WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be one but patriots and traitors." FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "Taylor" PRESS

on which this paper has been printed for the last nine ouths. It is in excellent condition, having been made to coder a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For lress John W. Forney, terms apply at this office, or addressed 417 Constnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The most important recent event was the advance made by a portion of General Sherman's division, under command of Brigadier General Stevens, and several Union gunboats, against a rebel battery, on New Year's Day. The expedition was fully successful. This triumph is an indication that the rebels are about to suffer new and still more serious injuries from our South Carolina expedition. Charleston and Savannah are both constantly menaced, and the distance between the former city and our outposts is being rapidly diminished. The fond hope of the Secessionists of the Palmetto State, that they could remain safely at home during the progress of the rebellion, watching at a prudent distance the conflict in the Border States, with their own shores uninvaded, has proved utterly fallacious. Their best harbor and the favorite resort of their proudest aristocrats has fulien into our hands. Their railroad communications have been cut off. Their industrial system has been demovalized, and, in some districts, utterly destroyed, Thousands of their contrabands have abandoned them forever. In insane fury they have demolishthe hand of incendiarism, prompted by motives different from their own, has desolated some of their most important thoroughfares.

The harbor of Charleston has been hermetically scaled, and her citizens are kept in a state of fearful suspense, hourly fearing that a vigilant army, near at hand, or secret fees in their very midst; may overwhelm them in irretrievable ruin. The little "game cock" State is reaping the fruits of her folly and wickedness in fomenting the rebellion almost as rapidly as her most inveterate enemies could desire; and, much as she suffers, each new day, instead of bringing her relief, only adds to her miseries, perplexities, and dangers. General Hallock, in a recent general order in regard to the manner of conducting the campaign in his division, lays down the doctrine that while per-

sons, directly or indirectly, engaged in the service of the enemy are to be disposed of temporarily according to the usages of war, by the military authosities, they cannot be thus exempted from civil punishment. He says :

punishment. He says:

* * * "Treason, as a distinct offence, is defined by the Constitution, and must be tried by courts duly constituted by law, but certain acts of a treasonable character, such as conveying information to the enemy, acting as spies, &c., are military offences, triable by military tribunals, and punishable by military authority.

"The fact that those persons who are now carrying on hostilities against the lawful authority of the United States are rebels and traitors to the Government does not deprive them of any of the rights of war so fur as the military authorities are concerned. In our intorcourse with the duly-authorized forces of the so-called 'Confederato States,' and in the treatment of prisoners of war taken from such force, we must be governed by the usages and customs of war in like cases. But the rights so given to such prisoners by the laws of war do not, according to the same code, exempt them from trial and punishment by the proper courts for treason or other offences against the Government. The rights which they may very properly claim as belligerents under the general rules of belligerent intercourse, commerca belti, cannot exempt them from the punishment to which they may have subjected themselves as citizens under the general laws of the land."

The well-informed Kontucky correspondent of

The well-informed Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Louisville under date of January 2, thus corrects a number

The rumors about the movements of the army Green river are innumerable, sensational and at Green river are innumerable, sensational and ridiculous. Let me correct the errors and state the ridioulous. Let me correct the errors and state the facis briefly:

"General Buell has not crossed Green river with an army of sixty thousand men." In fact, he hasn't crossed Green river with any perceptible advance, whether of sixty thousand or sixty men. General Buckner has not 'advanced from Bowling Green with his whole force, and he is not now of destroying the railroad bridge. In fact a reconnoisance of eight miles across the river, the other day, didn't show sny traces of Buckner. General Buell is not in hourly expectation of a battle at Green river, or if he is, he was taking the 'expectation' very coolly last night, cosily established in his room at the botel, wrapped in his dressing gown and snoking his cigar, as if his day's work were done, and there was nothing in the world to disturb him, till he should repair to his headquarters

turb him, till he should repair to his headquarters "And, finally, our troops at Green river, regular and volunteer, are not 'marching forward toward Bowling Green to meet the enemy;' or, if they are, they are in the somewhat awkward predicament of not knowing the fact themselves.

"Seriously, there are but two ways in which a fight on the Nashville line can become possible. We must move up and attack the enemy, or the enemy must move down and attack up, or the enemy must move down and attack in the serious enemy for stating that it is an absolute certainty that no general advance or aggressive movement on our part, toward Bowling Green, is intended for at least two weeks to come."

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans

Delta gives an account of a select dinner party to General Beauregard, at which he made the follow-

ing remarks:

On the 21st of July, at about 3i o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I bad never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a strong glass, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a despatch, from Captain Alexander, in charge of the signal station; warning me to look out for the left, that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell.

approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell.

At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the nart-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been despatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General (then Colonel) Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Colonel Evans to proceed to General Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all despatch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement.

Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted

only and despited, and note them in reagmess to support our retrograde movement.

Ool. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment these the Gainest traced to Colonel.

the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment [here the General turned to Colonel Hay, who sat beside him], the gallant Saventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of General (then Colonel) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphent huzza; their attack slackened; these were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hear from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle.

It is reported that General Jackson, of the rebel army, commenced shelling Hancock, Marvland, on the 5th instant, but the result was unimportant; and on the night of the 6th instant he retired. leaving only a battery and infantry guard in sight. His force consisted of ten regiments, and it considered probable that he intends to attack General Kelly's command.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday contains the following items:

the following items:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 5.—Reliable intelligence has been received that the Yankee troops have been driven from their position on the main land, and have sought protection on Port Royal Island and under the guns of their war ships.

[General Lee, in a despatch to official quarters here, confirms, substantially, the above report.]

George Twells, a political prisoner, who has been in confinement for some time past in the county jail, is to have a hearing before Judge Meredith on the 8th inst., on a habeas corpus asked for by the prisoner, and granted by the judge.

It was raid last night that a despatch had been received here stating that Gen. Jackson, with ten thousand men, had mardode into and taken possession of Romney, in Hampshire county, the Yankees making little or no resistance.

sion of Rommey, in name and analy, such that the making little or no resistance.

A report prevailed in the city last night that the enemy, said to be five thousand, had taken possession of Huntersville, in Pocahontas county. We

Born branches of our State Legislature met and organized yesterday; the House by the election of John Rows, a Union Democrat, as Speaker, and the Senate by the election of

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Board of School Controllers are not, at best, very entertaining, and in these days of war and diplomacy we must be excused for neglecting altogether the doings of the eccentric gentlemen managing our local educational system. It was not without a great deal of regret, however, that we read the elaborate report given in last Friday morning's paper, and felicitously designated by our reporters, "extraordinary proceedings." The confusion and mystery are perplexing, and we rise from a perusal of the whole record with a most indefinite idea of what it is all about. We have a column from Professors Vogdes and Genard on the one side, and a column from Professor MAGUIRE on the other. The two first gentlemen prepare an elaborate indictment against a number of boys, whose wickedness, according to their account, speaks sadly for our civilization, and charge upon Professor MAGUIRE every possible degree of inefficiency and partiality. Professor MAGUIRE, in a little better taste, makes a record against his assistants, and gives us a disquisition upon "evolving the thinking faculty" and other interesting subjects. Mr. FITZGERALD is troubled to preserve the good temper of the Board; Mr. LEECH is as anxious as ever about points of order; Mr. RICHE is facetious; while Mr. FLETCHER has a presentiment that the Board is about to be dissolved. Altogether, it is a delightful little quarrel; and all we know is, that Professors McMurtrie and Gerard have been dismissed, and that the High School is

in a most deplorable condition. This, to us, is the main trouble about all these disputes. These gentlemen may write as much as they please-the Controllers may entertain themselves with acrimonious discussions—but they must not ruin the High School. Without referring more particularly to the facts, few will deny that the High School is not the efficient educational institution it has hitherto been. The graduating standard is not as high as it might be; the discipline is lax and uncertain-there is no tone about it ed millions'of dollars worth of their property, and | The very fact of these proceedings being made public is a humiliating circumstance. How can these gentlemen expect to maintain the necessary degree of discipline among the boys under their care with evidences of dissatisfaction and demoralization in their own counsels paraded in the public newspapers? How can a scholar be expected to pay due respect to those who show themselves unworthy of respect? and how can the people have confidence in a school whose professors neglect the duties of a class-room for newspaper quar-

> It is to us a matter of little moment whether Professor Vognes teaches mathematics, or Professor Maguire maintains discipline—if we can only be assured that mathematics are taught, and that discipline is really maintained. We have no desire to interfere with the School Controllers or their committees-let them manage the internal affairs of our schools in the manner most pleasing to them—but we do not wish to see the schools perish while they clamor and protest and exchange angry epithets. We are tired of these quarrelsheartily tired of the whole system. A sweeping reform is necessary; for as it is now, we have very little confidence in the Controllers. the committees, and many of those teaching. I these reforms are only speedily accomplished, we shall hail it as a gratifying circumstance, and attribute the good fortune to these disgraceful and humiliating disclosures.

THE LATEST European intelligence, to the 27th ult., contains nothing of importance, except that cotton continued to advance in price. The tone of the English journals is milder than it has been for some weeks, but there is no relaxation in the preparations for war. The British Parliament would probably not commence its session before the first week in February. The Ministry, now that their war fever has been checked, appear literally without any popular measure to submit to the Commons. So much the better for the real Liberals-"few, and faint, but fearless still" -who intend urging the necessity of a new of false reports concerning the campaign in that | and ample measure of Parliamentary Reform. and the action of Mr. Seward, in the affair of the Trent, has deprived them of a grievance out of which, it is evident, they calculated to make a great political capital. PALMERSTON'S face, when reading Lord Lyons' despatch, must have been a ludicrous study, in its surprise and disappointment, for CRUKSHANK or GAVARNI.

Treasury Notes.

Considerable excitement was caused in financial circles, in our city, yesterday, by the announcement that our banks had refused to receive on deposit all United States Treasury demand notes which were not payable in this city. A special despatch from Washington states that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means will report a bill to-day authorizing an issue of \$100,000,000 of these notes, but providing for their prompt redemption by direct taxation.

Public Amusements. Tragedy upon the stage scems to be going out of date since it is enacted upon a grander scale farther South. It being but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, the Walnut-street management has taken that step and proved itself wise. Last week, the "Dead Heart" made an indifferent attraction now the bouses are crowded, and Momus is patron

ized in the persons of two admirable people-Mr these delineators of Irish character are light, laugh able, and lucrative. They are full of humor and keen wit-not less acceptable to the galleries because a little coarse-while the incidents are stirring or domestic by turns, and the characters familiar and congenial.

Mrs. Barney Williams is more versatile than her husband. He has few rivals in the portraiture of

the incorrigible Celt-a strange inconsistency of wit and stupidity, wisdom and ignorance—but she is excellent at all broad imitations, caricatures, or burlesques. She dances and sings equally well, ha a passionate figure, a mobile and flexible face, and is brimful-of liveliness and mischief. She has not the grace and dignity of a tragedienne, but, having no claim, perhaps no desire, for success in a legitimat field, is content to amuse the million, so long as the million will afford to pay. The Arsenal employees give a ball to-night, as

George Hood's benefit comes off at the Academy o-morrow. To-night Mr Forrest plays Mucheth New Publications. From W. P. Hazard we have a neat edition others," published by Carlton, of New York.

"Tom Tiddler's Ground, by Charles Dickens, and cidents in the Life of a Slave Girl," published for her benefit, and edited by Mrs. Child, is painfully interesting, and we have received satisfactory as urance that it really is written by herself, and tha all the incidents are true. For seven years, after scaping from hard slavery, she was concealed i the loft of her grandmother's dwelling, in a South ern city, finally escaped to Philadelphia, and settled down at New York, as household servant in a gentleman's family, where she has continued eighteen years. The noble-minded wife of this gentleman eventually bought her freedom. As those who do high deeds cannot be too widely known, or to generous and humane lady is Mrs. N. P. Willis. Idlewild, State of New York. We trust that this book will have a large sale.

Letter from Harrisburg. [Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1862. Harmingung, January 7, 1882.
This being the day set apart for the meeting of the Penraylvania Legislature, that body assembled at the hour appointed. The House met at twelve M., and, after the preliminary of reading the certified returns, the House proceeded to choose for Speaker, John Rowe, of Franklin, a Union Bemocrat, who had served in 185 for Wm. Hopkins, of Washington. The "straights" were confident of organizing the House to suit themselves up to last ovening, consequently a host of familiar faces of politicians of that stamp were visible. Berks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Blatr, Cum-

berland, and nearly every other county, had delegation of aspirants larger than their representatives on the floor, but their hopes fell below zero when the Union and pura Republicans agreed to take the proposition of the Union Democrate and accept Mr. Rowe for Speaker. In a fit of spleen, the Democracy met in caucus, nominated Wm. Hopkins, and resolved that they would affiliate with no party that did not agree to meet them in caucus Five hours before, they had met informally, and appointed a committee to see what terms could be sccured from the Union Democrats. These latter gentlemen, it is rumored, offered the "straights" the chief and assistant clerkelip and door-keeper—such a begarly pittance to satisfy the hungry horde who were here to be satisfied, that they concluded it was better to take no bread than such a miserable half laf.

bread than such a miserable half laf.

But even after all this, some of the more sanguine hoped that such men as John Scott, of Huntisgdon; P. Frazer Smith, of Chester; Judge Shaunon and Dr. Gross, of Allegheny; and Judge Ross, of Luzerne, who were not elected as partisans, would belie the expectations of their constituents, and voto for the nominee of the Democratic caucus. In this they were doomed to bitter disappointment. Mr. Hopkins got none but the straight Democrats, (45 in number,) and Mr. Row got all the rest. On taking the chair, he delivered a brief, sensible, and patriolic address, and was then sworn in by Thomas J. Bigham, of Allegheny, a gentioman who has been six times elected a member of the House.

Before proceeding to an election of Speaker, Mr. Ranch, the Clerk, had a delicate question to decide. It appears two sets of delegates were roturned from Luzerne, but the Secretary of the Commonwealth had only returned one list—the delegation headed by Judge Wm. S. Ross—and he very properly put their names on the roll.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE BUTLER AND LEHMAN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT A FORWARD

MOVEMENT.

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE FROM GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION.

MORE ARRESTS FOR AIDING THE ENEMY. Special Despatches to "The Press."

· Washington, Jan. 7, 1862. A New Excitement. Complaint has been made for some time past of the fact that the negroes in Washington have, in any cases, donned the costume of the volunteer soldiers of the army, and appeared in "full costume" on Pennsylvania avenue, and other streets. In order to remedy the evil—if it may be so called -an order was issued by the Provost Marshal to the patrol, to-day, that all negroes appearing it such habiliments should be deprived of the same The consequence was that a great excitement was created among the "colored persons"—increased by the fact that at an early hour several of them

disgorge." The first case we noticed occurred at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street. Here leasant-looking darkey, on horseback, who was about crossing to the opposite side of the street, was accested by one of the patrol, who immediately orlevel him to dismount and undress himself-he peing clad in a uniform rig—with the exception of his pants Greatly surprised, Sambo got off his horse, and after handing his cap to the patrol, endeavored to get away. At this point he was requested to divest himself of his coat, which request was immediately complied with, although rather reluctantly, and in this condition the unfortunate ndividual was allowed to depart, thankful, no rubt, that he had not been obliged to mount his steed *en dishabille*.

had been stopped on the streets and obliged to

This course was pursued in the case of a number of persons—of the color described—during the day, d the affair was productive of the greatest mirth among the passers-by. Late in the afternoon colored "pursons" who sported their contraband articles were scarce, and not a few appeared with their heads done up in coverings of the most outre de-

The order upon the subject of negroes wearing military costume was issued shortly after the battle of Bull Run, and for the first time it is now being enforced.

Accident to a Philadelphian. This morning Mr. Horace B. English, a resident of Philadelphia, who fell and broke his leg, at Willard's Hotel, a few days since, had that member amputated in this city. No fears are entertained t that he will speedily recover from the opera A Movement on Foot.

Much excitement was produced in this city this morning in consequence of the understanding that a general of a certain division not a hundred miles from Washington had received orders to prepare his command for marching within ten days. In onnection with this fact, and the sailing of the Burnside Expedition, it is no difficult matter to imagine that the Government intends to inaugurate very shortly a movement on a grand and liberal cole. The interest of the nation demands that the facts of the case should not be published; but the simple announcement is sufficient to awaken the liveliest interest in the heart of every true lover of

his country.

Kerrigan Court Martial. The case of the prosecution having ended, the evidence for the defence commenced to-day. Wit. H. Clampit, a resident of Washington, but whose family resided on Mason's Hill, was the first witness called for the defence. He and his son were allowed by Col. Kerrican to pass through the lines, upon the urgent representation that his daughter was very ill, and perhaps might not live. Mr. Champir, who appreciated Col. Kennigan's kind-ness, invited him to dinner the next day, which was Sunday, Col. KERRIGAN took both their passes from them, but promised to return them, upon ap-The Palmerston Ministry are not very popular, | plication to headquarters, on Monday. On Sunday, and Mr. CLAMPIT was obliged to make a precipitate escape. His son, John W. CLAMPIT, a clerk in the Interior Department, corroborated the testimony.
Capt. Shaw was introduced to identify Mr CLAMPIT, as to whether he was the same person who had passed through the lines without a pass. He

was unable to do so, although the witness positively identified SHAW as the man who had stopped Shooting of our Prisoners at Richmond Mr. GILLETTE, of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, one of the recently exchanged prisoners, captured at Bull Run, states that a month or so since Captain Gronge C. Gibes, commande of the Confederate States prisons, at Richmond issued an order that the prisoners of the Union army, confined in the tobacco warehouses there, had a right to approach the windows at will; and that under no circumstances had the guard a right to discharge his arm at them, except in case of revolt. It well known that previous to this time a number of their prisoners had been shot by the guards surrounding the places of their confinement, for no other offence than that of appearing at the

windows and looking out upon the populace. Capture of a Rebel Officer. Last night, Col. Howell, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, proceeded about twenty miles from Washington to a house which was known to be occupied by a Centain Gway wh was captured. The latter was an officer of the rebel army, and had not long crossed from Virginia into Maryland, where his family resided... There were found in his possession numero letters directed to parties both North and South, and also bundles of clothing, which doubtless he intended to transfer across the Potomac to Virginia. The expedition returned to Good Hone this more ing. They brought with them the prisoner, the pro

perty, and several loads of forage. Peruvian Minister to Mexico. It appears that MANUEL NICOLAS CORPANCHO, who recently arrived here, is not a Peruvian min-ster to the United States Government, but t Mexico, and will soon leave for that country. Successful Foraging Expedition.

The reconnoitring and foraging expedition from Gen SMITH's division, sent out to-day, was successful, having captured a large quantity of forage. It returned at an early hour this evening, without sceing anything of the enemy. The expedition was accompanied by Col. FRIEDMAN'S Philadelphia cavalry. Gen. Porter's division was under arms to go to the assistance of Gen. SMITH'S division, in case it should meet with any resistant from the enemy.

Col. Harlan Removed. Col. HARLAN, of the Eleventh Pennsylvan Cavalry, has been removed from the service. Sword Presentation.

The officers connected with the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves lately presented a handsome sword to Dr. Reed, connected with the regiment. Financial. The Committee of Ways and Means will report to-morrow a bill authorizing the issue of a hundred million dollars in demand treasury notes. A

novement will be made providing for their speedy redemption on the basis of direct taxation. The Defences of Pennsylvania. This evening a caucus of members of the Penn sylvania delegation was held for the purpose of considering the subject of fortifications on the Delaware river. A sub-committee was appointed to obtain scientific information, and to report to the committee for action at a future day.

Resignation. Capt. SHAW has resigned from his position in Kennigan's regiment. An Error.

The report that Col. Kennigan has been placed i irons is entirely untrue, as he still remains at his residence in E street. Arrival of a Contraband. brought up to Col. DAVIS, at Meridian Hill. He was at Centreville one week ago, and says that at present there is no ordnance in position at that point. The commissary department is estensibly at one-half rations, but really does not amount to

The Navigation of the Potomac. The Potomac is filled with floating ice, and if the cold weather continues three or four days longer, it will be more effectually closed than it is now by the rebel batteries. The King Philip has go lown for the purpose of keeping the channel open between the city and Mattawoman's creek. The Mortality in Berdan's Sharpshooters. The mortality in BERDAN's Sharpshooters during the past few days has excited much remark. As

ment is now, however, rapidly improving in health. e Regular Officers and Volunteers. Brigadier General One, and other equally experienced regular officers, earnestly advocate the expediency of placing regular officers in command of every volunteer company, regiment, or brigade, wherever the volunteer officers are found to be in-capable or unworthy. This will be a great reform, and will, of course, necessitate the promotion of trained and seasoned privates and subatterns in the regular service. Many of these privates and subalespecially the sergeants, qualified for captains and

nany as five have died in a single day. The regi-

LATEST NEWS The Contested Seat in the First District. FRM THE UPPER POTOMAC. XXXVIIII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. The report of the Committee on Elections in the First Congressional district of Pennsylvania is in favor of John M. Butler and against William E. LEHMAN, who occupies the seat in the House The minority of the committee, Messrs. Wordes-ter, Menzies, and Brown, have come to a directopposite conclusion. The subject will be taken up for consideration next week.

The Finances. The Committee of Ways and Means has not yet formally considered the financial scheme of the ecretary of the Treasury.

The Demand Treasury Notes. The bill matured by the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the issue of demand treasury notes, provides that, for temporary purposes, the Secretary be authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of dollars of them, bearing interest not payable generally without specifying any place or time of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expe-dient, not less than five dollars each; and such notes, and all other treasury notes, payable on de-mand, not bearing interest, that have been heretofore authorized to be issued, shall be receiva-ble for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, dues, debts, and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be exchangeable in sums not less than one hundred dollars at any time at their par value, at the Tressury of the United States and t the offices of the Assistant Trensurers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and at the depositories in Cincinnati, for any of the six per cent. twenty year coupon bonds or registered bonds, which the Secretary of the Treasury is now or may ereafter be authorized to issue, and such treasury notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value in payment for any bonds that may be here-after negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such treasury notes may be issued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the treasury notes which may be issued under the preisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for the coupons or registered bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest."

The London World's Fair. As the Navy Department has no vessel to detai or carrying to London, as in 1851, the contributio which Americans may desire to exhibit at the World's Fair, the President recommends that au-thority be given to charter a suitable vessel for that

Mileage for the Extra Session. The appropriation for the compensation and mileage of members of the House is under the control of the Treasurer of the United States as disbursing agent, and he has refused payment of the claim for extra mileage, whonever presented nor has any mileage for the extra session been paid to any Senators by the Treasury Department, before the recent decision of the Secretary, as ha been erroneously stated. Late from Annapolis.

The payment of the troops at Annapolis com menced yesterday. All the bars and groceries were closed, by order of the Provest Marshal, to prevent the soldiers from obtaining liquor. Despite all the precautions taken, some of the soldiers succeeded n getting drunk, and a murder was the result. The Ira Harris cavalry, under command of Col. FORUST, and three other cavalry regiments, have been ordered into winter quarters at Annapolis. A cavalry school of instruction will be opened there under Gen. HATCH, a graduate of West Point, and a most competent officer.

The stabling for the four regiments is now in the

course of construction.

It is believed that the Expedition will be ready to sail before the close of the week. The men are all anxious to get away, as they are under the impression that they will have some hard fighting to do as soon as they reach their destination. Important Arrest.

The underground mail to Richmond is gradually being broken up. Some time ago, information having reached Col Howell, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gen. Caser's division, at Fort Good Hope, Maryland, that a resident of the neighborhood, about fifteen miles from Fort Good Hope, was convoying intelligence and goods to the evemy, Colonel Howell sent out a force to search his house found nothing, but learned that at Capt. Gwinn's house, about fifteen miles distant, something might be found. Upon searching his house two large boxes were discovered, containing a large number of articles, such as clothing, letters, packages, &c., directed to parties in the robel army. was arrested and brought to Washington, where he is now confined, preparatory to an examination.

Freenick, Jan. 6.—Snow fell last night two s now confined, preparatory to an examination.

firmed before those appointed can enter upon the discharge of their duties. Thus Brigadiers General MEAGUER and D'UTASSY, and all nominations for colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, &c., canno act until they are confirmed. All persons appointed during the recess, however, continue to act, notwithstanding they have not been confirmed.

sence of the Federal troops will save the towns

Lexington and Warrensburg from being burnt-

The movements of Colonel Jennison are kept seer,

There is no doubt that Wm. A. Hall is elected to Congress from the Third, and Thomas S. Price fron the Fifth district. SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 7 .- An express messenge from Colonel Nugent's regiment, stationed at Wes Point, in Bates county, arrived here yesterday ove ning, on his way to St. Louis, with important de spatches to Governor Gamble. Ho left Bates coun ty on Friday, and reports that Colonel Jennison ha burned the village of Austin, in Cass county, ir stead of Rose Hill. Jennison, after leaving Austic went in a northeasterly direction. The Union men in Johnson county were so muexasperated at the outrages that have been commi ted by the Secessionists that nothing but the pr

but enough is known to warrant the opinion tht certain notorious rebels in Johnson county, ad their dupes, will be bagged. A Government train of about twenty vage and seventy-five men is reported to have ben captured about five miles northeast of Georgiton, by a party of rebels. The intelligence was on-Pittsbung, Jan. 7.—Philips & Bests' glass works were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$125,000, on which there is an insuveyed to Col. Thayer of the First Nebraska Rgiment, at Georgetown, who promptly despatch a rance of \$10,000.

GENRAL JACKSON RETIRED FROM

SUPPED DESIGN OF AN ATTACK ON GEN. KELLY'S COMMAND. FALSE RUMORS.

FRERICK, Jan. 7 .- The latest advices from Hance are, that last night Gen. Jackson retired, leavinguly a battery and infantry guard in sight. The relt of the shelling has been unimportant One rel officer was seen to fall from his horse, and is believe to have been killed. None are reported would or killed on our side, notwithstanding the extrygant rumors circulating here about our men havog been cut up, etc., all of which rumors are Jakon's rebel force consisted of ton regiments. withs large baggage and supply train, and ten days; oked rations. It is not known where he wontbut it is surmised that he intends to attack Genet Kelly's command. General Banks' Third brige left here yesterday morning and arrived at Haggtown, twenty-six miles distant, at 5 o'clock yestday evening. No stragglers were left along the ute. This merch was performed through threer four inches of snow. They would probably reachlancock by noon to-day. General Lander has kn assigned to the command of General Kelly division, and General Williams takes commanat Hancock Th Connecticut Fifth Regiment returned here

sincoley left Hancock, yesterday a week. THE LATEST. Froerick, Jan. 7.—All is quiet at Hancock.

FROM CAIRO.

last fursday from Hancock, and marched again

with to Third Brigade, to which they are attached,

yestday morning. They have not been attacked, as wistated, nor been in a position to be attacked

Caio, Jan. 7.—Flag Officer Foote, with the gunboats sex, Lexington, and Tyler, made a reconnoissice down the Mississippi this morning. He went ithin two hundred yards of the range of the rehelatteries. On his return he was fired at hy the pel gunboat Mohawk, to which he replied, but tl shots all fell short. Thdag officer is highly satisfied with the recon noissme, and has examined all points on the river as nessas two miles to Columbus.

A spatch from Cape Girardeau to-day says that idetachment of the Seventh Illino's Ca-valry, thile scouting, had captured Major Wil-

goods ere from Cincinnati. From Gen. Banks' Command.

Thesurveyor of the port of Metropolis has

seized large quantity of gold lace, morphine, and other stly drugs intended for the rebels. The

liams.f Jeff Thompson's band.

FRIERICK, Jan. 7.—The Masonic celebration of ast wik partook so much of the character of a nilita affair that it is deemed appropriate to add the flowing:

The pron worn by General Lafayette during his last vit to this country, and which is now the property i Dr. Dorsey, P. W. M., has been treasured as a sred emblem of the Order by its past and preserowner, and was worn on this occasion by Dr. Baxto of the Third Wisconsin. It had been but Which the Info Viscousin. It had been must wiscoublicly displayed since worn by Lafayette.
Which the roll of visiting members was called by Statemuch to the surprise of all present, Captain Taylo of the Thirtiell Pennsylvania, responded for Teas. He was one of the gallant defenders of that bubble in her struggle for a national existence.

that spublic in her struggle for a national existence.

The following States were represented: New Hamphire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennivania, Obio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wiscosin, Maryland, Virginia, Texas, and Canada. Color' Maulsby, of the Maryland Home Guard, presidi at the festival.

Mar regular and volunteer teasts were also drankamong which was "The wives and sweetheartsf brother Masons, who are far from their homes? A leer from the Twelfth Indiana, at Sharpsburg,

inforn that a portion of the political prisoners re-centigent from Williamsport to Washington were captud at Shepherdstown, by a detachment from that giment.
On 10 2d inst., the pickets of company A, Twelfth

On 10 2d inst., the pickets of company A, Twelfth Indias, brought into camp five prisoners—one whiteasn, named Jacob Ash, arrested for building a bensand otherwise aiding the enemy, and four negro, who were making their escape from Virginia. One of the latter had been engaged in the capacy of teamster in the rebel army, and the othersiain to be free negroes from Shepherdstown. They port sixty to eighty cavalry eneamped near that pice. There are also two companies of militia at Moran Spring, one mile east of Shepherdstown. It is eported by another source that the rebel picket have been recently strongly reinforced all along toriver from Shepherdstown to Little Georgetown, early opposite the four locks, above Dam No. 5. Most of the pickets are withdrawn from our observtion during the day, but return in force after tion during the day, but return in force after

deplorable condition. The health of the troops was excellent. The works were rapidly approaching completion, and, when they are finished, a large force under the protection of our batteries can cross over into Virginia. The rebel batteries are as active as ever, and some of them appear to have been reinforced during the past few days.

The New Appointments to the Army.

All nominations to the Senate, made since the beginning of the present session, must first be confirmed before those appointed can enter upon the stain the Union.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Henry J. Raymond ras clocted Speaker of the House of Assembly o day.

From Harrisburg. ADJUTANT GENERAL APPOINTED—PRESIDENT JUDGE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. withstanding they have not been confirmed.

FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—In consequence of disproportionate assessments having been made on the Societary of State under Gocamp to Governor Curtin, has been appointed Adjustant General of the State, vice E. M. Beddle resigned. No better or more fitting appointment could have been made. The Governor has been cossionists of this city, under Order No. 21, Gen. Halleck has appointed a new board of assessors to revise the old list and make such changes as they may deem proper. All other proceedings will be may deem proper. All other proceedings will be sort are enjoined to assess no individual unjustly, in accordance with the original order, and the will insure him a highly successful administration, board are enjoined to assess no individual unjustly, as there will be no farther appeal from their deel;

There is no doubt that Wm. A. Hall is elected by the second of the state, vice E. M. Beddle resigned. No better or more fitting appointment could have been made. The Governor factor more fitting appointment could have been made. The Governor factor more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers where the form the signed. No better or more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers which are in the state of the State, vice E. M. Beddle resigned. No better or more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers that have been made. The flowers where the flowers in the state of the state, vice E. M. Beddle resigned. No better or more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers for more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers flowers for more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers flowers for more fitting appointment could have been made. The flowers flowers flowers for more flitting appointed the state, vice E. M. Beddle resigned. No better or more fitting appointed the state, vice E. M. Beddle resigned. No better or The Governor's message will be sent to the tw Houses at noon to-morrow.

The Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

Company.

Milwaukee, Jan. 7.—Judge Miller, in the United States Court to-day, ordered a decree in the second mortgage case against the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in favor of the bondholders at 50 cents on the dellar. Thore is to be no sale if the interest is paid. In the Land Grant was the high number, was alseed ones. ose, the high numbers are placed on an equal lien with the low numbers, at 40c. on the dollar. The bonds are to be first sold for the interest. If the interest is patd, there is to be no sale of the Explosion at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Boston, January 7.—The steam boiler in the Portsmouth navy yard connected with the Ordnance department, exploded yesterday, killing engineer Bridges, demollshing a large chimney, 100 feet in height, and causing other damage. The French Princes at Boston. Boston, Jan. 7.—The Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres arrived here yesterday. Destruction of Glass Works at Pittsburg.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kanras, and Mr. CHANDLER, f Michigan, presented petitions for the emancipation of luves.
Mr. CHANDLER also presented a petition for the Mr. UHANDLER also presented a petition for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bilt in regard to the appointment of seutlers, with amendments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire how the practice prevaited in the navy of making purchases through other than the recognized agents, and if any such had been made, whether larger prices were pad. The resolution was agreed to.

He also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to punish fraud on the United States Tressury.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. DAYES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, that the Secretary of War be requested to report to the Senate the aggregate number of three-year volunteers, in what classes they served, &c. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the bill to increase the number of cadests at West Point was taken up.

The question was on the amendment that cades to dismissed if found deficient in their studies, and was disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, opposed the passage of On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up. The question was on the amoundment that cadets be dismissed if found deficient in their studies, and was disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, opposed the passage of the bill. He believed it was owing to West Point that the war has languished as it has. If West Point was abolished, military tactics would be taught all over the country. He was opposed to increasing the number of cadets, especially at this time.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, said he would not vote for the bill now; but he could not join in the tirade against West Point. Treason had been taught more in the Senate of the United States than in the school at West Point.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iows, said there never was a greater missake than the supposition that West Point was a nursery for treason. The facts showed the very reverse. For twelve years the leaders of the rebellion and control of the army, and the Government itself taught rebellion, by the manner in which it conducted army affairs. He said the bill only increased the number of cadets sixtytwo. We have increased the army largely, and for officers to the largely increased army only propose this small increase of cadets. The increased expense by this arrangement will only be \$35,000. Our volunteers would rather be commanded by regular army officers would rather be commanded by regular army officers would rather to commanded by regular army officers would rather to commanded by regular army officers and their want of common sense.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, thought the best reform that could be introduced would be the encouragement of promotions from the ranks of the army. One objection he had to West Point was its exclusiveness.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was ready to abandon the bill on the greatest trouble would be the encouragement of promotions from the ranks of the army. One objection he had to West Point was its exclusiveness.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was ready to abando of \$200,000,000, and see to it make it was not all perly expended.

The discussion was continued at some length, when the Senute refused to pass the bill—ross 12, nays 25.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, moved to take up the bill to punish fraud on the Treasury, brought in at the extra seasion, but not passed, in consequence of a letter from Quartermaster General Meigs, stating that it could ot be executed.

The bill was taken up, and recommitted to the Comon the Judiciary.
On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed to be held to service or labor by officers of the army and navy was service or labor by officers of the army and navy was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. Not sgreed to:

YELS—Messrs, Bayard, Carille, Cowan, Davis, Johnson of Tennesee, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Poarce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, and Thomson—13.

NAYS—Messrs, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lano of Indiane, Merrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Ejek, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—23.

The bill rovides that any officer detaining such porrons shall be d'scharged from the service of the United States.

consideration of the subject was postgoned.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, the report of the committee on the Judiciary on the contested reat from Kansas was taken up. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message was read from the President, communica-ting the papers in the Trent affair, heretofore published. A motion was made referring them to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Bir. YALLANDIGHAM said: I avail myself, sir, of

on motion of Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, the further onsideration of the subject was postponed

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: I avail myself, sir, of this, the callict opportunity offered, to express my utter and strong condemnation, as one of the representatives of the people, of the act of the Administration in surroudering Manon and Slidell to the British Government. For six weeks, sir, they were hold in close custody, as traitors, in a fortress of the United States, by order of the Secretary of State, and with the approval and applauss of the press, of the public men, of the Navy Department, of this House, and of the people of the United States, with a full knowledge of the manner and all the circumstances of their capture; and set, in six days after the imperious and per-mptory demand of Great Britain, they were abjectly surrendered, upon the mere rumer of the approach of a hostile fleet. And thus, for the first time in our national history, have we struited posonges, a.e., effectives to partice in the predict array, togs, through the war formerly in the robot array, to the proposed of the posonges the first time in our national history, have we nsolently into a quarrel, without right, and then basely nept out of it without honor. And thus, too, for the first and the House that his colleague, who heretofore had been on the peace establishment, was now on the war establishment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, interrupting, remarked, on the war path.

Mr. HUTGHINS, resuming, said he did not propose to discuss whether the surreuder of Mason and Slidell was proper or improper. He wished very briefly to comment on the attitude of his colleague on this and other questions connected with the welfare of the country.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM rose for a point of order. He had no doubt he would have the privilege of replying to his colleague, and he thought, without vanity, he would be able to take care of himself, but he could not see how his position on other subjects was pertinent to that now before the House. The question of Slidell and Mason was not the position of Clement L. Vallandigham.

The SPEAKER requested Mr. Hutchins to confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said he understood his colleague's position to be, that, since the unfortunate rebellion broke out, he has been against coercion and in favor of peace. He did not understand why it was that his colleague was see warlike against England and not against the rebels, who were seeking to overthrow the Government. It was reported, that so much was his colleague in favor of peace, that he asserted it at before any citizens of his district should leave Oblo to fight against the South they should march over his dead body

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked, did not his colleague know that he had denounced that sentiment as one he had never made, either here or elsewhere! Wattros. The SPEAKER overruled the point, but suggested that the gentleman should avoid personalities.

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said, if his colleague would read an article which recently appeared in the Richmond Examiner, he would find that a war with Richmond Examiner, he would find that a war with England was what the robels desire. The position of his colleague on this and other questions was liable to the suspicion that his belligerent course toward England might tend to the benefit of the rebellious States. His colleague was against coercion in one case, but in favor of war in the other. This suspicion would stand against him until has colleague shall satisfactorily explain himself.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. That is but another of the grant of the state of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. That is but another of the same cless of headts.

Mr. HUTCHINS said he may have misunderstood his colleague. At all events, when and where had his colleague, from the commencement of this rebellion, ever voted for a measure tending to subdue the rebellion and to re-establish the authority of the United States! The records of this House scarcely show a vote or speech of his colleague in which he did not oppose the war ever since its commencement. He believed that was a fair statement of the position of his colleague. And now he would have held on to Mason and Sidell in order that it might result in a war with Great Britain for the benefit of the rebels.

Mr. THOMAS, of Miessachnest's, said that this question.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachmetts, said that this ques-

tended. Our failings, if any, have leaned to virtue's side, and the departure from the rigor of the international law by Captain Wilkes was from motivos of hu manity. England has done to us a grierous wrong in making the demand for Mason and Sticell. It was insolent in spirit and unjust. England has placed in the hearts of our people a deep sense of wrong as a time when we cannot respond; but we shall be watching through the watches of the night to strike the blow of righteous retijbutions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1862.

ighteous retribution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous mention, under the observation of which the documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill for the payment of sundry civil represe. undry civil expenses.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thanked Mr. Thomas for the emper of his speech and its statesmanlike views. It was n striking contrast with the remarks of his colleague, Mr. Hutchins.) If the doctrine amounced by the gentleman from Massachusetts be correct, his speech was temper of his speech and its statesmallke views. It was in striking contrast with the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Hutchins.) If the doctrine announced by the gentleman from Massachusetts be correct, his speech was more open to the censure of the Administration than his own. He entered into an explanation of his position, hurling back the insimuations that he was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. His colleague was not the proper one to judge as to his motives.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, corrected a garbled report of a speech be recently made on the occasion of a screnada. The reporter, in saying the head deciared in favor of the extension of slavery, was guilty of an untigated falsehood. He was will be in do all in his power to put down the rebellion. Under the present circumstances, he would have no control, the thick of a ministration for surrendering Mason and Salid, for we have as much on our hands now as we can mustain. But if these men had to be surrendered, it should have been done under protest, and we should remember that this was a question hereafter to be settled with Enaland.

In the course of s colleague between Mr. VALLANDIJHAM and Mr. WRIGHT, the former asked the latter whether he would be in favor of a war with England if she breaks the blockade.

Mr. WRIGHT repided that he would be in favor of war, whether the blockade were broken by England or only other foreign Power, for we would thereby be placed in a position from which we could not escape.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, did not believe that in surrendering Mason and Slidell our country has placed little in an attitude of humiliation. When this proceeding shall be scanned by other nations, it would be found that the only people humiliated are those claiming to be under the Government of the seif-constituted Southern Confederacy. They are already distressed because a war between Great Britain and the United States has been averted. They would like to see this country crippled and in humbled. It is the wish of their heart. He spoke of the

State, who had adhered to sound international law; and in conclusion, congratulated the country that we have escaped war.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said he had voted for the resolution of thanks to Captain Wilkes. The House had thus endorsed the set. Not so with the Administration. He did not wish to see a war with England—he did not feel humiliated by the sottlement of the Trent affair. Let us rettle our domestic difficulties, and then be prepared for future events. But what have we done? Why are six hundred thousand men in the field? Where is the evidence of a determined war that we have hitherto exhibited for foreign nations? We are carrying on the war upon peace principles, and the main duty performed during the last seven months has been to prevent desertions from the enemy.

This is a melaucholy truth. Let us show something of the rigor of war. England does not regard international law, but does regard power. Let the boom of cannon and rattle of musketry be heard. Let her hear the shouts of victors blending with the grouns of the dying. Then there would be no trouble as to a foreign war. So long as our armies are acting merely as policomen, to provent the escape of those who would dig our trenches for us, so long wit foreign nations depread our power, and to that extent elevate their pretensions and demands. He contexted that we should cut off all the resources of the rebels.

A resolution was passed restricting the debate to the usinces before the House—namely, the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, including those connected with the Coast Survey, Light House Establishment, Patent Office, avalented as a control of the coast Survey. shment, Patent Office, explering expedi-to public lands, and the Insane Asylum. Without coming to any conclusion o committee rose, and the House adjourned. ion on the bill the

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, January 7, 1862.

The House of Representatives was called to order at 12 o'clock M. by E. H. Rouch, Clerk of the House of 1861. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Cattell. The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced presented the returns of the election of members; in asses of contested seats the returns and protests being both read. oth read.
Two certificates were handed in from Luzerne county,
ne of them declared that Peter Walsh, S. W. Trimmer,
ad Wm. S. Boss, were duly elected, and the other set
rith that Wm. S. Ross, H. V. Hall, and Robert F. Rusl, were entitled to seats. l, were entitled to seats. The last named certificate, signed by two clerks, inunder the army vote. Mr. KANE, of Fayetto county, offered the following

ared members.
The CLERK declared the resolution out of order.
Mr. KANE maintained the opposite. Mr. KANE maintained the opposite.
After debate, participated in by Messrs DUFFIELD,
LANE, HOPKINS, and others,
bir. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, argued that the clerk
could entertain no business not directly concerning the
granization.

organization.

The cleik refused to entertain an appeal.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Tioga, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker. On this it was finally decided by the clerk that the yeas and mays should be called. The yeas were 51, and the mays 48. Nominations were made, and the result of the vote was: For John Rowe, 53; for Wm. Hopkins, 45; for Thos. W. Duffield, 1; for Wm. S. Ross, 1.

The Speaker elect took the chair, and delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF SPEAKER ROWE.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: With feelings of deep sensibility and sincere gratitude, I receive this dictinguished mark of your regard and confidence. I accept the office your kind partiality has conferred upon me, with the diffidence and apprehensions which a knowledge of the arduousness of its duties generally, and of the present peculiar delicacy and responsibility of the trust, unavoidably produces.

In the endeavor to meet the requirements of this station, and to fulfil the reasonable expectations of this House, I shall depend alone on the zeal, attention, and fidelity which I shall bring to the discharge of my duties. ADDRESS OF SPEAKER ROWE. fidelity which I shall bring to the discharge of my duties. Shrinking from no responsibility, however grave, from no duty, however paulul, I shall endeavor to be equal to the labor and burden, at least, of this position.

Without zealous co-operation, and a generous confidence, on your part, I am well aware that this chair will be wanting in authority, and the proceedings of the House be without that order and decorum which it is the peculiar province of the chair to preserve and enforce. This co-operation and confidence, with a large indulgance I has at your hands. This co-operation and confidence, with a large indulgence, I beg at your hands.

I selze this occasion to offer you my hearty congratulations upon the proud position which our noble old Commonwealth holds to-day among her sisters of the Union. She has been true to the memory of her earlier days. Her people, her legislators, her Executive, have risen to the magnituse of the demands of this crisis in the affairs of our beloved country. She has known no divided duty. Her sens were not the last among the freemen of the North to take down the muskets of their patriotic fathers for the preservation of the liberties which they at so dear a cost aided to vin. Her place so far, in this great contest, has been in the van, and whoever, grapping the standard of the Constitution, shall march foremest and farthest to vindicate the supremacy of the unitod's laws and to maintain the integrity of the Union, will, I am persuaded, find the representatives of Pennsylvania close by his side.

by his side.

Again, I thank you cordially for the honor you have conferred upon me. onferred upon me.

The SPEAKER then invited Mr. Bigham, of Alleghey, to administer the oath to the members, who were then n), to administer the oath to the members, who were then all either sworn or affirmed.

On motion of Mr. DUFFIELD, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the House was ready to proceed to business.

It was also agreed that the sessions of the House should be from II A. M. to I o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. MOURE, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Senate.

The House then adjourned,

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M. by LOUI SW. HALL, Speaker.
The credentials of the new members were presented, and, on motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of

Speaker, which resulted as follows: For L. W. Itall, 21; Mr Crawford, 9.

ADDRESS OF SPEAKER RALL.

**SENATORS: I thank you for the kind partiality which has raised me to the dignity of your presiding officer. I arcept the honor with diffidence in my ability to full your expectations, but with the determination, so far as in me lies, to give to the duties of the position my industions and importial efforts, and I claim, as I have no doubt I shall receive, at your hands, indulgence towards myself, whils you exercise forbearance and courtery towards each other. I cannot but be impressed with the liveliest knotions of pleasure at this generous condidence on your part, animating me anew in the discharge of public duty; I yet feel how idly I would employ your time in felicitating myself upon the attainment of civic honors in this "awful and rugged crisis," when, above all personal considerations, the salvation of the Bepublic should engage all our thoughts

We meet in stirring times. An epoch in our national life is upon us. Events of wast importance in quick succession cluster fast, decisive, perhaps of our destiny, perhaps of the destiny of a naking Evoluting Government be overthrown from within itself, and who can say but but the rever target that my interest the context of the time of the first of the time of the context and only the mysical and who can say but but its great mysical parts of the time of the context and only the mysical and who can say but but its great mysical that the context and only the mysical and who can say but but its great mysical that the context and only the mysical and who can say but but its great mysical and mysical and who can say but but its great mysical and should engage all our thoughts
We meet in stirring times. An epoch in our national life is upon us. Events of vast importance in quick succession cluster fast, decisive, perhaps of our destiny, porhuss of the destiny of nankind. For let this Government be overthrown from within itself, and who can say but that its great underlying principle, the capacity of man for self-government, shall be thrown aside for the future, by the people of the world, as a failmro?

Our State is inseparably linked with all the others. We share a common fate, either of disgrace and ruin, or penument power and glory. All other questions of political economy, or governmental policy, are merged in the one green issue of national life or death. For what are all other interests worth, without a Government that can resistant either with each public calamity can be compared to the national ovorthrow? Wars have visited our country in times past, waged by the savages of the forost, and the self-styled "mistress of the saas." Pestilence has, at various times, wasted us; public credit has gone down, whole succeeding waves of financial rovulsion swept the social state. Yet, blessed by a benign Government, our country has outlived them all. But where is the hope of recurrection from the grave of material dishinteration? We cannot be too deeply, anxiously impressed with the conviction that unless we conquer in this struggle all it look. There can be no peace unless we conquer peace. If we shoult even tender the olive branch, at hought which cannot be entertained for a single moment, the rebellious States would distainfully reject it. All the sacrifice that may be made in this war, all the treasure that may be expended, all the evils that are inseparable from it, and which the humane croakers for peace are constantly aggravating, are hight in comparison with the uniod evils which would follow a triumphant rebellion. But if we could oven agree upon a peaceable separation, how long which would follow a triumphan rebelled. The more presented with the

well be proud. We know that their names and deeds
will illustrate the brightest records of this unhappy war,
and that they will never desert the post of duty, until
victory wreaths its laurels around their brows, and the
restored bond of union shall be—

"Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature
That binds the jarring elements in peace."

That binds the jarring elements in peace."

The present session will doubtless be one of great importance. Whatever public affairs may demand our strention (it is needless for me to surmise what they may be), it becomes us to lift ourselves above all personal and party interests, and to act in that grave, dispassionate, and dignified manner, which should ever characterize a legislative body. From my knowledge of the Senate, I confidently anticipate that the peculiar duties of my position will be rendered light and easy, by your cordial co-operation in the maintenance of strict order and the careful observance of parliamentary rules. Again I thank you, Senators, for the henor you have conferred upon me, and doubt not that mutual prudence and patience will enable us to transact the business of the session pleasantly to ourselves and to the welfare of our constituents. ituents. You will be good enough to indicate a Senstor to admiister the usual oath.
The new Senators were then either sworn or zffirmed, md the Senato proceeded to the transaction of other busiess necessary to the organization.

THE CITY.

OR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE. THE POLICE AND FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH. THE FOLICE AND FIRE-ALARM I LELDHARM.—
The annual report of the Police and Fire-slarm
Telegraph has just been completed. The report
shows a vast amount of labor and care, and was
compiled by Operator William Heins, who, on account of his intelligence, and being a most excellent
penman, is each year detailed for this ardrous task.
We make the following extracts, showing the workings of the telegraph for the last year which we ings of the telegraph for the last year, which we compare with the previous report: 1861.

339 301 SUB-DIVISION.
Missing males..... Vehicles—Wagons.....
" Carls.....
" Drays....

From the above we see that there were 3,422 more messages transmitted over the wires last year than the previous year. It is a significant fact that the business of this office has increased each year hence the great necessity for increased accommodations. The new office is now nearly ready for occupancy, and has been fitted up in fine style at a very trifling cost to the city. Next to the passage of the loan bill the providing of a new and larger office for the Police Telegraph was one of the most important acts of Councils.

office for the Police Telegraph was one of the most important acts of Councils.

Of the whole number of messages transmitted during the last year, only 8,456, or about one-sixth, have been classified as above. The rest are placed under the general head of miscellaneous in the report, no further divisions being considered necessary. They consist largely of descriptions of lost children and missing persons—orders from the Chief of Police for the concentration of a force to prevent rioting and disorder; descriptions of criminals, of all grades, with orders for their arrest; accounts of murders, fires, and casualities of all kinds, &c., &c.; besides a large number of private police despatches. The following table will show the number of fires during each month of 1861.

Months. Bell rung. Not rung. G. Al'm. Months. Bell rung. Not rung, G. Al'm January..... 10 July 15 August..... Septermer November 12 December 7

False alarms, nine. False alarms, nine.
In the First district there were 54 fires; Second district, 58; Third district, 49; Fourth district, 105; Fifth district, 8; Sixth district, 14; Seventh district, 3—making a total of 291 fires during the past year. Some of these were very trifling. Another Alarm. - Yesterday morning,

110

183

Another Alarm. — Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, the fire in Fourth street, showe Chestnut, broke out a second time. The cornice on Mr. Lewis' store, No. 45, was of wood supported by iron brackets. At the time of the fire on Monday evening it burned very stubbornly, and the firemen had great difficulty in suppressing the fismes. Some of the embers smouldered all night, and towards morning broke out afresh. An alarm was promptly sounded by the State House, and the fire department was soon upen the ground. After about an hour's labor the flames were most effectually extinguished. No further damage was done.

PHILADELPHIA AND EBIE RAILROAD,-The lease of this road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been signed. Our readers are already familiar with the target of the familiar with the terms of the agreement. The substance of it is that the Pennsylvania companies guaranties the payment of the principal and inte-rest of \$5,000,000 of the bonds of the Philadelphia

AN OWNER WANTED .- The following articles

are now at the Central Police Station, Fifth and Chestnut street, awaiting the rightful claimant. They are supposed to have been stolen: One copy Moore's Works, bound in calf, Crissy, 1841; 2d volume Shakspeare, Russia binding, Dearborn's edition, New York, 1836; one black-silk dress.

PREVALENCE OF SMALL-POx.—We are informed by Mr. John P Arrison, the efficient and zealous agent of the Home Missionary Society, that numerous cases of small-pox have lately been brought to his notice. He has not been informed, however, of any of the cases having proved fatal. The victims of attack have, in the majority of cases, been children. The disease is said to have exhibited itself in a femily residing in the vicinity of Front and Christian streets. FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE VOLUNTEER RE-

FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE VOLUNTEER RE-FRESHMENT SALOONS.— This evening, January 8th, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the patriotic ladies of Philadolphia, of all de-nominations, intend giving a grand festival at Sansom-street Hall. Suppor will be on the table at 7 o'clock; after which a number of patriotic ad-dresses will be delivered. Ex-Governor Pollock will preside, and speeches will be delivered by Revs. Brisbano, Brainerd, Hutter, Smiley, Col. J. W. Forney, and others As the profits are to be applied to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, it is hoped that the festival will be liberally patronized. Tickets to be had at the door. THE following is the amount of Grain measured or the Port of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending December 28th, 1861:

Total. When Napoleon (at that time First Consul) heard of the death of Washington he said: "The great light of the world has gone out." In his hand, in

the decease of the "Father of his Country" to the Consular Guard and to the armies of France: Washington is dead! This great man fought against tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory must always be dear to the worlds, and especially to the French soldiers, who like him and his American troops, fight in defence of liberty and equality. Therefore, the First Concrape shall be hung on all the colors and standards of the Republic." Nowhere in Europe was such a public recegni

tion of the death of Washington made as recorded above. The man who is now the raing and guiding spirit of the great French people is known, when very young, to have studied carefully the career and political principles of the Emperor, his uncle. While in Switzerland, in 1831, he entered as a volunteer in the military school of Thum, having pre-viously devoted himself with zeal and carnesiness to military affairs. In a work, which he published Canton of Berne conferred on him the commission of a captain in the army. In his reply to the Vice President, he said, "I am proud of being ranked among the number of the defenders of a State where the sovereignty of the people is recognized as the basis of the Constitution. and where every citizen is ready to lay down his life for the liberty and independence of his country." Can the holder and advocate of such principles

as these ever ally himself to a jealous aristocracy, for the purpose of crushing a free people in their supposed hour of weakness? Or can the vindicator of the principles of him who considered our Wash ington "the great light of the world;" ever idenmedding of European despots in their miserable attempts to hinder the rise and enward progress of our glorious institutions? England must look further for an ally in her unhoiv schemes, and show a better- casus delle with

this country than she now has, (since the settlement of the Trent difficulty,) if she expects to mainta her amicable relations with her powerful neighbor PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1862. To the Editor of the Press-Pear Sir:-During the war of 1812 a considerable revenue was derived by putting a stamp tax on all promissory notes. Would it not be well for some such

sure as :bis to be adopted now? The burden

would then fall on those able to bear 31.

THE GURRENT Enercantile advices from India, fully support the anticipations previously expressed that the harvest this year, both in Bongal and the northness provinces, will be the fixest known for a very lang period. This prospect, coupled with the rise in cotton, has created general confidence.

Ly the proceed forty years, Mayico, be had no I's the space of forty years Mexico has had no fewer than fifty-five Efforent governments. MAJOR BEARAZON, who proceeded to Rekia for the purpose of assertaining the fate of his son, Gaptain Bashazon, who was said to be saurdered by the Chinese during the last campaign, has returned home. We fear that his journey has proved, so far as his immediate object is concerned, quite fruitless.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachuseits, said that this question myolved point of Isaw and some nicety. It was too much to assume that this country could take another war on its hands, and we must wait. But we are not called on to say that the demand of England was musty and just. It was unmastly and unjust. It deficitly an insult on the British flag and a violation of international law was intended; and he argued that we had a right to do what was done on that occasion. When the whole matter shall be calculy and thoroughly considered, the weight of argument of the civilized world would be with us. We have had but the first should be, it is not what the rule is, have what the rule should be. It will be seen and felt that no wrong was done to England and no insult offered to her flag, for nonewas in-LETTERS from Chefoo, in China, state that two American missionaries, Messes Parker and Halmes, have been cruelly put to death by the rebest, white they were trying to aid some friends whem they expected from Tien-tein.