THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.



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

on which this paper has been printed for the last nin months. It is in excellent condition, having been mad-to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. Fo terms apply at this office, or address Joan W. Forner, 417 Omstnut street, Philadelphis.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

By the arrival of the Vanderbilt with three thou sand, six hundred and ninety-sovon bales of Soa faland cotton at New York, yesterday, we have dates from our forces in South Carolina to the 3d inst. General Stevens, with about four thousand, five hundred Federal troops, advanced on the mainland on the 1st, and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance of the rebels, the brigado being assisted by the gunboats, which shelled the batteries. Gen. Stevens then followed up to within six miles of the Charleston Railroad, the rebels retiring to their batteries which are said to be very strong, on the railroad. The rebel force was estimated at from 10,000 to 12.000 men, under Gen. Pope, and their loss is not known. The loss on the Union side was eight wounded, among whom was Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan.

It is clear that Washington is still infested with a set of traitors and spies, who take every opportunity that is afforded them of making known to the enemy the aims and intentions of our srmy. We have a rumor from that city that certain matters of importance, in the shape of a correspondence, has been discovered, implicating high parties, who have been placed under arrest. Mrs. Rose O N. Greenhow, who has been confined for several months past, in a house in Washington used for the imprisonment of female traitors and spies, has, it is stated, abused the privileges accorded to her by her guards, by sureptitionsly conveying information to the rebels It is probable that she will be sent to more secure quarters, where she will be unable to cor respond with the enemy. organized into victory.

Another brilliant little exploit has just taken place in Western Virginia. General Milroy, hearing that a force of over 700 rebels, with a large amount of stores, were at Huttonsville, determined to defeat them, and if possible capture all they had with them. Accordingly he despatched 750 Fede-'rai troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, who, after an hour's skirmishing, defeated the rebels and captured their stores and clothing to the amount of \$80,000; but, we suppose for the want of transportation, he had to burn the property. The loss on the side of the rebels was eight killed and wounded. As Missouri is now clear of all large bands of rebels, it is fair to presume that the immense bodies of troops now collected around St. Louis, and its environs, will either be sent to Cairo, to take part in the Mississippi Expedition, or to strengthen Jeneral Buell's column, now menacing Johnston at Bowling Green'. Indeed, a rumor comes to us from St. Louis that several regiments, now at Benton's Barracks, in that city, have already received their marching orders, to report at Louisville, to help GARD from Manassas. keep Kentucky clear of rebels, and carry the war where it properly belongs-to the seconded States. The delusion lately prevailing among the Canadians, that the United States purposed commencing hostilities against their country, has, for the most nart, been happily dispelled by the able and pacific letter of Secretary Seward to Lord Lyons, on the Trent affair. Nevertheless, that portion of the Canadian press which have always been extelling the rebels and bitterly depounding our Govern-

comes to an end."

ment are still basy at work exhorting their people

ury. once

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WE THINK it is universally conceded by the American people that the time has arrived for an advance of the army of the Potomac. Cer-WASHINGTON, January 6, 1862. tainly it is the temper of the people of Penn-It would be surprising if, in such a crisis a sylvania-and Pennsylvania has been among this, the public servants who administer the the most patient and long-enduring. We have Government were not severely criticised and

been among the most ardent supporters of the soundly abused. No human foresight could have anticipated or prepared against the perils military delay-fearing another Manassas disaster, anxious to discipline our troops-and | by which we are now surrounded; and when confident that the policy of waiting was the these perils came trooping upon us, like untrue military policy. The wisdom of that course is now abundantly justified—but a thousand reasons combine to terminate the once resorted to. An immense outlay of period of preparation and inaugurate a period money was the immediate consequence, and of action. The arguments against the adan overshadowing debt the unavoidable and vance on Manassas in July, are arguments in melancholy sequel. The cause itself, great favor-of an advance in January. No possible reason, then urged in opposition to McDowand good as it is, clicited the sublimest ex amples of patriotism; but the very agony of the people, and the profound embarrassments ELL's movement, can now be urged in opposition to a movement by McCLELLAN. We have of their servants, awakened different emoanother army-another organization-another tions among the corrupt and the venal. commander, other generals. We have also Hence it is that large fortunes have been made, mother public sentiment-educated and inand are being made, by men who look only lexible-a sentiment which has hitherto folupon this war as an opportunity for realizing lowed the lead of our military commanders mjust profits. No vigilance on the part of with confidence and obedience. Our army is the President and his Cabinet can baffle the in a condition to move, and the country de-

ingenuity and the desperation of such men. In nands a movement. every great military and naval struggle con-It is nearly six months since the battle of tracts have been given to unworthy persons, Manassas, and in those six months nothing has and great sums of money coined out of the been done towards retrieving that defeat and public necessities. We read of instances of advancing our armies into the country of the gigantic corruption during the great English cebels. Its page in history will be a blankand French wars, and the record of the camfor whatever we may be doing as an army or paign in the Crimea abounds with cases in nation, history only chronicles results. which some of the highest officials have been While we know that during all this time the implicated in the most stupendous schemes of blunder. Our struggle for the maintenance of work of organization has been going on-men have been recruited and trained into soldiers, he Constitution offers many allurements to exand our soldiers have been consolidated into cite human cupidity ; but it is a fact which the an army complete in all its parts, and whose most critical examination will clearly establish that Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional adlines extend from the Rocky Mountains to Santa Rosa Island-the country is no nearer visers have done everything consistent with peace, the rebellion is as strong as ever. It their oaths of office and their overwhelming is an army of thinking men-of men with a duties to prevent everything like favoritism o corruption. Much money has been uselessly onscience-men who look upon the musket expended, and yet it will be found that, wheras the representative of ideas. They are cager for an advance. Through many months ever this has been done, it has resulted, as I they have been undergoing all the hardships have said, from the exactions and dangers of the hour, and almost universally from the of a soldier, keeping their long watch upon the iampart lines of the Potomac, while the counsels and recommendations of those high enemy rests unmolested within a half day's in military command. Of course, the politinarch. They have been panting for an opcians, who have always cherished an implacaortunity to end this war, by bringing it to ble hostility to the war, and a secret and sincere sympathy with the traitors against the in immediate and glorious consummation. With everything that discipline and fortitude Government, will continue to make, as they are can achieve, with a large experience in the now making, the best, or rather the worst, ways of war-with a great cause asking their use of this state of things. They will catch devotion-they desire to be led into the field, at every rumor, exaggerate every sinister where their experience and discipline may be report, gloat over every accident, and exult

over every disclosure, in order that they may An enormous debt is burdening every inaccomplish their own selfish party ends, and dustrial and personal interest; commerce is aid and comfort the common enemy. There suffering, manufactures are suffering, b isiness is no censure too strong, and no punishment is either unnaturally active in meeting the temtoo severe, for all men who take advantage of porary demands of war or rapidly fading away. the sufferings of their country in order to en-All these things we would gladly bear; overy | rich themselves. Napoleon shot every dispossible privation we would joyously welcome | honest contractor on the spot, and a similar if we could see the day breaking through the fate should be awarded to those who look upon clouds; if we could know that we were ap- | this war as an opportunity for making money. proaching victory and peace. We must revive But it does not come with good grace from the drooping spirits of the country ; we must | the known enemies of that war, and the known strengthen the public heart, and give faith to advocates of the Southern rebellion, to conthe people; and this can only be done by a stitute themselves accusers and judges of the great victory in Virginia. If we desire to ef- shortcomings of others. They should refectually crush the British intrigues in favor of collect that the entire responsibility of the a recognition of the Confederacy, we must win blood shed in this war is theirs. They know a great battle. If we wish to show the world that but for James Buchanan there would that we are in carnest in our strife, we must have been no war, and consequently no exprove that sincerity by a' triumph. Every penditure of the public money, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Gohour we delay in advancing is a gain to the enemy. While we wait on the Potomac vernment ; no great debt, and no complication YANCEY advances in London, and there can be with foreign Powers. When that wicked and no recognition in Europe if we drive BEAURE- | wretched man betrayed the party that elected him, described the principles upon which he This is no "On to Richmond" cry. Our came into power, and struck down every indc-

duty as journalists compels us to represent pendent spirit that protested against his crimes, public sentiment which we see around us. the men now so clamorous against Mr. Linand to ask that it he respected. General coln's Administration sustained Buchanan MCCLELLAN has been unwell-and this has encouraged him in his tyrannies, and took the been assigned as a reason for the delay. It guilty wages he was so ready to pay to all his setellites. He saw his Secretary of the Navy was a good and sufficient reason while it lasted, but now when the country is rejoicing over sending our ships to distant seas, his Seour great commander's recovery, it may hope cretary of War leading in a series of seon to rejoice over a great victory on the Poplunderings and frauds unparalleled since the tomac. - There can be no arguments used in days of Warren Hastings, and nearly all his to enlist for the purpose "of repelling a raid [of ; fayor of a half-million of men inactively linconfidants preparing for the overthrow of the Federal troops] on Canada as soon as the civil war | gering through the winter months, no argu-Republic, and he neither rebuked the one. nor ment against activity in our military departresisted the other. So far from it, his most ments. Every consideration of public econoutimate friend's were his most corrupt advisers :

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT RUMORS ABOUT TREASON IN HIGH PLACES.

ANOTHER MILITARY EXECUTION.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1862. Rumors.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Washington. and particularly in both Houses of Congress his morning, growing out of the alleged arrest o Adjutant General THOMAS and his family, for correspondence with the enemy; and the rumor was o cenerally circulated and asserted, as to be gene rally believed. But great joy was diffused among the numerous friends of Gen. THOMAS when it was

found to be a *canard*. General THOMAS himself will take an early occa. sion to show that overy rumor affecting his loyalty which has been issued on many occasions, is alike unjust and untrue. The origin of these report grows out of his residence at the Soldier's H where, for a number of years past, the well-knows surgeon, Dr. KING, who has lived in Philadelphia has also had his quarters. For some months past grave suspicions have been entertained in regard to certain members of the family of Dr. KING. It is stated that two of his own sons, by his first wife and two of the sons of his second wife, are now serving in the Confederate army, and also that some of the lady members of his family have been engaged communicating information to the robel nrmy through a Secession family still living in Ma-ryland, within an hour's ride of Washington. The rrest of some of the family of Dr. KING led to the belief in the rumor in regard to Adjutant General THOMAS, because he, like the Doctor, resided at Soldier's Home.

Government Contracts and Government

An official communication in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, was to-day transmitted to that body by the Secretary of War, covoring the reports from the Quartermaster's Depariment, from which it appears that GRO. RAMS-DELL, of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract of feeding 525 disabled horses during the winter, and CHARLES CHOUTEAU for 71 horses. It appears that the contract system, thus far, has failed entirely. Advertisements for bids for almost everything required have been made, but not in a single instance have the lowest bidders come for-ward and closed their contracts. Of the horses placed on CHOUTEAU's farm, at 35 cents a head per liem, only about thirty-five of them have becom serviceable. The remainder are not considered worth the keeping.

Col. Kerrigan's Case.

Judge HEARNE, one of the counsel of Col. KER-RIGAN, emphatically contradicts the report that vidence had been clicited on the trial establishin ithout doubt the charge of his having given in formation to the enemy, and, further, that the evidence for the prosecution has not yet been closed. The paragraph transmitted yesterday was pased on what was considered, at the time, reliable Bills to be Introduced.

Representative WARD, to-day, gave notice of his ntention to introduce a bill to establish a coinage department in the Assay Office at New York. He also presented the memorial of the citizens of Greytown, for the appointment of commissioners to in-quire into the jurisdiction of the authorities of reytown over Punta Arenas, and to ascertain the value of the property destroyed by the bombardnent of the tow

Execution of Michael Lanahan. Private MICHAEL LANAHAN, 'of Company A second Regiment United States infantry, was executed to day, having been found guilty of killing Sergeant BERLIEN by shooting him. 'The general-in-chief, in the order approving the finding of the court-martial, says "the proof is clear that he did this in satisfaction of the grudge he bore toward the leceased, not only for the blow he had given him the guard-house a few minutes before, but for old scores, which he mentioned in his statement to court. It is very reprehensible for a commissioned or non-commissioned officer to strike a soldier, except when it is absolutely necessary to repress dis-order. It is never allowable as a punishment for an offence. But for a soldier, because of being struck, to shoot his immediate superior, is at war with every principle of military subordination. It was in evidence that it was not oustomary for sentincls at Georgetown to have their arms loaded The prisoner must have loaded his must et for the

Col. Birney's Regiment XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Application has been made to Gen. KEYS to allow Col. BINNEY'S Pennsylvania Regiment to accompany Gen. BURNSIDE's expedition. The request

ough complimentary, has been refused. State Agents. Some of the States have appointed agents to look after the interests of the volunteers, take care of

DENATE: Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, provented the credentials of Benjamin Stark, appointed Senator from Oregon to fill the vacance occasioned by the death of Senator Baker. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved that the admin-iteration of the acth has surgended for the present and the sick and wounded, and transmit part of their the sick and wounded, and transmit part or their pay to their families. Governor CUNTIN has al-ready appointed agents to look after the interests of Pennsylvania soldiers, and Colonel MANSFIELD is here on the part of Wisconsin. It requires one who is conversant with military affairs and the wants of the soldiers. Instead of being objected to, t should receive the hearty support of all who have the welfare of the soldiers at heart. Thirty-first New York Volunteers. The officers of this fine regiment yesterday pre-

tanted their colonel (PRATT) with a magni and costly sword. They are attached to Gen. NEW Ton's brigade, of FRANKLIN'S division, and en amped back of Alexandria.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT WITH 3,697 BALES OF COTTON.

ADVANCE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS ON THE MAINLAND.

REBEL BATTERIES CAPTURED. A FLAG OF TRUCE.

THE REBELS ALLOWED TO BURY THEIR DEAD.

NEW YORK, January 6 .- The steamer Vander bilt has arrived, with Port Royal advices to the morning of the 3d instant. She brings 3.697 bala of sca island cotton. Gen. Stovens' brigade advanced on the mainland

on the 1st inst., and took possession of the rebel batteries, after a short resistance, in which the troops were aided by the gunboats in shelling them. Gen. Stevens followed up his success to within six The creations and papers were into on the table to the present. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the peli-tion of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that General Fremont be appointed Lieutenant General. Also, a pelition in reference to Gen. McKinstry, rep-resenting that he was confined closely, in violation of the rules of war. Clar miles of the Charleston Railroad. A flag of truce was received from the rebels requesting permiss to bury their dead, and an hour was granted for the purpose, when they foll back on their fortifica-tions, which are said to be very extensive, and deules of war. Micesrs. Summer, Fessenden, Collamer, cipak, and farris, presented petitions for the enan tion of laves under the war power, and compensation to their oval maters. fended by from 11,000 to 12,000 men, under Gen. Popo. Their loss is unknown.

Harris, presented petitions for the emain ion of slaves under the war power, and compensation to their loyal masters. Mr. KING, of New York, presented the petition of the mayor and citizens of Rochester, asking that the example of Washington and Jackson be followed in regard to slaves put to work for the Government. Also, a petition from the Twenty-second Regiment of New York Millitä, for the remission of duties on arms that regiment had imported. Mr. OABLILE, of Virginia, presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, stating that slavery had been Our force was 4,500 men, and we had only eight nen wounded, including Major Watson, of the Eighth Michigan, mortally. Gen. Stevens now holds possession of the mainland, and awaits reinforcements from the North to

proceed. UTAH APPLYING FOR ADMISSION

MASS MEETING AT GREAT SALT LAKE.

GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH, Jany. 6 .- At a mas meeting held in this city to day, resolutions were passed relative to the admission of this Territory into the Union as a State. Delegates were elected from this county to meet delegates from other counties on the 20th inst., to draft and adopt a Constitution and form of State Government to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. Con-

Gen. Sigel Tendered his Resignation.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] ST. LOUIS, January 6, 1862. General SIGEL has tendered his resignation. The

cause is not given. LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER BOHEMIAN AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAN, Jan. 6 .- The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult., and advices by telegraph, via Londonderry, to the 27th, has arrived here. Business generally in Liverpool and London had

been suspended, owing to the holidays. The sales of cotton on Tuesday were about 16,000 bales, at an advance of jald. Our despatch gives no breadstuff or provision

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, our minister to China, had artived at Canton, and was well re-ceived. Placards had been placed in the streets at Hong-Wave threatening the extirpation of all Europeans. Kong, threatening the extirpation of all Europeans. Great excitement provails at Lisbon, and the body of the King is to be disinterred.

asking the Section of a varie by what alithtority Gyrns Sermour had been appointed suffer to the Sickles regi-ments. Alopted. Mr. COLLAMER, of Verment, offered a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices be instructed to in-quire into the expedicacy of placing a tax on converging intelligence by telegraph. Agreed to. Mr. DAYIS, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolu-tion, that the President procure an exchange of prisoners taken from the privater Jeff. Davis for prisoners taken from the army of the United States. Adopted. Mr. PSENENDEN, of Maine, offered a joint resolution, authorizing the Eccretary of the Treasury to allow the goods, coffee and ten, warehoused before the passage of the recent act, to be withdrawn with the duty of the for-mer act paid, and that the duties collected on such goods under the late act be refunded. Agreed to all to re-priat all acts granting bounties to fishing versels. The bill to establish a national armory at Ecck Island, Illinois, with Way, they. The bill to cetablish a national armort at Rock Island, Illinois, was taken up. Mr. TEN EYCK, of New Jersey, moved that it be postponed fill Monday two weeks. Agreed to. The bill making appropriations for pensions for 1863 was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinols, the bill in relation to the judicial districts, was taken up, and, after discussion, postponed till Monday. Mr. WILSON intreduced a bill to define and fix the pay and encoluments of certain officers of the army. Be-forted.

The Senate went into executive session, and subse quently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DUELL, of New York, a resolution as adopted, instructing the Committee on the Distric f Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establish-ng a Steam Fire Department, similar to that of the city

Philadelphia. Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, rising to a mestion of privilege, called attention to the fact that or he second day of the session a resolution was adopted in reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution pro-Ceference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. Thoresonnion pro-posed no investigation into any further transaction what-vert. It simple research the Botter Ray of the To in-form the House whether any steps had been taken to as-the House whether any steps had been taken to ashay.

ought never to be surrendered, and would at all times maintain the subordination of the military to the civil authority. The British Parliament had exercised the about half an hour after the commencement of the about half an hour after the commencement of the disastrons configuration. Mr. Lewis estimate his loss at \$30,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$5,000 in each of the following companies: Com-monwealth, Northern Assurance of London, Tadi Washington of Providence, Bhode Island. The finmes extended to the store No. 43, occupied by Mr. Mann, stationer and blank-book manufas-turer. This place was entirely burned out, and the stock destroyed, little if anything bering saved. The stock was valued at \$40,000, and was insured for [\$30,000 in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool. maintain the subowination of the military to the civil authority. The British Parliament had exercised the right of inquiry into the conduct of the Urimean war, But here the Beerstary of War had only exercised a dis-cretion allowed to him by the House, and it was now too

for [530,000 in the Royal Lizurance Company of Liverpool. These two stores belonged to the Keen family, and are damaged to the amount of not less than \$5,000, but are insured. The fire extended to and slightly damaged the building No. 47, a five-story brick, owned by Chas. Keen, and occupied on the first and second stories by J. T. De Lacola, deaker in oil cloths and carpeta, whose stock suffered se-verely by water. His loss is covered by insurance. The third, fourth, and fifth stories, occupied by J. Milles & Son, manufacturers of boots and shoes, who had a large stock, lost about \$5,000 wordt, but are fully covered by insurance. The north wall of the building is badly cracked. The building No. 49 is also occupied by J. Miles & Son, which suffered ze-verely by water. Their loss is fully covered by in-surance in the Delaware, Mutual, Pennsylvania, North America, and State of Pennsylvania Insurance Companies. No. 51, a four-story brick, owned by the Roberts' estate, the lower stories unoccupied, the upper stories in the occupancy of Tolman & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, suffered sightly by water.

 maintain the substituation of the military to the ciril suthority. The British Parliament had exercised the right of injury into the conduct of the Urimean var. But hore the Bocretary of War had only exercised a discretion allowed to him by the House, and it was now too ate to complain of it.
 Mr. LOYEJOY, of Illinois, entered his protest against the principles cammulated by the genetium military should be subordinate to the ciril power. The regular military officers are more in the way of an advance that any other class. We wanting in the fulltess hope that the recomply officers are more in the way of an advance that any other receives of investigation will act was not be been only and the subord and before an incomed of investigation of the subord and before an incomed from the and these of human equality—namely. (illiberty throughout all hands the sub the Bedord Government, the only well at the subord and subord and subord and subord and subord and subord and the subord and the subord and subord manufacturers of ladies' shoes, suffered slightly by water. South of the building in which the fire originated stood No. 47, a three-story brick, owned by John Sharp, and occupied by Woodward & Go., tobacco-nists. Their stock, valued at about \$7,000, was much injured. They are insured to the amount of \$5,000 in the State of Pennsylvania Company. The building No. 49, also owned by John Sharp, and occupied by John Vogt, importer of French china ware, was injured by water. The next building, occupied by Jesse Lee, saddler and harness maker, was also slightly injured by water. The rear portion of the Chestnut-street House, kept by Samuel Miller, was somewhat injured by

The total loss by the fire will reach about \$75,000.

It is supposed the greater portion of this loss is co-vered by insurance. The fames burned stubbornly, and the firemen were at work up to 10 b'clock last night.

THE ORGANIZATION OF COUNCILS.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, both branches of City Councils assembled in their respective chambers, for the purpose of organizing. The lobbies of both cham-bers were filled with spectators, and it was then found ecessary to station policemen upon the stairs, and all but members of Council were denied admission. The roceedings in the different bodies were as follows: BELECT COUNCIL.

BELECT COUNCIL. The Chamber was called to order at a quarter before eleven o'clock by Mr. Cours.s. President. Mr. Harding, clerk, then called the roll of the mem-bers who hold over. All but Mr. Riley answered to their

bers who hold over. All out all a share answerve to these names. The members elect then handed in their certificates of election, which were read by the Olark. The new members were then sworn in by the President. They were arranged in a semi-circle in front of the clerk's desk. The oath takes was to support the Osn-stitution of the United States and of the State of Penn-sylvania, and to discharge their duites with fidelity. The Chamber then proceeded to an election for Pro-sident.

ident. Mr. MEGARY nominated Mr. Cuyler. Mr. GUNNODO nominated Mr. McIntyre. The vote received was:

air. MCLATER then moved that the election of Mr. Cuylor be made unanimous. Agreed to. The oath of office was administered by Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Curturs then, in a few briof remarks, returned his cordial and hearty thanks to the members for the re-newed mark of esteem He had ne doubt that, with his experience, mided by the intelligence of the members, he should be able to conduct the proceedings in good order. An election for cierk was then goon into. Mcesrs, Emmanuel Ray and J. Barclay Harding were cominated.

ominated. Mr. Ray received 13 votes and Mr. Harding 11. Mr. Ray was declared elected, and was sworn in by the

'resident. For Assistant Clerk, Messrs. Horace M. Martia and Searge W. Mooney were nominated. Mr. Martin reeorge W. Mooney were nominated. Mr. Martin re-lived 13 votes and Mr. Mooney 11. Mr. Martin was

ceived 13 votes and Mr. Mooney 11. Mr. Martin was then sworn. Mr. Henry J. Fougeray was then thanknywaly re-elected Messenger, receiving 24 votes. A committee from Common Council was then intra-duced, and presented a communication in writing. This stated that the Chamber had been organized by the elec-tion of Wilson Kerr as President. A second committee appeared and attempted to com-municate without announcement.

The CHAIR declared that no person accept a member of the body had a right to speak without the permission of ie Chamber. Mr. MEGART moved that a committee be appointed inform Common Council that this Chamber is orga

Just on the control of the second sec

postpone the motion. Mr. MEGARY said that he only wished to proceed in the

declared by legal authority to be in the right he would be among the first to acknowledge. Mr. Davis flag moved that the messenger announce the mames of the committee. The Pressinears said that he would cheerfully enter-

The PRESIDENT said that he would cheerfully enter-tain the motion, but there was a prior one pending. Mr. MCINITER moved to postpone the motion, in order to hear the genilemen from the other Chamber. Mr. DUGUERAT hoped that the motion would not prevail, as a committee had just been heard. Mr. WETHEBILL Drieldy recited the facts about the other Clamber. He considered it more like a bear gar-den than the Common Council of Philadelphia. This Chamber should receive no committee until the other branch is legally organized He though that this Oham-ber should apport its dignity, if the other had forgotten theirs. He differed from the member of the Fourteeath ward relative to porties. How is the time to give up parties. He believed in ignoring party ties on this floor.

Her with the first person of the constitution of the senteneous of the senteneous of the constitution of the senteneous Mr. MEGANT said that he only wished to proceed in the usual manner. Mr. GINNOUD hoped that the members would not put their feet down upon what he considered a right. The Common Council room presented the nunsual spottacle of two chairmen. Both believed that they have the right to be there. Then how can this Chamber deliberatie upon the matter? The whole difficulty was in the Nine-ternit ward, where there had been presented legal cer-tificates, obtained in an illegal manner. He meant no offence, but he considered the step this body was about to take was an outrage. He hoped that the factor presented should prevail, but, thought that the facts presented obsaid there: Select Council until the matter is fully in-vestigated. He honevely believed that 'his party (Peo-ple's) had the other Chamber; but whichever party was declared be lead to the right was resperity of the country, slavery must get out of the resperity of the country, slavery must get out of the av. I would he remarked, strike down every interest int opposes the good of the country. If the confisca-

INTO THE UNION. gress will be memorialized for Utah during the present session. will be memorialized for the admission of

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.-The date

М.

Baker. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved that the admin-istration of the oath be superied for the present, and that the credo rink, with certain papers he head in his hand, bo referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. If has papers well nitested by many of the most re-spectable inhabitants of Fortland, Oregon, stating that Mr. Stark was understood to he an open and avoved Se-cessionist, defending the course of the South, and had given ulterance to sentiments at war with the Govern-ment, such as approving the state on Fort Sumpter; and declaring that in case of war he would sell his pro-perty and gc South and fight for the rebels. He (Mr. Fessenden) had examined the papers with deliberation, and therefore made the motion. He had nover known a case where a Senator had been denied the oath. He thought the Senator had bettere be sworn, and then let the Sanato take cognizance of the papers. There had nover been baser fulschoods uttered than these which had hear there base fulschoods uttered then thoses which had hear the base fulschoods uttered then those which had hear the base fulschoods uttered than these which and nover been baser fulschoods uttered than the spect acary. Mr. FISSENDEN said there was no precedent for the course he proposed; but the present state of the country was without a precedent, and we had now to make pro-cedents. He said these papers wore well attested from the neighbors and towasmon of Mr. Stark. Mr. HA ALD, O Delsware; hought the case had bet-ter go over till to-morrow. Mr. FINDADENLL, of Tillhoole, said the case was not

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1862.

SENATE.

LIF. BATARID, of Delawarc, thought the case had bet-ter go over till for-morrow. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, said the case owns not without precedent. He referred to the case of Mr. Lan-man, of Connecticut, where the credentials were re-ferred; also, to the case of Mr. Griswold, of Ohio, where the credentials were also referred. Mr. SUMNER, of Blassachusetts, said the case was un-precedented, where persons whose logalty wasquestioned presented themselves for admission into the Senate. The Senate was now examping the logalty of cretia of fits

ate was now examining the loyalty of certain of its

members. Mr. BAYARD said there were men in the Senate in 1812 who were opposed to the war and the action of the Government, and in the time of the Burr conspiracy there were men in the Senate who were reputed to be in favor of that conspiracy. He said the cases cited by the Senator from Illinois were merely questions of authority to appoint.

Senator non initial were never, "never to appoint." Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, said he supposed that he was referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts. At any rate, he was in the category, and was glad the Sonato was examining; and so far as he was concerned, he was only sorry that they were so slow. He was anxious for a worth

result. Mr. LANE, of Indiana, thought that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. When other cases come up, the Sonato will be ready to vote. He said there could be no difference of opinion in regard to the present war by any patriot. The credentials and papers were laid on the table for

Hizons of Pennsylvania, stating that slavery had been he cause of the war, and asking that no further agita-tion of the subject be tolerated in Congress. A communication from the Secretary of State was re-dreal, transmitting the correspondence in the Trent

affair. On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the papers were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday

next. - Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, reported, from the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, in relation to the contested seant from Kansas Ho said that no new facts had been sub-mitted to charge the former report of the committee, and that Mr. Stanton was entitled to a seat. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War by what authority Cyrnus Seymour had been appointed sutler to the Sickles regi-ments. Adopted.

United States navy, and anthor the "Physical Geography of the Sea," writes from Richmond, Virginio, a tony tetter, undated. to Rear Admiral Robert Fitzroy, of the British navy, discussing the merits of the rebellion and it: chances of success. The letter is printed in the London Athenceum of December 21st, and the following passage is a fair sample of his statements :

lowing passage is a fair sample of his statements : "The South presents the remarkable spoctacle of an army baring in ity ranks the first mon and best talents of the country. To subdue or conque-such an army is simply an impossibility, for its soldiers are tighting for all that makes life dear to them. I fight with a price upon my head and a halter around my neck. Nor I alone, but every man of mark or substance among us. Linvoln's most part mere hielings and their armise in battle most part mere hirelings, and their armies in battle are strengthened by no such hope, and moved by no such fears as those which inspire us. They talk of a reconstruction of the Government and a reunion of the people Simply, and in a few words re-annexation to the British Crown is more possi

ble." The following passage gives a peep at the hopes oberished by the Confederates: "Rely upon it, the old Union is irretrievably gone, and Seccession is rapidly gaining ground. The thinking men in several of the free States are daily beginning to cast about for fresh compacts, for new political and social combinations; and among the near beginning as easy about the first comparis, for how political and social combinations; and anong the near developments which the morrow may bring forth, be not surprised to find Pennsylvania, and perhaps New Jersey, seeking admission into our new re-public, as one of the States of the Confederacy. "Pennsylvanin has always been clamorous for pro-tection. The tariff that would set mills going in Now England would not turn a wheel in Pennsylvania; and the old Government had not the power to dis-oriminate in our markets between "Pennsylvania productions and those of New England. They all stand upon the same footing." Our new Government can discriminate If Pennsylvania be admitted, she will have free trade with us. The New Eng-land States and all other free States will be taxed and States and all other free States will be taxed for every article they bring For they will have to pay duties. Pennsylvania not. This will tracefor from all other. Northern States the capital and machinery that have been employed there in manu facturing for the South, and set it down in Penn sylvania. Pennsylvania will then contain the Bir

camery that mive been employed intere in mann-factaring for the South, and soit it down in Penn-sylvania. Pennsylvania will then contain the Bir-minghams, and Sheffields, and Liverpools of the South. She will enjoy preference and protection also with us, in whose markots the wants of not less than fitteen milltons of people will have to be sup-plied. With these and other advantages, Philadel-phis, instead of New York, might become the great commercial emporism of America. "The bare suggestion of such a course by Penn-sylvania operisu pa vista that is full of thought. By that course, Fennsylvania will essape her share of the \$500,000,000, with which Lincoln is burden-ing his people, in this the first year of the war. He will require as much more the noat yeer, and the pect, aid, mark the prediction, you are yet to see Pennsylvania knocking at our doors for ad-mission into our Confederacy; for, if we were to samit her, she would, by that means, essape her quote of the Lincoln debt, and leave the other firee Sitase 'the bag to hold." If Pennsylvania were to withdraw, she would separate the Eastern from the Westorn free State. for yon observe thus free States' the bag to hold.' If Pennsylvania were to withdraw, she would soparate the Eastern from the Weetorn free States, for you observe that she, with Delaware, extends from the sea to the lakes. In that event, instead of one there would be two free States (Ropublics; indeed, before the Yankees can lay the fell spirits they have raised by this wicked war upon us, they may be divided into a dozen petty Powers, for their liberties, are-aiready gone, and they, will be; both they and Liscoli, completely at the mercy of the first batch of successful generals that the fortunes of war may bring into their favor. Therefore, toll your countrymen from me to think twice, and leok long at their sovereigns, before they touch either the loan, the bonds, or the paper of that concern."

Since the present rebellion broke out no man in the South has suffered more for upholding the Constitution, and clinging to the Union, than Parson Brownlow. In spite of many threats of violence and intimidation, he fearlessly defended the Union by his tongue and pen. It was only when his printing office had been torn out by the mob. and turned into a rebel arm manufactory, that he ceased through the columns of his paper, the Knoxville Whig, to denounce the bogus government of Jeff Davis and his minions. On the 5th of December he was invited by General Crittenden, commanding the rebels at Knoxville, to repair to his headquarters and procure a passport allowing him to go into Kentucky, and promised that he (Brownlow) would be furnished with a appreciated. proper military escort to conduct him safely through the Confederate lines. At the same time he was shown a letter from Secretary of War Replamin to General Critten. den to the same effect. Mr. Brownlew accepted this, and prepared to leave on the Saturday following. But on Friday evening he was seized on a warrant issued by Commissioner Reynolds, on the charge of treason, founded on certain articles which had appeared in his paper several months before, and thrown into prison. On Friday, the 27th ult.; he was arraigned at the Confederate Court, at Nashville, for treason; but when the letter of Secretary Benjamin to Gen. Crittenden, guarantying Hrownlow a free transit out of the rebel dominions, was produced in conrt, the judge discharged him from ensidy. It is stated that he was then quite sick, but that as soon as he recovered his health he

would leave for the North.

o'clock; at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' estalogues and advertisements. The illustrations, by John Leech and John Tonniel, are in the usual *Panch* manner—only more so.

my and public honor-every consideration of and even when his Secretary of the Intersacon mompson, returned from a treasonable humanity and insting man may such my the mission to North Carolina, he honored him hy a sumptuous dinner in the Presidential manmediate action in Virginia, and an overwhelming defeat of the enemy.

The Kingdom of Italy.

and the tool of the murderers of our liberties. Straws show how the stream flows. The but their willing ally; and when the historian Almanach de Gotha, diplomatical and statisticomes to select the man who has done most cal calerdar for 1862, (for which we thank Mr. to plunge the Republic into this sea of blood, LEVPOLDT, foreign bookseller, Chestnut he will select James Buchanan. The men street,) is accepted among Emperors and who have acted with this arch traitor to free-Kings, Sultans and Sovereigns, Grand Dukes dom and humanity, should be careful, amid and Governors, as authority upon subjects their own intrigues against the present Adparticularly relating to them. The present ministration, lest in trying to embarrass it colume-8 inches by 2-is the ninety-cighth, they do not revive the recollection, and reand was published, like its predecessors, in open the great book which records the fact the little city of Gotha, with the enormous that they, and they alone, are responsible for population of 14,080, capital of Saxe-Cobourgthe war and all its sufferings and its atrocities. Gotha, a mighty German sovereignty with OCCASIONAL. 150,000 inhabitants! Nevertheless, its Alma-

PROFESSOR ROESE'S LECTURES .--- To-morrow evening, Mr. Fred. A. Roese, late professor of nach is not too lightly regarded-for it is the acknowledged Master of the Ceromonies in Europe, telling who's who, and showing what German in the Central High School, will give the first of a course of lectures on Gorman Literature, folks are to be recognized, and by what title. with Readings from its classic authors. The sub-Last year, it gave separate notices of the ject of this lecture will be the lyric post Uhland dominant Royalties of Naples, Modena, and it will be delivered in Levpoldt's Foreign Parma, and Tuscany,-but this year, though Reading Rooms, northeast corner of Chestnut and retains Tuscany and Parma in its Juniper streets, at 8 o'clock. No charge will be list of independent sovereignties,' omits made for this opening lecture, and Professor Roese is extremely competent to treat the subject in a satisfactory, because highly instructive, manner. any mention of Naples and Modena, and fairly recognizes VICTOR-EMMANUEL, not 'as King of Sardinia, (as in the volume for 1861,)

TOM FIDDLER'S GROUND .- This is the name but as King of Italy, and makes no mention of the Christmas supplement to Dickens' "All the Year Round," and consists of seven sketches, or the ex-rulers of Naples, Sicily, and Modena. In its statistical department, it goes even tales: one or two of which are from Dickens' own farther, and includes not only the late posses pen,

sions of these exiled sovereigns, but the pro-HOWARD AND HARNDEN'S EXPRESS .-- It will b vinces of Lombardy, Emilia, the Marches, Ombria, and Tuscany. It gives no reason for seen, by reference to our advertisement column: that this express company has removed to the thus recognizing the new Kingdom of Italy, commodious building No. 607 Chestnut street, where they have increased facilities for carrying but mentions that, up to last August, it had been acknowledged by Great Britain, Switzeron their rapidly-increasing business. They have and, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, France, Swejust completed their arrangements for shipping to den and Norway, Denmark, and The Notherthe South, and will give prompt attention and de spatch to all freight, &c., entrusted to their care. nds, as well as by the United States, Hayti,

From Western Virginia.

From New Mexico.

Raymond Nominated for Speaker

From General Banks' Column.

the rebels.

Venezuela, and Uruguay. It may seem a GENERAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES small thing, having a man chronicled in a mite &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to of a foreign book as King of Italy, instead of the general assortment of dry goods, hosiory, merine shirts and drawers, wool jackets, machine silk; hoop skirts, kid, cloth, and buck gloves and gaunt-King of Sardinia, but the Almanach de Gotha may be said to fix such matters, as a semiofficial organ, and its ignoring Naples shows leis, hemp carpeting, &c. Also, a large assortmen of boots, shoes, brogans, long-leg grain boots, felt huts, &c., embracing a general assortment of son-sonable goods of city and Eastern minufacture; tho that the change which has taken place there is regarded as final by those in authority. Among the few illustrations of the Almanach whole to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, for this year, we notice an admirable portrait of cash, this morning-the dry goods commencing at

Mr. LINCOLN, our President. It is good com-10 o'clock, and the boots and shoes at 111 o'clock pany, with the likenesses of the King and precisely-by John B. Myers & Co., auctioncors Queen of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, the Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. Princess ISABELLA of Brazil, and the Regent-Duchess of Anhalt-Bernbourg.

---ercial, from Huttonsville, says : CONTINENTAL THEATRE .-- Matters under the new administration of Mr. McKeon are as efficientblies in Western Virginia. y conducted as heretoïore under Mr: Wheatley. Mr. Baker and others have been added to the company, and the spectacular pieces are produced We drove them from point to point, and finally they bent a hasty retreat out of the town as we at considerable outlay and with much attention to detail. "Putnam," a Revolutionary equestria drama, is announced for to-night. charged through it.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. and Mrs. Bar-Their supplies, consisting of 350 barrels of flour, 300 barrels of salied beef, 3,000 pounds of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon, and ney Williams are drawing fine houses at the Walut. These gifted artistes have retained through series of years their distinctivoness as humorist nd delineators of Irish character. \$30.000, were entirely destroyed. ACADEMY OF MUSIC .- The Othello of Mr. For-We captured a large number of Sharp's carbines, rest last evening was one of his finest portraitures. Mr. John McCullough, who made a fine represent.

ation of Jago, will take a benefit to-night. the Court House, and our troops returned to Hutonsville in fine spirits. It will be noticed by referring to our advertising columns that a supplementary mail fo KANSAS CITY. Jan. 6.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to the 224. It brings no news Europe will be made up at the post office this afternoon, at one o'clock. Such efforts on the part of the postmaster to accommodate the public will be

companies of Federal troops The small-pox disease is raging throughout the whole Territory and is extremely fatal to chil-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING .--- We have received a copy of dren. Specie is very scarce in the Territory. the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public

Printing, John D. Defrees, Esq. It gives an inweather is cold on the plains. A large number of Indians were met on the road, but they were teresting account of the operations of the new law establishing a Government Printing Office, and friendly. clearly shows that under the judicious management of the new superintendent a saving, estimated at The Wisconsin State Government. MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—The inauguration of the Gover nor and State officers took place to-day. \$60,000 up to the first of December last, has been effected Ex-Governor Randall, on retiring, thanked his

LECTURES BY DR. HAYES .- Dr. Hayes, the celeparting from them. He was followed by brated Arotic explorer, will deliver lectures this and Thursday evenings, at Musical Fund Hall. Harvey, in a few appropriate words. These lectures have been recited in other cities The New York Legislature-Henry J with marked effect. They contain much valuable ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6 - The Republican and People's caucus met to night and nominated Heninformation, and refer to the Doctor's own share in the history of Northern adventure. ry J. Raymond for Speaker of the Assembly.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1862 .- Mr. S. C. Upham, Chestnut street, sends us this, which is full of WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.- A despatch from Han-cock, this evening, states that nobody has been fun, from pencil and pen, and, strange to say, does REAL ESTATE, STOOKS, &C., TO-DAY, at 12 not sneer at nor slander this country and its people. killed on our side in the shelling of that town by

le in this c seems to lack none of the features which distinguish murder from simple manslaughter. For these rea-sons the sentence was approved, and the provest sion, and thanked him in a public letter. marshal was charged with the execution of the James Buchanan was not only the creature

The gallows was crected in the northern suburbs, and the convict was hung in the presence of detachments from five regiments of the regular infantry. The execution was attended by the regulars of the Second, Third. Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and

Teath Infantry. At twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock the drop

was pulled, and the prisoner was launched into eternity. Generals Sykes and Porter were present at the

execution. The only words uttered by the prisoner were,

"Good bye, old soldiers—good bye." His death was almost instantaneous. His body was cut down at forty-one minutes of 12 o'clock. The dying words of the prisoner were uttored in

strong and clear voice. Arrival of Major Cameron,

Major CAMERON, paymaster in the United States army and a son of Secretary CAMERON, arrived from Toronto, Cavada, this mo ning, where he has been on a visit to his wife for several weeks. From the fact of his being clad in our army uniform, it was supposed by many that his visit was other than social. He was attacked by the Toronto Leader, and defended by the Globe. He was optertained by the British officers of the Thirtieth Regiment, and also serenaded. He represents the feeling in Upper Canada as averse to a war with the United States. Out of a regiment containing 800, only twelve signified their willingness to fight against us.

Mrs. Greenhow There is no truth in the statement that Mrs Incernow has been sent to Fort Lafayette; nor

will she be. Rumors

A statement obtained currency in Washington to-day, that General LANDER had been killed in he skirmish on the Upper Potomae, yesterday On inquiring at the headquarters, I ascertained that none of our soldiers were injured.

Attempt to Rescue Prisoners.

On several occasions since the first of the year attempts have been made to rescue the primers in the Thirteenth-street jail. The endeavor made to effect Mrs. GREENHOW'S escape, some time since, has led to the increase of the guard by Lieutenant SHELDON. Every person coming in the vicinity of the prison is challenged, and vigilantly scrutinized. Parties in the neighborhood, with Secession proclirities, have on several occasions communicated with the prisoners by means of signal lights. Colonel Kerrigan.

The court-martial in the case of Colonel KERRI-HAN adjourned at an early hour this morning. No testimony was given.

From the Lower Potor

Capt. KIEHL, of the steamer Reindeer, brought up this afternoon two rebel prisoners from Gen. Hooken's division; also 24 bushel bags of India CINCINNATI, Jan. 6 .--- A despatch to the Com rubber overcoats, besides several sacks of under-Huntersville was the rebel depot for their supshirts, and a large quantity of quinine. The prisoners were captured while attempting to convey Their cavalry were armed with carbines, and these stores from the Maryland to the Virgini ttacked us when two miles from Huntersville. shore. (

General Lane's Texan Expedition

A typographical error, in yesterday's despatch, relative to the proposed military expedition from Fort Leavenworth, makes it appear that General LANE is to hold a subordinate position therein. The reverse is the fact. The expedition, second to none clothing, worth, in all, from \$25,000 to if equalled by any in numbers, character, and pur-pose, is to be under the sole and exclusive command of General LANE, who proposes to demonstrate with bis Western crusaders the ways and means through abres, and pistols. The "stars and stripes" were left floating over which the rebellion can be crushed and the Repub-lic restored in all its integrity. To carry out this purpose, General LANE is supported by the active energies of the Administration in the various de

partments.

Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Now encamped near Fort Corcoran, under comof importance. Fort Wise is garrisoned by three mand of Col. AVERILL (formerly Young's Ken-tucky Cavalry), spent New Year's Day by a general holiday for the soldiers, and a general partici-pation in fun, frolic, and humor. During the festivities a squadron of Capt. Town's company, un-der Capt. Woonstran, were sent out as scouts, to prevent any surprise from the enomy. In the morning they had a grand horse-race, seven being The entered, for half-mile heats, which was won by a sorrel mare of Company D, Capt. GARY. Another, between the winner and a gray horse of Lieut. Ep-MUNDS, Company L, also resulted in a victory for the sorrel. Next came a foot-race between some friends and co-workers, and expressed regret at of the best runners, private BLOON, of Capt. Town's Company B, a small, but athletic young man, being

the winner. But the best joke was a grand wheelbarrow race, consisting of one man from each company, all being blindfolded and directed to a given mark. This is a Philadelphia regiment, or nearly so, and their friends at home may see that camp life is neither so dull nor disagreeable as those unaccustomed to

ILLITAX, Jan. 6.—The dates per the Bohemian are four days later than those already received. The steamship *North American*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult. The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ult.
 The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.
 The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.
 The Bohemian reports: On 2d January, in lat. 48 deg. 10 min. N, long. 48 deg. 30 min. W, oz-changed colors with the American bark Petrea, bound west; January 3d, at 4 A. M., in lat. 47 deg. 10 min. N, long. 51 deg. W, exchanged night signals with a steamer supposed to be the *Jura*, bound east. LONDONDERNY, Dec. 27.—Advices from Canton, China, of the 15th of Norember, say that Mr. Bur-lingame, the American Ministor, had been well received there, and that he subsequently left for

ceived there, and that he subsequently left for accured unero, and that he subsequently left for Shanghae en route to the capital. A few foreigners had been invited to visit Pekin. The robels were near Ningpo, and the inhabi-tants were flocing to Shanghae, where the alarm had subsided.

had subsided. Hong-Kow was reported to be invested by the rebels. It was also reported that the "Braves" there had attacked the foreignors in the streets and houses, and that placards were posted up threaten-ing the extirpation of the Europeans. News from Japan is received, but it is unim-nortant

LOWS NOW DEPART IS received, but it is defined portant. LISDON, Dec. 26.—Grent excitement is existing here in regard to the death of the late King. If is body is to be disinterred and analyzed. The public are greatly stirred up in regard to the matter, and troops are patrolling the streets to preserve order. LONDONDERRY, Dec. 27.—The advices from America are unfavorably construed in Londor, and the fund are drapping in appreciations. the funds are drooping in consequence. In Liverpool peaceful hopes prependerate, and cotton is rising

A number of gunboats have been ordered to the Morsey. Morsey. It is reported that the frigate Algiers has been stationed off the Straits of Gibraltar, to prevent the

It is reported that the frigate Algiers has been stationed off the Straits of Gibraltar, to prevent the passage of privateers. The frigates Liffey and Melpomene were to leave Gibraltar on the 21st inst. for America. It is reported in Paris that the Orleans Princes are to return to Europe forthwith. The English papers are discussing the Tent affair in a hopeful view, bolieving that the rebel commissioners will be given up by the Cabinet at Washington, and a war bo thus averted. Pending the receipt of news from America, in response to the English advices by the Europa, there is much speculation as to what decusion the United States Government will arrive at. The re-sult is being quietly awaited. The provailing opi-nion, however, is in favor of paace. War risks at Lloyd's have a downward tendency. The English papers calculate on the despatch of the French Government reaching Washington ba-foro Mr. Seward sends his reply to Lord Lyons in regard to the demand of the British Government. The papers express the hope that the French despatch will reack Washington in time to influence the reply of Mr. Seward. The Datis Presse save that new Southern com-

The papers express the hope that the French despatch will reach Washingzton in time to influence the reply of Mr. Seward. The Paris Press says that now Southern com-missioners have arrived at some German port, and are now en route to Paris and London. The London Times has a citidism on Secretary Chase's financial roport, and expatiates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the bor-rowing system, declaring that it exceeds anything in England's history. France is about to send reinforcements to the squadron of Mexico, and also for the squadron off the northwestern coast of America. It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the eastern coast of America under Admiral Henand. The Paris Bourge closed flat yesterday at 67f 25c for the Rentes.

The Fails Date of the Rentes. The Madrid Correspondences says that Spain is to send from 6,000 to 7,000 men to Moxico, and that the Spanish squadron will sail in three divi-

Commercial Intelligence.

[Per the Rohemian, vis Londonderry] LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.-The sales of three days amount to 31,000 bales, including 6,500 bales LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of three days amount to 31,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and 1,600 to exporters. The market is buopant, with an advance of 3/ and 1. The sales on Fri-day were 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an advancing ten-dekcy at the following quotations: Ear. Middlung Fair. Middlings. New Orleans

Rescriptions. LIVERPOOL BBEADSTUFFS MARKET. -- The

endency. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET,---The Provibio market is fitm and steady. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on minut day at 907(2011) for money, but declined on Fri-LONDON MONEY MARKET.--Consols closed on Thursday ut 50% coll 15 for money, but declined on Fri-day to 10% coll 15 for money, but declined on Fri-day to 10% coll 16 for the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £145,000. American Stocks are quiet and steady. The latest sales were i Illinois Contral shores, 49% coll 26, 49% W cent. discount; Erie Railroad, 24% coll 25%.

The Ohio Legislature-Message of the

Governor.

CLEVELANN, Jan. 6.—The Ohio Legislature was or-nanized to-day, and the Governor's message received. The Governor congratulates the pople on the prospect of a favorable termination of the present way, and on the general property of the State for this past year. Ho re-lotes briefly the hastory of the State state 1802, when the Constitution was adopted, showing the immense increase of wealth and population. After devoling some space to affairs of local interest, he refers to the report of Scretary Unase, null disamits from his plan of c-thilbhing an attoinal currency as liable to many abjectione, and impracticable as a measure of relif to the Government. Ho likewise objects to the in-come tax imposed by Congress as making an unwise dis-crimination between people who are all willing to con-tribute to the support of the Government in proportion to their means, and discriminating between United States and State securities. Befering to military affairs, the Governor states that on the first call of the Tresident, 92,000 men voluntectul. The number of men trom Ohio now in the three years' service is 77,844, of which number 45,055 are in addive service outside of the State. This does not include citizens of Unio who have entered military organizations in the citizens of Unio who have entered military organizations in the

e slaves of our disloyal enemies is nec

160 Of the Barks of our unsyste occurs is necessary. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved that the whole subject Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved that the whole subject Delaid on the table. Not be greed to -yeas 57, nays 77. Mr. BIGHAR BOBON offered an amondment to Mr. Consing's resolution, that the Secretary of War also erort to the House, if compatible with the public inte-cests, who is responsible for the defeat at Wilson's creek, near Springfield, and at Lexington. Disagreed to-yeas 19, nays 81. Mr. CONKLINC'S resolution was then adopted-yeas 10, nays 64. Mr. CONKLING'S resolution was then adopted—yeas 79, nay 64. Mr. WICKLIFFE affored a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inour into the expediency of providing by law for making final the decision of the Board of Commissioners now engaged in deciding upon the contracts growing out of the operations in the Western Military Department. Mr. STEVENS asked and obtained leave to report a Joint resolution explanatory of the act imposing duties on tea, coffee, and sugar. He sold this was necessary, ow-ing to the corestruction given to the act by the Secretary of the Tresolution explanatory of the act by the Secretary of the Tresolution the Sende and House of Represen-

of the Treasury. Paged, The bill is a follows: The it reading the Senate and House of Represen-Re it reading the Senate and House of Represen-latives, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hirreby, anthronized and directed to permit goods ware-housed at the date of the passage of "An act to increase the duties on tex, coffee, and sugar" (approved Decem-ber 24, 1561) to be withdrawn on the payment of the utiles imposed by the act entitled "A act to provide an increase of revenue from imports to pay the interest on the public delt, and for other purposes," (approved Au-gust 5, 1861,) and to refund any excess of duties above those innoced by the said last mentioned act, on such goods as have already been withdrawn; any laws, or parts of laws, to the contrary notwithstanding. The House then adjourned.

THE CITY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES YESTERDAY,

is not heavy. Insured. The firemen, who worked heroically, suffered much from the severity of the weather.

A SECOND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Broad and Locus eets - "The Hunchback" - "My Wife's Second

ward relative to parties. How is the time to give up parties. He believed in ignoring party fies on this floor.
Mr. MEGART only wanted the facts from the other Chamber. For that his committee was intended.
Mr. MCMNTRE said that the effect of the resolution was to seriously compromise ourrelations here. He considered that to a certain extratos ought to be ignored in a free country until there is a change in the fact to a certain extra the string sould not doubt think better of them if they were in the minority in the sight than the majority in the sign.
His object was not to commit the Demorphic members here, if relieved first the net morphic in the strong the work in the particle of the minority in the sight than the majority in the sight than the majority in the strong in the wrong. His object was not to commit the Demorphic members here, if relieved fir much had existed between the minority in the sight than the majority in the sight than the moler is not be seen to be the entire the present circumstances. He released the him members buy during the past tweaty months, and shalf the they consideration of the Common Council.
Mr. Dirkson mored that the motion under consideration of the Common Council.
Mr. Russon down of the the substitution of give for three as the uninder of the commune council.
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Mr. RUSSON mored that the motion would only be prolonging the agong for a few hours.
Mr. RUSSON mored that the motion would be adopted.
Mr. RUSSON hored that the motion would be stoped. ARCH-STREET TELATRE-Arch street, above Bixth.-Love's Labor Lost "--" Scotto; or, the Scout and the

Mr LAND hoped that the motion would be adopted. What he desired was harmony and good feeling in the CONTINENTAL TREATER-Wolnut street, above Eighth Putnam; or, The True Son of '76''-"The First ight."

The motion to appoint a committee of five was then The President announced Messrs, Dickson, For, leasry, McIntyre, and Wetherill as the committee. WALNUT-STREET THRATRE-Ninth and Walnut sts.-"The Fairy Circle"—" In and Out of Place"—" Bar 107, the Barron." Assembly Bullenkes, Tenth and Chostnut streets.-"Macheth" read and analyzed. A recess was taken during the absence of the commit-

tee. Upon reassembling, the committee to inquire into the organization of the other Chamber, through their chair-man, Mr. Dickson, reported progress, and asked to be continued. Their request was granted. Mr. MCINTURE offered a resolution, adopting the rules of the late Councils for the government of this body. The resolution massed. Macbeth" read and analyzed. TEMPLE OF WONDRES-N. E. corner Tenth and Ohest int streets.-Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

on passed. resolution passed. Mr MEGARY moved that a committee of two be ap-pointed to wait upon the Mayor, and inform him that this Chamber is organized, and ready to proceed to busi-

ness. The PRESIDENT remarked that this was usually a joint.

The PRESIDENT remarked that this was usually a joint, committee. Mr. Riegary did not preas his motion, and the subject was dropped. Mr. GINSUDO mored that the chamber adjourn until Common Council properly organized. The PRESIDENT declared the motion out of order, as the adjournment could not extend beyond the stated meet-ing. A simple motion to adjourn would be in order. Mr. WATHERLL then submitted the following resoluc, tion, and asked that it be referred to the Finance Com-mittee to be appointed: *Resolved*. By the Select and Common Councils of the Sikk-ing Fundbe requested to direct the Traismer of the Cirk-to fing Fundbe requested to direct the Traismer of the Cirk-to size certificates of the loan as authorized by an ordi-nance entified "An ordinance for the payment of defi-ciences and for other purposes," approved Decomber 12, 1861, to such holders of city warrants as may desire to, exchange the same for said loan, at the market value of the city loan at the time such exchange is made. After some Bitled discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. McINYTNE offered a resolution, that all businessa: which has been referred to the various committees shall.

hich has been referred to the various commi-e referred to the new committees to be dopted. Mr. Fox moved to adjourn for one hour.

A member injured as to the time when the Common Organization of Common Council would be reasonable toport. Mr. DICKSON, the chairman, replied that in two hours he thought he should be able to report something definite. The Chamber then adjourned until two o'clock.

it was the result of carelessness. The loss on the building is about \$1,000, which is Ally covered by insurance. A four-storied structure, on the north, No. 421, owned by Mr. Levick, and occupied by Lawrence Flood, currier, was overflowed with water. Loss

The Chamber then adjourned until two o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Charber reassembled at two o'clock, when it was ascertained the opposite branch had not organized. The members assumed themesives as best they could until quarter of 6 o'clock, when Mr. CUVLER, president, took the chair, and called the Chamber to order. Mr. DAVIS moved that, as the committee were not ready to report, they adjourn until to-motrow (this) al-termion at three o'clock. The material was under that the opposite Orhamber had or-gonized to the majority, who now returned, to make re-port. They reported that the opposite Orhamber had or-ganized to the election of Wilson Kerr as president, and of the other officerr, as stated above. The event was followed by a resolution to inform the Common Council that this Chamber was now ready for the transaction of business. No. 415, an old-fashioned will water. Loss overed by insurance. No. 415, an old-fashioned two-and-a-half storied building, owned by William Frishmuth, and occu-pied by William Donovan as a coffee-roasting and space-grinding establishment, was flooded with water. The stock on hand was small, and the loss

business. Mr. MCINTYRE, of the minority, spoke against the edention of the resolution, and moved its postponement.

Mr. MCINTUR, of the minority, spoke against the adoption of the resolution, and moved its postponement. Mr. DAVIN maintained that the other Chamber was not properly organized, as meither of the presidents had; been elected by a majority of its members. After some further debate, the resolution to postpone was took by a vote of the view rays to one 10a. On motion to adopt the report no quorum voted, only twolve members answoring to their names. Mr. DOUGBERTY moved a cull of the house, when the

Mr. DOUGHENTY moved a cell of the house, when the same number answered to their names. Mr. MscAny moved to adjourn for half an hour, which uss agreed to. The members did not reassomble until after 8 o'clock. Mr. McInyrus stated that he had prepared a minority report, which ho would not present if the majority report was withdrawn. This report was then withdrawn, as it was stated that the difficulty was about being settled in the other. Chamber.

Mr. MEGARY then moved to adjourn. Mr. Fox wanted to know what had been determined

on in the other branch. The Pressness rexplained, and stated that he thought all would be sattled by Thursday afternoon. Another motion to Jake a recess until 9 o'clock pre-

Another motion working a straight for that hour, Mr. Upon reassembling, shortly after that hour, Mr. Miscany moved that a committee of two be appointed to inform Common Council that this Chanber was or-ganized and ready to proceed to business. Agreed to. A similar committee then reported from the opposite transfer

A SECOND DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. Yestorday afternoon about 4 o'clock a second dis-astrous fire occurred. It broke out in the fivo-storied iron-front building No. 45 South Fourth storet, occupied by G. W. Lowis, dealer in drugs, chemicals, and essential oils—a very valuable arti-che there being about a thousand bottles of this oil on hand. The flames originated in the second story in the following manner. A store placed there, suddenly broke down and fell forward, szattering the hot coals over a floor which was soaked with oils. Mr. Lewis was in the walt in the cellar at the time, and a boy employed by him heard the store fall and called the former. The two started for the second story, where they discovered with bottles of essential oil. They were unable to pre-vent these from catching fire, and were forced to descend to the first story, where they commonced rolling out some barrels of oil. They were soon, however, compelled to floe for their lives. Mr. Lewis being shockingly burned about the face and hands, and was fanally taken away by the polico, who, by this time, were in strong force upon the ground. The alarm was promptly given, and soon a score purpose of his resolution, replying to Mr. Crittenden's remarks. Mr. VALLANDIGUAM, of Ohio, said that, if the originated so in the oris

 and the second se About 7 i o'clock yesterday morning, fire was dis-covered in the upper story of the large four-storied structure, Nos. 417 and 419 Dillwyn street, above Callowhill. In consequence of the snow storm which prevailed at the time, much difficulty was experienced in getting the apparatus to the spot, and the conflagration made considerable headway. The fire burned stubbornly for three hours, de-stroying the fourth-story attio roof, damaging the third story, and causing the entire building and the adjoining properties to be completely deluged. The building, owned by Mr. Wm. Levick, was oc-cupied by the following named parties: First floor, basement, and second floor, by Robert W. Pechin, currier and leather dealer. He had a heavy stock of leather and materials on hand, which suffared serverly from water. The loss, which will proba-bly reach \$3,000, is fully covered by insurance. The third story was only occupied in part. Its tenants were Joseph Colobes and George T. Zim-morman, upholsterers and cabinet-makers. Their loss is about \$200, upon which there is no insurance. The front part of the fourth story was occupied by Mr. Thatheimer, manufacturer of cigar boxes. His loss is about \$400, which is covered by in-surance. His loss is about \$400, which is covered by in-surance. The rear portion of the fourth story was occupied by four German cabinet-makers, who were in business in a small way upon their own account. Their names are Charles Schively, Philip Herrick, Conrad Brudeam, and George Fell. A wood-carver, named Wm. Keyser, occupied a portion of the same apartment. The loss of these fire men is about one hundred dollars each, upon which there is no insurance. The fire broke out in the shop occupied by these men, and Fire Marshal Blackburn is satisfied that it was the result of carelessness.

army of lines led by a hare. Mr. CONKLING further explained the object and purpose of his resolution, replying to Mr. Crittenden's