial, if there be probable cause for such proceedings. He spoke at length on this subject, saying that these gentlemen were members of the Board of Police for the city of Baltimore, and on the first of July last, at the dead hour of night, were arrested by order of the military authorities, and, without charges being preferred against them, were conveyed as prisoners to Fort Mollenry.

They ask that Congress may examine into the question, so that they may be heard before a judicial tribunal; and yet his (Mr. Pendleton's) colleagues on the Committee on the Judiciary, could find no more fitting response to floe memorial than that it should lie unauswered on the table. sponse to the memorial than that it should lie unanswered on the table.

The question here presented was as to the legality of their present punishment, which he denied. The meanest criminal even, is within the reach of the application of the writ of habeas corpus, and this right has never been denied by any Executive until now. Mr. Pendleton said, in the course of his argument, that when the Constitution was framed there was no principle more incontrovertible than that Parliament alone could suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The revolution was a protest against usurpation, and it could not be believed that our forefathers, who limit so earnestly engaged in securing personal liberty, would contract the bounds of freedom and enlarge the bounds of Executive power. contract the bounds of freedom and enlarge the bounds of Executive power.

If the President can suspend one provision of the Constitution he can suspend them all, and reduce this nation to the condition of slaves, by chapping the theory of the Government. Any nation willing to adopt this theory is so lost to a manly sense of independence and dignity, and to a just consciousness of their courage and duty of defending the Government, that the yoke is a fit emblem and a just token of their degradation. If this theory shall be endorsed, the precedent will give mittority in the future to ambitious men until public virtue will be destroyed, the national character tarnished, and love of liberty destroyed, and the country become a proy

love of liberty destroyed, and the country become a proy to any tyrant. One successful invasion of any right depreciates its value and weakens the means of a rightful resistance. No one should listen to the doctrine of State necessity—the history of which is written on the wreck necessity—the history of which is written on the wreck of public liberty.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohlo, replied that all his colleague had just said, or could say, had been fully and satisfactorily answered by the argument of the Attorney General, heretaker submitted. Notwithstanding the ability of his colleague, he (Mr. Pendleten) had not been able to disguise the fact that the time had come which was contemulated by the words of the Constitution for the suspending of the writ of habeas corpus. It was impartant that some power should do so. If this be conceded, then his colleague's argument was destroyed itself. It implied a censure on the House in not discharging the duty long ago. as required by the opth which they had all taken to

support the Constitution. His colleague's position was, support the Constitution. His colleague's position was, that Congress alone can suspend this writ, while conceding that the time has come for its suspension. When rebellion had lifted up its bead over a large parties of this Republic and casayer to shake down the pillars of the Constitution, and had decided the limit in fraternal bloods, it was no time to be splitting hairs as to whether Congress or the President should first fexercise the power. Did his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery, as what to confine his sympathics to the rehels and conspirators of the city of Battimore? Had he no sympathy for those confined in the Old Capital Why should they not also be dicharged 1 Assuming his colleague's position to be right, then his caltold Why should they not also be dicharged the suming his colleague's position to be right, then his colleague was dereliet in his duty in not moving a suppression of the writ in accordance with the each he had taken to malitain, protect, and defend the Constitution. The laws are to be executed, and not only executed by force, but by the sword, against the powers of rebellion. It did not like in the months of the memoratists to claim the benefit of the Constitution, every provision of which they had trampled under foot.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 108 year against 28 mays.

A message was received from the Senate, amounting the death of Sanator Bingham, of Michigan. Eulogies on the character of the decased were delivered by Messrs. BEAMAN, TROWBRIDGE, and GRANGER, of Michigan; SEDGWICK, of Naw York; and ASHLEY, of Ohio.

The name resolutions of respect were then passed, and The usual resolutions of respect were then passed, and ie House adjourned. From Harrisburg.

From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Dec. 10.—Aaron K. Peckham was to-day appointed by Governor Curtin President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District.

Col. Wynkoop's regiment of cavalry, raised at this place, will probably leave for Kentucky on Thursday. They wait for nothing but their arms. The regiment comprising Gen. James' Mountain Brigade, lately sent to Camp Curtin to be organized, will go forward this week.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment, Col. Maxwell; the One-hundred-and-first, Col. Wilson; Fifty-fourth, Col. Col. Campbell; and Fifty-sixth, Col. Meredith, are the only regiments now raising in Camp Curtin. the only regiments now raising in Camp Curtin.
The two first named are nearly full, and will receive marching orders at an early day.

No doubt whatever is entertained as to the ability

them to town. The men rode four abreast, and came in at a pleasant trot. The horses were thoroughly trained, and kept together with the regularity and precision of foot soldiers. As for the men, the land cannot exhibit an equal number more manly, indurated, and intelligent. They sat in the saddles as if parts of the horses, and held their lances aloft like old knights, who would be ready to noise and charge at a moment's warning. The lances, by the way, were simply rods of stout wood, perhaps eight feet long, pointed with a short all dart or spear-head, in shape like a bayonet of the old time that had been cut off midway. Upon each lance-pole a red flag was fastened, bearing the letter of the company. The soldiers carried beside them heavy cavalry swords that swung from the flanks of the horses. They wore spurs upon their heels, and carried a blanket under the saddle. Their hats were of felt, with the brim turned up and fastened with a brazen cockade. The trappings of the horses were plain but very stout, and some of the animals were perfections of equine beauty, that trotted with curved heads and streaming manes, as if they had snuffed the service far off and were impatient for the order to charge. There were few small men in the whole regiment. The officers carried drawn swords, and were elegantly booted and uniformed. A few wore silver spurs. They all rode magnificent horses, and the best of all was that of Colonel Rush, a beauti-ful stallion, full o mettle, and with a shining skin that seemed to reflect the crowded streets and up-turned faces as in a mirror. Colonel Rush him-

turned faces as in a mirror. Colonel Rush himself was a sinewy, well-knit gentleman, who might look an army into retreat, so piercing was his eye. The procession was a long time passing, and pickets were sent out shead to clear the streets of the populace and vehicles. Those galloped down the cobble stones, and gave one a faint idea of the headlong onset, when the eight hundred horses, in close array, should go tramping after a retreating enemy, and spread death and dismay among them. It was a terrible thought—that, of the brave steeds and gallant riders, a very few should one day go back; that men and horses would manure a rebellious soil—"Rider and horse, friend, foe, in one red burial blent." red burial blent."
When the head of the line reached Chestnut street, a halt was ordered. During the halt the mounted band played several patriotic airs, after which the regiment formed into sections of four, and proceeded down Chestnut street. The appearance of this fine body of mounted troops in the streets would be sufficient to create a crowd and

excitement at any time, but a squadron of lancors is a rare sight for our people; and this fact, together with the probable early departure of the regiment for the seat of war, caused an unusual excitement. We append a correct list of the staff and company officers of the Lancers:
Colonel, Richard H. Rush; lieutenant colonel, J.

Colonel, Richard H. Rush; lieutenant colonel, J. H. McArthur; major, —— Smith; adjutant, F. C. Newhall; quartermaster, Thomas E. Mailey; surgeon, William Ness; assistant surgeon, Charles N. Ellis. Company A—Captain, W. P. C. Trichel; first ieutenant, C. W. Moorehead; second lieutenant, lieutenant, C. W. Moorehead; second lieutenant, J. N. Dickson. Company B—Captain, J. H. Gardner; first lieutenant, R. W. Mitchell; second lieutenant, W. W. Frazier, Jr. Company C-Captain, H. C. Whelan; first lieu Levis.

Company D—Captain, Joseph Wright; first lieutenant, Samuel Hazard, Jr.; second lieutenant, Emlen N. Carpenter.

Company E—Captain, J. H. Harlehn; first lieutenant, C. J. Whitehead; second lieutenant, C. B. Company F-Captain, R. Milligan; first lieutenant, C. E. Richards; second lietenant J. H. Clark.
Company G.—Captain, G. H. Clymer; first lieu
tenant, A. F. Bertolet; second lieutenant, W. E

Company H—Captain, B. Lockwood; first lieutenant, C. Cadwalader; second lieutenant, W. Odenheimer. Company I—Captain, James Starr; first lieu-tenant, Oswald Jackson; second lieutenant, Frank M. Furness.

Company K.—Captain, Howard Ellis; first lieutenant, John W. Williams; second lieutenant, Thomas W. Neill. VACRANCY - THE BEGGAR DETECTIVES.

vacrants—the Deggar Defectives.— Vagrancy in this city assumes a variety of forms. The class of vagrants may be properly divided into the three species: First, those who beg from necessity; second, those who beg from sheer indocence to earn an honest livelihood; and, taird, those who espouse begging as a vacfesticity. profession.

At one time in the nistory of our city—not, however, during the present municipal administration—the "begging nulsance" assumed such a cismorous importance, that the interference of the authorities to suppress it was londly demanded. The columns of the daily papers were filled with communications on the subject; and even the generous, on account of the many impositions upon their charity, were deaf to all street appeals for aid. The nuisance at length became intolerable, and it was found necharity, were deaf to all street appeals for aid. The nuisance at length became intolerable, and it was found necessary to establish a "Beggar Detective System." Two officers were detailed from the regular police force for this purpose. The present incumbents are Messrs. Boyd Adams and Samuel Tait, both able and efficient in the discharge of their peculiar and unpleasant duties. In fact, of the many unpleasant duties devolving upon the policeman, this is at once the most disagreeable and least appreciated by the public, and at the same time one of the most important for the common good.

To instance the disfavor with which officers generally regard this schere of usefulness, we have often known them to pass well-known professional beggars, actually engaged in their unlawful calling, and yet neglect to arrest them, upon the ground that it was the duty of the detectives alone, appointed for this purpose.

The duties of the beggar detectives may be said to include a search of all the lanes and alleys and drunken hovels in the city, where poverty has begotten beggary, clude a search of all the lanes and alleys and drunken hovels in the city, where poverty has begotten begarty, and crime has begotten want. The sights here to be met with are nome the less fearful for their frequency, but they have been so frequently portrayed that they are familiar to all. A large number of beggurs are mere children who are sent out by drunken parents to excite the practical benevolence of the uninitiated. The money they obtain is spent at the nearest dram.shop. Often when called upon to arrest these youthful offenders the detectives are subjected to various indignities and provocations from persons of hasty judgment but honest money they obtain is spent at the nearest dram.shop. Often when called upon to arrest these youthful offenders the detectives are subjected to various indignities and provocations from persons of lasty judgment but honest sympathy. When the case is further investigated, it generally is found that the parents reside in squallor and misery and have no visible means of support, much less of attending to the wants of their children. The arrest under such circumstances is a positive act of kindness to the children, who are generally forwarded to some benevolent institution, and not, as many suppose, to the House of Refuge. When, in the investigation of a case, it appears that the child is the offspring of respectable parents, who, however, have been reduced in circumstances by some sudden freak of fortune, and being unable to obtain employment were compelled to beg or starve—under such circumstances a discrimination is always made by the mayor's committing magistrate, and the child is discharged. It is seldem, however, that a case of this kit in occurs, as relief is generally extended to deserving and needy families by the various benevolent institutions which abound in our city.

The first class of vagrants, or those who beg from necessity, we have already alluded to. Their number is comparatively insignificant, and we have the philanthropy of our citizens to thank for this result.

The second class are very numerous. They have all the laxiness of the professional beggars, without their lawless daring. Being too laxy to work, vagrancy becomes, in some degree, a necessity with them. They generally make a tour in the merming throughout a certain beat, which they select, and meanage thus to secure a sufficient quantity of food to appease this appoints until the next morning, when they again sally forth. Some of them are the keepers of boarding-houses, where begged victuals are sold. We recently visited one of these low dens, in Bedford street, where the proprietor was in the babt of engaging children at the rate of tw

perceive two or more persons engaged in conversation in the street, when they will approach one of the party and almost demand as a right that their petition for money shall be answered. In most cases the parties solicited will gladly bestow a small sum to rid themselves of such

heats.
Another of their ingenious contrivances for obtaining money under false pretences consists has a resort to green patches over the eye, and unnecessary crutches bandaged it healthy limbs. If an ulcerated sore can be exposed, their prospects are regarded by their brethren as much more flattering, while a hadry specied oredential, if it have but the sanction of a desorn name, is regarded as a windfall of the most gravitying character. (hauch ago, as required by the ooth which they had all taken to . as a windfall of the most gratifying character. Unursh

door-steps are a fatterns resort for mothers with bor-rowed infants in their arms. We have heard of cases in which parties lean their irdants to further such schemes. Another common scheme for the professional beggers is to visit dwellings in pairs, aris while one of them pro-ceeds to the back gate the other rings the front door-ceds to the back gate the other rings the front door-bell. As a matter of course, before of those calls can be answered at a time, when the opportunity is embraced by the other indvidual, who slips into the dwelling and steads therefrom any reduction that ray to within reach. In this manner, and in a very short space of time, an exchange of property to a large amonds is sometimes affected. Meanwhile, the honest confederate engages the attention of the domestic with a pitiful tale of his check-ered life. attention of the domestic with a pitiful tale of his checkered life.

With such graceless scamps at these it is the province of the "Beggar Detective" to cope. Street-begging has, within the last few years, been greatly reduced, and if the proper attention was paid to it, by appointing more officers to this department, one of the greatest evilence of time, be almost wholly abolished. Officers Adams and Tait arrested, hast year, between five and six hexared persons, who were found begging upon the public high-ways, &c. This mimber includes men, women, and children of both colors, who were variously disposed of. They average about fifteen or twenty arrests per week. In all cases where children are under twelve years of age they are sent to some benevolent institution; when older, to the House of Refuge. V-ry few are forwarded to the latter institution, however, as most of the children engaged in this unlawful business are quite young. As strange ast may seem, the hard times have not increased vagrency. A vagrant, when that appreheabed, is always severely reprimended and discharged, after boing warned of the consequences if ugain caught begging. The "Beggar Detectives" visit once every week the institution for the relief of the families of volunteers, and their presence here has thus far prevented a vast amount of imposition. Numerous cases of destitution and vagrancy are reported at the Mayor's office, and are always promptly attended to by these officers, who at once visit the places, and dispose of the puries according to law. The operations of the lengar detectives are reported by them every morning to the Mayor, who allows

to law. The operations of the beggar detectives are re-ported by them every morning to the Mayor, who allows the officers the utvilves of point to all parts of the city, or wherever they may think their services are most or wherever they may think their services are most needed. That this is a useful branch of the police department is plain to the minds of all, and, if it did not exist, street-begging and vagrancy would increase to a formidable extent. The two first named are nearly foll, and will receive marching orders at an early day.

No doubt whatover is entertained as to the ability of all to fill up to the required standard within a short time.

Recruits for those regiments are coming in as rapidly as could possibly be expected under the circumstances.

The War in Kentucky.

Louisville, Dec. 10.—Gen. Zollicoffer, who is in command of the rebel forces, has not advanced north of the Cumberland river, as reported.

General Schoeff has withdrawn to Somersot, and there awalts reinforcements of Federal troops.

THE CITY.

Ambient The Cattery Melson and Locat streets.—"The Lady of Lyons."

Ambient Academy of Music—Broad and Locat streets.—"The Lady of Lyons."

Walnus-Breef that Packets and Marquerite."

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Walnus-Breef that Schoeff has without streets.—"Street the Ganges."

Walnus-Breef that Schoeff has defined by Colonel Rush's Regiment of Lancers.

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One of the finest displays of the time was made by Colonel Rush's Regiment of Lancers left the camp ground at ten o'clock, and the turnpike was cruded with people and teams that accompanied them to town. The m TRON CLAD VESSELS FOR THE NAVY .- From

tions are endeavoring to perfect them, we must not remain idie.

The enormous load of iron as so much additional weight to the vessel, the great brendth of beam necessary to give her stubility, the short supply of coal showill be able to stow in bunkers, the greater power required to propel her, and the largely increased cost of construction, are objections to this class of vessels as cruisers, which we believe it is difficult successfully to vegrepous. For river and burden sewides cruisers, which we believe it is difficult successfully to overcome. For river and harbor service, we consider iron-clad vessels of light daught or floating batteries thus shielded as very important, and we feel at this moment the necessity of them on some of our rivers and inleta to enforce obedience to the laws. We, however, do not hesitate to express the opinion, notwithstanding all we have heard or seen written on the subject, that no sbip or floating battery, however hearthy she may be platted, can cope successfully with a properly constructed fortification of masonry. The one is fixed and immovable, and though constructed of a material which may be shattered by shot, can be covered, if need be, by the same or much havier armor than a floating vessel can bear, while the other is subject to disturbances by winds and waves, and to the powerful effects of tides and currents.

winds and waves, and to the powerful effects of tides and currents.

From what we know of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of ships constructed of wood over those of from, we are clearly of the opinion that no ironalial visit of Sainal displacement can be made to obtain the same speed as one not thus encumbered, because her form would be better adapted to speed. Her form and dimensions, the unyielding nature of the shield, detract materially in a heavy sea from the life, buoyancy, and spaing which a ship built of wood puscesses. sesses.

Our immediate demands seem to require, first, so far as practiculle, vessels invulnerable to shot, of light draught of water, to penetrate our shoal harbors, rivers, and practicuble, vessels invulnerable to shot, of light draught of water, to penetrate our shoal harbors, rivers, and bayons; we therefore favor the construction of this class of vessels before going into a more perfect system of large iron-clad sea-going vessels-of-war. We are here met with the difficulty of encumbering small vessels with armor, which, from their size, they are unable to bear; we hevestheless red minand that contricts be made with responsible parties for the construction of one or more iron-clad vessels or batteries, of as light a draught of water as practicable, consistent with their w-ight of armor. Meanwhile, availing of the experience thus obtained, and the improvements which we believe are yet to be made by other naval Powers in building iron-clad ships, we would advise the construction in our dock yards of one or more of these vessels upon a large and more perfect scale, when Congress shall see fit to authorize it. The amount now appropriated is not sufficient to build both classes of vessels to any great axtant. Three of the plants submitted are approved. They are those of Messre, Merrick & Son, of this city, Bushnell & Co., of New Haven, Conn., and J. Ericsson, of New York. The appropriation, by Congress, for the building of the vessels, is \$1,290,250, of which amount the vessel of Messrs. Merrick & Son will consume \$750,000, leaving but \$510,250 for the building of the remaining two vessels.

Recent improvements in the form and preparation of projectiles, and their increased capacity for destruction, have clicited a large amount of ingenuity and skill to dovice means for resisting them in the constructive effects on vessels, whether plated or not.

Rified guns have genetar range, but the conical shot does not produce the crushing effect of spherical shot.

It is assumed that 44,-inch plates are the heaviest armor a sea-going vessel can safely carry. These plates handle be of tough iron, and rolled in large, long pieces. This thickthess of armor, it is believed, will resist all projectiles

five hundred yards, especially if the ship's sides are angular.

Plates hammered in large masses are less fibrous and tough than when rolled. The question whether wooden backing, or any clastic substance behind the iron plating, will tend to relieve at all the frame of the ships from the crushing effect of a heavy projectile, is not yet decided. Major Harnard says, "to put an elastic material behind the iron is to insure its destruction." With all deference to such creditable authority, we may suggest that it is possible a backing of some elastic substance—50ft wood, perhaps, is the best—might relieve the frame of the ship somewhat from the terrible shock of a heavy projectile, though the plate should not be fractured.

In deciding upon the relative merits of iron and wooden-framed vessels, for each of which we have ourse, the Board is of opinion that it would be well te try a spe-Board is of opinion that it would be well to try a spe-cimen of each, as both have distinguished advocates. One strong objection to iron vessels, which, so far as we know, has not yet been overcome, is the oxidation or rust in sait water, and the liability of their becoming foul under water, by the stachment of sea grass and animal-cules to their bottoms. The best preventive we know of is a coating of pure zinc paint, which, so long as it lasts, is believed to be an antidote to this cause of ovil.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS,-The regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held yesterday afternoon at the Atgenteum, in Sixth A communication was received from the Directors of A communication was received from the Directors of the First section, asking that the Jackson School be charged to a first-class school. Referred to the Committee on Grammar and Primary Schools.

Also, one from the Fifth section, asking the removal of the Southeast Girls' School to No. 202 North second street. Referred to same committee.

Also, one from the Fifth section, asking the Board to use endeavors to prevent the children of that section from attending schools in other sections. Referred to same committee. Also, one from the Eleventh section, asking that 3250 be transferred from the item of stoves to repairs. Befored no transferred from the besset stoves to repairs. Referred to Councils.

Also, one from the Sixteenth section, asking a transfer of appropriations not expended to item of repairs. Referred to Committee on Primary Schools.

Also, one from the Twenty-first section, asking that the grade of the Levering unclassified school be raised. Referred to same committee. the grade of the Levering unclassified school be reised. Referred to same committee.

Also, one from the Twenty-second section, asking that the subry of the keeper of the Rittenhouse school be raised to \$230. Referred to same committee.

Several communications from parties presenting books and plant were referred to the Committee on Text Books. The Committee on Accounts were authorized to refuse the drawing of warrants for the principal of the Southwest Grammar School till the demands of the Board be complied with. Referred to Committee on Accounts were authorized to advertise for supplies for 1862.

The Committee on Property were authorized to draw warrants for contractors engaged in building school-houses, and to open two new primary schools in the Southeast section, and to employ a housekeeper in the Sixth section I'm the Crown-street school, and to complay a teacher in the Eighth section. a teacher in the Eighth section.

The Committee on Qualifications reported in favor of granting situations to certain persons who had been examined. Five hundred copies of the report were ordered

to be printed.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the teachers of the grammar

mr. Fitzgerald moved to the lat of January to this schools be ordered to report on the 1st of January to this Board the names and places of residence of their pupils Agreed to. Adjourned. A PLAYFUL STEER .- A drove of cattle were A PLAYFUL STEER.—A drove of cattle wore brought over the Girard-avenue bridge on Monday afternoon, about three o'clock. As they reached the eastern end one of the animals became excited, and got into Fairmount Furk. There the infuriated beast dashed around at a fearful rate. A small boy, who was unfortunate enough to come in the way of the steer, was taken up and tossed a considerable distance. Happily no one was injured. Some of the park police who were in that portion of the grounds, steered clear of the animal, and took to the trees for safety. The steer ran until he was tired out, and was then quietly driven to his companions.

THE APPROACH OF THE CHRISTMAS HOLL-THE APPROACH OF THE CHRISTMAS HOLLnavs.—The shop windows all over the city afford an unerring indication of the approach of Christmas. The confactioners are, of course, as busy as bees among, their
sweetnests. The windows and show-cases of these ostablishments make a grand displey, which is particularly
tempting to the juveniles. While the jewelers on Chestnut street demand thousands for a cluster of diamonds,
there are dealers in metallic ornaments who will load a
wheelbarrow with jewelry for about the dollars.

The storcksepers have made extensive preparations for
the present holiday season, and every variety of goods—
nerful, ornamental, cheap, or cosily—can be obtained
according to the means or taste of the purchaser.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF GOVERNMENT SHOES. maker by trade, and is alleged to have taken out Gowernment shoss for making. It seems that he assumes different nanzes, and after obtaining the material salls it and pockets the money. The accused was committed for a further hearing.

ARTILLERY DRILL .- Captain Biddle's flying ARTILLERY DRILL.—Captain Biddle's trying artillery will drill this afternon, on the large fleki opposite the Ridge avenue railroad depot. The full battery will be in service. The proceedings will commence at 12 o'clock M., and will continue dusing the afternoon. An immense quewd of spectators will be afternoon. An immense quewd of spectators will be afternoones should the weather prove fiae, and order will be well preserved under the supervision of Chief Bug-

TREASURY NOTES TO BE TAKEN FOR POST-IREASURY NOTES TO HE TAKEN FOR POST-AGE.—Some of our Pennsylvania gostmasters having de-clined to receive United States Treasury Rotes, payable on demand, the Postmaster-Ground has made an order indicating that it is their duty to take such notes in pax-ment of postage; but, of course, it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie is, any unreasonable amounts by way of making change.

DEATH IN A STATION HOUSE.—On Monday sight, a woman applied for and was accommodated with ledgings in the Fifth-ward station-house. She had with her a female infant, about six weeks old. During the night the child died.

DEFENCE OF THE CITY. - Dwing the past week the Committee on Defence and Protection of the Oity expended \$1,096 61 in carrying out the objects of