months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to order a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE, FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. ONTENTS OF No. 9, FOR SATURDAY, JANUARY 11. ENGBAVINGS.—Portraits of Generals Burnside Blenker, Heintzelman, Buell, Keyez, and Franklin, and Colonel Wistar—Ground Plan of the Battle of Dranes

WAR TALES.... New Year's Eye at the Outpost Walter Le Clare; Or, The Victim of Secession. **
WAR POETRY.—The Muster of the North—A Pariot Hymn-Our Canse-" But God is Over All "-Sons for the Camp-Song for the Volum MISSOURL—A Yankee Trick—Attempt to Capture and Burn the Steamer City of Alton: Heroic Conduct of a Lady-From Benton Barracks-General

FROM KENTUCKY—Completion of the Bridge over Green River—Proclamation Literature at a Discount— Bitter Feeling at the State Capital—The Skirmish at nt of the Rebel Lenders-Hopes Sacramento—Argument of the Report Leavers—Hop the Kentucky Secessionists. THE NAVY.—Navies of the World—Commo Dupont at Work—Letter from Commodore Dupont's Na

ens—Condition of the Rebel Army: Drunkenness of the Officers and Demoralization among the Men—The War line—From Kew Orleans—A Secret Organization i Tennessee—Old Dick, the Drummer—The Confederal onds: A Query for Financiers. EDITORIALS.—The Latest War News—Foreign In vasion of Mexico—An Advance Movement, &c.

THE LETTERS OF "OCUASIONAL."—America SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL -New Excitement—Shooting of our Prisoners at Rich-mond—Capture of a Rebel Officer—The Demand Treasury Notes—Penns Ivania Regiments in the Army-General Burnside's Expedition—Letter from the Secre-tary of War to General McCall—An Hour with Some

Richmond Prisoners-Late from Annapolis-Deaths of Pennsylvanian MISCELLANEOUS .- Later from Port Royal: Arri the Mainland—Important from Cairo—Important from Point of Rocks: Artillery Fight—From Fortress Mon-Arrival of Two Hundred and Forty Released Fedes.Fight between Federal Gunboats and a Rebel Battery-Another Secret Rebel Society-Conessann Ely's Views of the War-Final Departure of Mason and Slidell—A Battle at Port Royal—Affairs at Fort Warren—List of Members of the Pennsylvania

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. WAR WIT AND HUMJR. Single Coples for sale at the Counter of The Press. TERMS:—One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, on year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. All eyes are now turned on Kontucky, on whose soil it is probable some of the greatest battles of this winter's campaign will be fought. Gen. Buell has done for the army under his command what Gen. McClelian has done for the Potomac division. When he first assumed command he found many of the regiments and brigades of his division but little better organized than an armed mob. But working assiduously, he has in a short time brought order out of chaos, and formed a magnificent and highly effective army. He no sconer had his command prepared to move than he pushed it forward, and the principal portion of it is now resting on Green river, only a few miles from edly has been "first in peace." Johnston's stronghold at Bowling Green. The troops, has been rebuilt, and a number of regiments are constantly employed in building pontoon bridges to facilitate the passage of streams of water. The rebels have about fifty thousand troops in and around Bowling Green, and they are protected with extensive and formidable fortifications-while General Buell is represented to have from eighty thousand to ninety thousand men, prepared for active service, with a liberal supply of good and serviceable artillery. If an important battle should shortly occur, it will be one of the bloodiest engagements the world has ever seen, and we predict it will prove one of the brightest victories of the Federal army that have ever been

The eloquent speech of Senator Sumner, on the Trent affair, delivered in the United States Senate vesterday, will be found in full on our first page. He defended the policy of the Administration, and contended that it had achieved a diplomatic triumph of the highest value, for which we are indebted to the patriotic gallantry of Capt. Wilkes and the enlightened statesmanship of Secretary

Seward. . It is supposed that the rebel General Jackson has been reinforced, and that he intends to attack the forces under command of General Reynolds, at Romney. If he does, he will doubtless meet with

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that a report is circulated by several papers there that the Count de Paris has written a long letter to Lord Palmerston, pointing out the dangers and disadvantages of a war with the United States. The correspondent, however, discredits the rumor, A rebel newspaper says that Henry Soeff, convicted of helping to burn the railroad bridges in Rast Tennessee, and sentenced to be hung, has been pardoned by "President" Davis.

issued directing a general attack to be made order directing Brown to advance on Pensacols, SHERMAN on Savannah, Wood on Norfolk, McClellan on Richmond, Banks on Charlestown, Buell on Nashville, and HAL-LECK on Memphis? We cannot be beaten everywhere. There must be a triumph in some part of the nation. If we are beaten in Kentucky, we must surely beat in South Carolina. If there is a reverse in Missouri. there must surely be a victory in Virginia. We cannot suffer universal defeat—we may obtain a universal victory. Would it not be well to

attempt the experiment? The Mint. The Board of Trade has published a report against the movement now being made on behalf of New York to establish a Mint in that city. Having lately travelled over the same of the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Director of the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia, we arguments of the Board of Trade.

Their main points are: 1. That the Mint at Philadelphia now has ample capacity readily to coin all that has been offered when the delikely to be offered for coinage under any circumstances that may arise. 2. That it is done as promptly here as it can be done at New York. 3. That coinage is more cheaply performed in Philadelphia than it can be done

Mr. Pollock's Report states that our Mint. in full force and working regular hours, could produce, in gold and silver, of pieces of all inations, \$66,875,000 per annum, and that this capacity, vast as it is, could be greatly extended by coining more of the larger pieces of money, or by working double time and employing a double force, without straining the present admirable machinery, or requiring it to be augmented. This is far beyond any requirements which can be made. To establish a Mint in New York would require a large staff with good salaries; a heavy expenditure for land and buildings, and an immense outlay of machinery. Mr. Snow-DEN, late Director of the Mint in this city, estimated the cost of the site in New York at \$700,000 erection of the building at \$300,000 and the plant (machinery, implements, &c.) at \$150,000 :- Total \$1,150,000. And for the annual cost, salaries, wages, incidental expenses \$59,300; interest on cost of construcion \$69,000. This last annual amount should be put at \$80,500, inasmuch as the interest ney is seven per cent. in New York, while Mr. Snowden puts it at the Philadelphia rate of six per cent. His estimate of annual expenses is \$182,300, but it really would be \$139.800. These are strong causes why the public should not be saddled with the disbursement of over a million dollars and a great annual outlay, merely to give a Mint to New York. In the words of the resolution passed by the Board of Trade, the erecting and constructing a Mint in that city is "un-

called for and unnecessary."

Governor Curtin's Message. There is but one opinion, as far as we have neard, of Governor Cuarin's first Annual Message, which we published yesterday—namely that it is a clear and truthful exposition o the condition and prospects of the Keystone state—never more worthy of that proud title than now. Clear and candid in all respects, it

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. On the 80th November, which ends the fiscal year, there was in the Treasury the payments to be made by the National Govern-

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

the people have not spared their personal ser- | States. vice as citizen soldiers. In the middle of April, when the President called for a military | political affairs of this nation in Paris, and | force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Pennsylvania was sixteen (afterwards reduced | have obtained with the Irish people for the FROM THE SOUTH .- Another Fight at Fort Pickarrived there prior to the 19th of April." ferred to. How well these gallant men did nized under his own care, indeed) has served; t now constitutes fifteen regiments, now uner command of Brigadier General McCALL, the army of the Potomac; these regiments containing 15,856 men, and constituting three brigades, a regiment of artillery, and one of cavalry, raised, clothed, equipped, &c., at a cost of \$53.95 per man, or \$855,444 in all. Sixteen regiments of infantry and two Department; of these, all but two have been

aised and are in service, and these two are in be expected that they will soon be released.

and otherwise, who assisted in completing the with famine, and Northern statesmen are State's military array, and adds, "The quota bringing propositions of relief before Conof the State having been more than filled, and gress. her military force organized, I was enabled on yment was then closed."

Congress will provide for repaying the exrect tax for this year, a saving of fifteen per cent, will accrue to her, and no present increase of her taxation will be necessary." Mr. Cuntin adds, assigning excellent reasons | Irish people are appreciated by the country for his advice, "Whether this credit be given and the Administration. o or not, I recommend that the payment of the direct tax be assumed by the State."

Governor Curtin recommends the appointment of a Commission to improve the militia system of the State; also that a certain degree admitted to this school without having passed a tary art proper. These are sensible recommendations, which cannot too soon be acted upon. Attention to the defences of the Delaware is also noticed, and the claims of Penn-

The message concludes with a recommenda-WHY SHOULD there not be an advance along tion that the banks which suspended specie the whole line? Why should an order not be payments, on the penultimate day of 1861, should be relieved by the Legislature from all at every point in our military border,-an penalties for this breach of law. The Governor winds up thus:

vernor winds up thus:

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

These are truths and patriotic principles.

These are truths and patriotic principles which will find an echo in the general heart of the whole Commonwealth.

Breaking the Blockade. The London Daily Telegraph, which is just ground, in our notice of the Annual Report | as anti-American as the Times, and as much | Palmerstonian as the Morning Post, besides being considerably coarser than either, enshall not enter at length into the details and deavors to coax France into a combination with England, for the purpose of breaking the blockade of the rebel ports in the South. Adroitly ignoring the necessity of British manufacturers to get a supply of cotton, and mand for coinage was greatest, and all that is of the British Government to continue to collect some five or six million pounds sterling, every year, by means of its tax upon American tobacco, the Telegraph plausibly points out what (it says) France must gain by breaking

the blockade. It says:

All this is fallacious. Even if there were a war, Great Britain would not find it quite so ward against her neighbors. She perished easy to "shut up New York and Boston." We suspect that her ships would be more occupied in defending Canada. Suppose, however, that New York and Boston be "shut up," see what injury to the various imports of the pugnacity of decay. France. It is the North, and not the South, which chiefly purchases French produce and manufactures. To "shut up" the North, and open the South, would simply be, for e, to cut off a real, living trade, and depend upon trade with a pauperized people who, at the best time, dealt very little with them. It is not the policy of France to join England in a crusade against the North,merely to gratify Aristocratic antipathy to Republican principles, and to maintain PAL-NAPOLEON is too astute to fall into such a trap as this; -we will add, too generous to join

our having our hands full with the Rebellion. Seizure of the Brig A. B. Cooke. Boston, Jan. 9.—The brig A. B. Cooke, Capt. Perkins, now at Holmes' Hole, is in charge of the United States authorities, on the allegation of supplying coal to the pirate Sumpter in the harbor of St. Thomas. She sailed from Elizabethport, N. J.

advantage o

eloquent, gifted, brave, rash, and headstrong, who set Ireland in a blaze, and ended their reis also practical and terse. volution in a pleasant piece of judicial melodrama. O'BRIEN has gone into a dignified retirement, and spends his time in writing harmless statesmanship; McManus sleeps in a distant large sum of \$1,515,605, and this after all the | land; Meagnen is a commander in the armies heavy expenditures rendered necessary by the of the Union; their colleagues have passed war. The State has on hand uniforms and into the different professions of life, occasionequipments worth \$190,000 which the United | ally appearing in the strife of war and politics. States will take and pay for at cost, and the | The most eccentric of them all is John Mitch-General Government will reimburse the war | EL. He seems to be consumed with a craving expenses of the State since the 27th of July.

All the loan effected under the act of the 18th to Archbishop Huomes, and politics to the of May has not been called in. Large as is whole North. He had hardly set foot in this the balance in hand, it will be increased one- country before he insisted upon reforming our

third more by the middle of February, by the | whole political and social system, insulting the moral sense of the North by his coarseness and temerity. Rapidly allying himself to the most extreme and unreasonable party of the South, he very soon became as bitter an enemy of the North as he was of the established institutions of England. He advocated the reopening of the slave trade in America; the annevation of the Mexican and Central American States; the establishment of slavery as a national institution; and, from being the opponent of an aristocracy in Ireland, he became As the State has not spared its treasure, so | the slave of an aristocracy in the Southern

While the Irish Revolution of 1848 was an

gave tone to the politics of Europe, and has

entered largely into those of America. It is

rather an interesting study to contemplate the

career of the company of young gentlemen,

nusing failure, in a military point of view, it

o fourteen) regiments to serve for three ruin of our cause. With a son in the Confemonths. "This call," he says, "was enthulderate army, we should not at all be surprised siastically responded to by the people of Penn- that he should sustain the Confederate cause. sylvania. The first military aid from the loyal | His latest appeal to the Irish people is con-States, which the Government received at tained in a letter addressed to a Dublin news-Washington, was a Pennsylvania corps which paper, on the occasion of the great meeting for sympathy with America. In the first At the request of the War Department, that place, he defines himself to be "an American the troops preparing in this State should be citizen of the Southern States," but declares, clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted, and in the behalf of the Irishmen of the South, that transported by the State in consequence of | they will not be against any enemy of England the then inability of the United States, twenty- | "in the gracious and promising war happily five regiments (being eleven regiments beyond to burst out." But says MITCHEL, before our quota), comprising 20,175 men from Penn- this can be done "the Confederate States sylvania, served for the term of three months | must be recognized, and all the Yankee troops ander the President's proclamation above re- removed from Southern soil," for until this is done "no Irishman will leave the banners of the their duty need not be recorded here. Gov. | South." In other words, this patriot pro-Currin states how the Reserve Corps (orga- poses that the Republic shall humiliate itself by a disgraceful peace, and a cowardly concession to an armed rebeilion, in order that it may become the ally of a rebellion in Ireland, and the principal in an English war. After elaborating this theory, in the most impudent and supercilious manner, Mr. MITCHEL proceeds to a special defence of the South. "America," said one of the speakers at the Rotundo meeting, "received and gave a of cavalry were further required by the War home to our exiled people." "Yes," replies MITCHEL "and it was when America was ruled by these Southerns," making the macourse of organization, and nearly ready to | lignant statement that "the party now in power march. In all, one hundred and fifteen State at the North have always opposed the free Regiments have been raised, and the total of admission and narrowed the civic privileges of the Pennsylvanian volunteer force now in Irishmen." The balance of this defence is in service is 93,577—a force which is in course | the same vein: "Americans sent corn in of being augmented to 109,615, as Pennsyl-ships of war to relieve the Irish? Yes, when vania's contribution, besides 20,175 three- America was ruled by the Southerns; and a months men now disbanded. About three | much larger proportion of the money subhundred volunteers from Pennsylvania are scribed for that purpose came from the South now prisoners, but as arrangements have been | than the North-a very considerable sum being made for the exchange of prisoners, it may contributed by negro slaves." It would be impossible to estimate the infamy of a public For its population, Pennsylvania has con- man, who would thus deliberately attempt to tributed a much larger number of volunteer poison the minds of a people against the Resoldiers than any other State. Thus, true to public which had been their best and truest its old renown, it is "first in war" as it avow- friend. To a calumny so glaring, there could be no better answer than that at the very time is satisfactory. Mr. Currin pays suitable ac- North, Northern journals are making appeals in behalf of the Irish people again threatened

We have more faith in the Irish people the twentieth of December last, to dispense than to suppose that any malice of Mr. with a personal staff, and the temporary ar- MITCHEL can lead them from their friendly rangement which had been made for its em- attitude towards this Government, or that Out of the military expenditures of the More than any nation in the world, the Irish they will follow any of his false teachings. State, on behalf of the United States, \$606,000 | are interested in the preservation of this has been repaid by the General Government; Republic. They have found here a place of and it is suggested (and expected, es just,) that refuge, when under expatriation, a home and a country, and all the privileges of citizenship. penses attending the organization and support | In the armies of the North their countrymen of the Reserve Corps:—the balance due will occupy a high place. With the cause of the be received in time to be applied towards North all their feelings are identified,—in the the ten months of the year 1861, (January to paying the State's quota of the direct tax,- | North they have found their best and truest | and "assuming the completion of this ar- friends. Such men as MEAGHER and CORCOrangement, if the State shall assume the diloyalty and devotion in bordage-and the shows how the bravery and devotion of the

BY A WISE provision of nature, unreasoning hate commonly smothers itself by its own violence. It may be well to bear this fact in mind while reading some of the leading Canaof military training be given to the boys in the | da papers, for it would be fruitless to search common schools, and that there should be a Mili- | elsewhere for an exhibition of a more maligtary School in and for the State, no pupil to be | nant and devilish hatred toward this Government; a hatred as causeless as it is malignant, thorough examination on mathematics and all | for toward no neighbor has the Government fitting subjects of instruction except the mili- been so beneficent and liberal in extending every conceivable facility for commercial incourse. The stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty are rather favorable to that country than to ourselves, so that it is no wonder sylvania as a site for a National Armory are if that instrument has sometimes been called

As the vicious are ever intolerant of virtuous example, so individuals not seldom consume with a mean spirit of envy in view of growing trade and prosperity, Canada has not peen able to keep even pace with her more deocratic neighbor,—partly owing to the rigor of her climate, but more to her condition as a mere dependency of Great Britain; for the orld has not yet to learn that a proper feeling independence is as essential a stimulant of the energies and noble aspirations of a people as it is in the case of individuals. Enjoying dmost every essential freedom, still Canada is not free. Her people do not enjoy the consciousness of independence; and, while they may be said to wear the yoke with graceful cility, those who read her journals and ningle with her people cannot fail to discover that the voke chafes.

The rulers of the nations of antiquity were well versed in the science of human nature. When the signs of popular unrest became unmistakable, they diverted the public mind from the contemplation of domestic wrongs and abuses by engaging their legions and cohorts n predatory war. In modern times the BONA-ARTES have essentially adopted a like poticy. And the ferocious clamor of a portion of the Canadian press for a war with the United States may well lead to the conclusion that the persons who control those organs are actuated, though feebly, by the same motives. Their professions of loyalty are too noisy to e genuine—their pretended jealousy of British honor too flery to be sincere. Where no octhe blockade. It says:

"Such industries truly as those of Rouen, Mulhausen, and Lyons, would experience some relief from the opening of the blockaded cotton ports.
But if war arises, we shall shut up New York and Boston, and French artificers will then find themselves minus ten million customers. The French, besides, hold heavy Northern contracts; and the pressure of the cotton familes would be hardly worse than the abrupt suspension of all the manufactories employed on these."

All this is called to assume that any great display of that article is made to clock a lack of sensitiveness to insult, and the decay of true patriotism. There are two periods in the history of nations when pugnacity is the ruling passion: the first begins when they enter the family of nations; the second begins with their decline, and closes with their existence. Such is the teaching of history. casion for indignation exists, it is safe to assume Rome entered life with her sword turned outamid strifes as bitter and bloody; but not until drunken with the insolence of triumph, and unsexed by excess. Her pugnacity was not

less in her decline than in her rise, but it was If the ferocious spirit manifested by the ruling classes of Great Britain towards this country at this time, remind the observer of nations that exist only in history, the fault is theirs, not ours. Conscious strength is never brawling or quarrelsome. Wanton war is only waged by the craven and cruel; and, we may add, that when truly brave and honorable men ask, and receive, apology for wrong, they never repay apology or indemnity with taunts and sneers. Certain of the Canada journals MERSTON and Russell in office. The Emperor | might bear so obvious a fact in mind with measurable benefit to their conductors and

readers. New York, Jan. 9.—The ship Anglo-Sazon, from London, raports George Wheatley, of Baltimore, second officer, lost overboard in a gale, on

Arrival of Foreign Steamers.

New York, January 9—The steamships Kangaroo and Australasian arrived at this port to-day.

American and English Artillery. A correspondent in the London Daily Tele graph has surprised the editor of that virulent heet by communicating a few facts relative o the arms of the United States. Comnencing, in the usual manner, by declaring it may suit the peculiar mental formation of

our transatlantic cousins never to appreciate he truth where it tells at all against their naionality. We Britishers, on the other hand, like to hear the truth, even if it read our national pride a lesson. We know at this moment that, if a wretched pride and an unchristianlike bitter spirit compel the Northern States of America to meet us in a hostile guise, we are better prepared for blows than they are"—he declares that the Canadians are as brave as the American volunteers, and will be better disciplined, because they have officers of experience to instruct and lead them. Thirty thousand English bayonets and sabres, with a park of artillery, he calculates would make Canada tolerably safe.

Although England has the Armstrong gun, (which, by the way, has been used only during the last war with China, where it was by no means equal to expectation, because it fouls and heats very rapidly,) the Telegraph correspondent honestly admits. "I do not think that we can claim any advantage over the Americans in that respect. They have imported a good many guns of BLAKELY's and Bashly Britten's make, but they are, at the present moment, largely manufacturing heavy guns for the defence of their ports, and the arming of their navy, the invention of This gratuitous patriot is now arranging the

Commander Danigren." The Armstrong gun is of recent invention, conceived during the war in the Crimea. It using whatever possible influence he may is a breech-loading shell gun, and it has been asserted that, whereas an ordinary long 32pounder, weighing 57 cwt., with a charge of 10 lbs. of powder, will carry a shot or shell 3.000 vards, the Armstrong 32-pounder, weighing 26 cwt., with a charge of 5 lbs., will carry shot or shell over 9,000 yards, or five miles and a quarter. The objections to the use of this terrible weapon are few, but important: it fouls quickly; it heats rapidly; the extraordinary mechanical difficulties in the manufacture of the gun make it very costly; and it has a dangerous tendency to get out of repair. It has been made at the Government works at Woolwich, near London, and at Sir WILLIAM ABMSTRONG'S foundries at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but, with fullest force on, no more than one hundred guns per annum can be profiticed. The character of the Dahlgren-Paixhan shell cannon is well understood. General PAIXHANS, who invented the guns and pro icctiles which bear his name, had the satisfaction of seeing them employed in the French service in 1824, exactly thirty years before his death. His guns are especially adapted for the projection of hollow shot and shells of a cylindro-conical shape. Captain John A. Dahloren (a native of Pennsylvania) improved materially on the Paixhans gun. We find it stated that the most profound study, the most careful experiments, made the Dahlgren-Paixhans as nearly as perfect as a smoothbore gun could possibly be. This problem was scarcely solved ere the rebellion made need for its results. Captain Dankeren ling since bent all his energies to the solution of the new problem of rifled guns, and with such success that already, with his muzzle-loading gun and

the best in the world-equally adapted for field batteries and for the armament of steam-The Telegraph correspondent winds up thus The Americans have likewise forged guns carrying a four-hundred-pound shot, and de-The account of the armament in the State Mr. MITCHEL is writing his slanders upon the clare them to stand well. Without, however, going into the probability of such guns coming be found in every American man-of-war; and as they are 11-inch guus—which means that they are capable of carrying very nearly at the control of the carrying very nearly at the carry into use, we know that DAHLGREN'S guns will shell of one hundred pounds-I cannot but regret that we have not a gun of equal weight uniformly throughout our navy. As American frigates will occasionally have to meet our frigates single-handed. I think we have a right to expect that our countrymen should not have

the disadvantage under which they labored

in 1812—that of meeting an enemy of superior

an expanding ball, he has attained nine-tenths

of the accuracy of the Armstrong gun, with

a rapidity of loading many times greater, and

with none of its structural objections. His

heavy shell-guns are supposed to be among

Decline of British Imports The official returns to the British Board o October, inclusive.) compared with the corresponding period in 1860, British produce and manufacture, exported to the United States, was £6,039,635, against £14,710,811, kindness of our Government to such men | showing a decrease, in 1861, of £8,671,176. In one article alone does an increase appear-namely, coals and culm being set down as £223,214 in 1861, against £174,988 in The following are the several items of decrease in British exports to the United States

in the year 1861: January to October inclusive-Beer and ale, £55,736; cottons, £1, 817,568; earthenware and porcelain, £359, 407; haberdashery and millinery, £567,882; hardware and cutlery, £317,850; linens, £923,-149; iron and steel, £1,673,878; copper, £86,696; lead, £74,709; tin, £579,207; oil seed, £72,009; salt, £24,763; silk manufactures, £90,758; soda, £279,649; British spirist, £44,716; woollens, £1,753,204. ` It is worthy of note, too, that, in 1854, the total amount of British produce imported by the United States was of £23,658,427 value against £14,710,811 in the first ten months of 1860, and £6,039,635 in a like period of 1861. So, the decrease of £8,671,176 (equal to \$43,355,880) on the year 1861 will be severely the prosperity of a neighbor. With all her | felt, of course, by British traders. But there is another loss which will fall on the public revenue. The tax on tobacco imported into the United Kingdom (upward of 1,000 per cent on the cost price) yields considerably more than \$25,000,000 per annum. Of this tobacco, fully four-fifths are Américan produce. While the war lasts, England will be deprived of this large source of revenue. What with our tariff and our war, no wonder that England wants to have the Southern ports open, to get her usual supply of tobacco, as

well as of cotton. Arrival of Mr. John Drew. The numerous friends of this eminent actor will be pleased to learn that he was among the passengers of the steamship Kangaroo that arrived at New York yesterday, and that he reached this city last evening, much to the surprise and delight f his family, who did not expect him for a week or two yet. Mr. Drew has been highly successful in his profession in England and Ireland, and we presume he will soon appear at the Arch-stree Theatre, the scene of his former triumphs in this city.

NEW YORK ALBION .- This journal, represen British opinion in this country, appeared on Saturday in new type, and has reduced it price one half, without any reduction in its size or falling of in any of the features which long have made i popular. Mr. Young continues in editorial charge, and says: "We have another change to announ to which we cannot advert with the same satisfac tion. Mr. S. J. Ahern, who has for six years pas manner beyond all praise, retires from it this day for the purpose of attending to his private affairs It is because we have derived so much benefit from his co-operation, and esteem him so highly, tha this change is made with regret." Mr. Abern is a representative of Mosquera. This is not correct.
It is well known here that immediately after Genegentleman of education and character, and wi make friends, (and keep them,) wherever he goes. To run Empon or Tun Parss : Sir : I desire to ington to act on his former credentials, and before any opinion in that respect could have been exknow the names of the several soup societies in the city, and of the treasurers thereof respectively, in order that I may send them some aid; Will you pressed by our Government. publish a list of them, and agree to receive at you

office any money that may be sent there for their The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have use? Your doing so will promote the interests of these excellent charities, and facilitate the receipt of come to the conclusion, by a vote of 6 to 1, to report against the expulsion of Senator Jesse I the donations of our benevolent citizens. BRIGHT, of Indiana, the question involving his loy In reply to our correspondent, two annex a list of nlty having been referred to him. the several soup houses so far as we are acquainte The President at the Capitol. with them. We prefer that the charitably-disposed The President, accompanied by his private score-ries, was at the room of the Vice President in the shall send their contributions directly to the office of the several institutions : Capitol to-day, attending to public matters. Philadelphia Society for Supplying the Poor with Soup, Griscom street, below Spruce. Jacob T. The Speech of Senator Sumner. Soup, Griscom etreet, below Spruce. Jacob T. Bunting, President.

Northern Soup Society of Philadelphia, northeast corner of Fourth and Peters, above Brown street. Charles J Sutter, President.

Moynmensing Soup Society, northwest corner of Eighth and Marriott streets. Charles Ithonds, President. The galleries were densely crowded to-day to hear the speech of Senator Sunner. The diplomatic corps were largely represented, including the Austrian and French ministers. Secretary

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, Jan. 9, 1862. The only effective panaces for all our woes is a successful and prompt forward movement. The debates in Congress indicate that many of those who labored hardest to secure the election of Abraham Lincoln are becoming

dissatisfied, and, without seeming to think that every word they utter against the Administration of their own choice is simply giving encouragement to the sympathizers with Secession, they proceed in a course of complaint and cavil. On the other hand, the sympathizers with Secession are misrepresenting the objects of the war, so as to prevent the successful collection of the war tax, and rom their horses. to spread division and discontent among the people. General McClellan is the great physician to cure this complication of disease Should he strike an early blow, it will not only extinguish the rebellion in Virginia, but will tranquilize and combine all loyal men, fortify the Administration, baffle foreign intrigues and inspire anew that generous public spirit which has been displayed in such amazing sacrifices to support the Government. When I say this I must not be understood as questioning the policy of General McClellan. He knows more of the strength of the enemy and the resources of his troops than any other living man. The mere fact that he keeps his | pox was raying fearfully at Manassas, which War. own counsel and refuses to make confidents of his most intimate friends is, perhaps, the best

assurance he could give of a perfect confidence brought. n ultimate triumph. I saw one of his nearest admirers last evening, and from him heard that as soon as the commander-in-chief was restored to his accustomed health activity will prevail in all the divisions of our grand army. A great general must, of necessity, be something of a statesman. It is his duty not only to understand the wants and prejudices of his own soldiers, but also the expectations of the great constituency they represent; and no intelligent observer can doubt that the men in the camps and the men in civil life are now alike solicitous for an advance upon the mon enemy. Burnside and his great expedition are at last afloat, and it requires little of the prophetic spirit to predict an early attack. The heavy weather of the last few days may occasion a temporary pause, but the signs of the times indicate that a movement is about to be commenced in full keeping with the urgent emands of the people, the stupendous preparations of the Government, and the unparalled resources and numbers of our great army. I have no patience with the current comlaint that we are verging upon bankruptcy, and that our people will refuse to pay any reaof California.

President Lincoln's recommendation of the es sonable tax that may be laid upon them. The national exigency, in the event of vigorous operations on the part of the army, will not only increase the popular disposition to sustain the war, but will suggest new means for producing a larger revenue. There is no branch of the civil service that will not gladly submit to any reduction of salaries, and that element of the general wealth included among the affluent classes, which has already given so freely to the country, will give still more

under a wise domestic and a thorough military Administration. We are most fortunate in our Secretary of the Treasury. He has has been tendered the coloneley of the First Ohic Cavalry. The tender is made by Governor Den grasped the whole financial question with amazing sagacity, originality, and courage, He spreads before the people the obstacles in The Pennsylvania Contested Seats. his path, and his plan of surmounting them. We can better realize our facilities for hearing the burdens of the war by running a contrast with the rebel conspiracy. There, all is want, bankruptcy, and despair. With us, all from the First district and Mr. Kline from the is plenty, confidence, and courage. These ingredients of our economy are almost inexhaustible, and if they are not abused they will | Grand Ball of the Poor Israelites will take place at submit to inconceivable drafts. How absurd to suppose that the father who is willing to

A Relic of Franklin.

famous for his improvements on the micro-

scope. Benjamin Franklin's own loadstone

oncased in ornamental brass, with the inscrip-

tion, "Benjamin Franklin, Boston, N. E.,

1779," was knocked down to Mr. Belfour, of

the Temple, for only one guinea. HERSCHEL'S

made, and described as a seven-feet six-inch

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Attempt to Blow up the MansionHouse

Hospital at Alexandria-Fortunate Dis

An attempt was last night made to blow up the

which is the largest in that city, situated on Fair

ansion House, in Alexandria. The building,

ax street, above King, was formerly occupied as a

y the Government as a hospital. It appears that

hotel, but since the Bull Run fight has been used

a harrel had been secreted in the cellar, filled with

powder and projectiles, and a fuse was found ex-tending from it to the stable. In proximity to the

the combustibles, lucifer matches and Chinese

crackers had been plentifully distributed. The

fuse end at the stable had actually been ignited;

but this fact was fortunately discovered by the

guard, and the progress of the slow fire arrested. But for this watchfulness and prompt action, not only would several hundred lives probably have

The Released Prisoners from Richmond

One hundred and ninety of the prisoners recently

removed from Richmond arrived here to day, and

ere comfortably cared for at the Government

Volunteer Refreshment House, near the railroad

station. Dr. A. TRIPP, of Scranton, Pa., is among

The remainder of the party either went home

after arriving in Baltimore from Old Point, or

wing to their wounds breaking out afresh.

ent concerning them.

mmencement of the rebellion.

detained there at the Government Hospital,

The object of the party now here is to receive

their pay and to ascertain the disposition of the

Important Arrest.

rrested yesterday afternoon, by order of the Go

vernment, on suspicion of communicating with the

ebels, left in the same afternoon train for Fort

Lafayette. This is considered as one of the most

mportant arrests that have taken place since the

Colonel Friedman.

Colonel FRIEDMAN, of the Cameron Dragoon

received a despatch to-day from Governor DEN-

NISON, of Ohio, tendering him the command of

regiment of cavalry, to be assigned to Kentucky.

The New Granadian Ministry.

It is implied in a recent publication that General

ERRAN consented to act as minister of the legiti-

mate Government of New Granada when he was

ande aware that he would not be received as the

al HERRAN's arrival at New York our Govern-

ment was informed that he would proceed to Wash-

Senator Bright.

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON, the banker and broken

been lost, but other easualties resulted

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1862.

Newtonian, sold for only £11.

give of his substance to maintain the Govern- Messrs. Henry J. Hunt, R. A. Marcus, Judah Isaacs, and Abraham Levy. Captain Gwin. who will not gladly repeat his or her contributions. All that is required is a thorough sys- | hend him for some time, but found it impossible to tem, an economical and honest execution of | do so. At last Col. Howell, who is stationed at the laws, and a vigorous prosecution of the | Fort Good Hope, received intelligence from a negro OCCASIONAL. In London, last month, Mr. Bullock, auctioneer, sold off the late Professor QUEKETT's curious collection of microscopes, telescopes, and general scientific instruments. Mr. Que-KETT, a member of the medical profession, was

and necessaries to the enemy. Col. Howell, with a detachment of his regiment, the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having searched this house, found nothing, but obtained information that it was carried on through Gwin, who resided some ten or fifteen miles distant. When the inmates of conservator of the Hunterian Museum, and he house were surprised, it is supposed they took the labels off the boxes and articles, as they were afterwards discovered in a box on the mantel. This man Gwin was formerly a captain in the rebel army, and it is supposed has been carrying on this contraband communication for a long time. He is now confined in the rear of the Capitol, in Washown astronomical reflector telescope, by the ington. Col. Hower, was in the saddle all aid of which most of his discoveries were

navy are required to accompany their papers with recommendations from their last employers. They must have seen three years' sea service, and not be over thirty years of age. Acting masters are similarly appointed, with the exception that they must not be over forty years of age. Treasury notes are 4 per cent. discount. Exchange on New York 1 per cent.

The following is a statement of the articles of subsistence supplied to the division commanded by General BLENKER, consisting of twelve thousand five hundred men, during the month of November, 1860; Salt beef, 143,000 pounds; bacon, 69,700 do; fresh beef, 174,000 do; flour, 2,280 barrels, or 446.880 pounds; beans, 900 bushels, or 51,000 pounds; rice, 32,500 pounds; ground coffee, 28,400 lo: sugar, 48,500 do: vinegar, 3,250 gallons; candles, 3,950 pounds; soap, 1,300 pounds; salt, 214 bushels, or 10,700 pounds; fresh potatoes, 136,000

This distinguished soldier, who saw so much active service in Mexico, is now here at the Herndon Hause, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. HAYCOCK, First U. S. Cavalry. Last evening he attended the Presidential reception at the White House, and to-day he accompanied Mrs. Lincoln across the river, to participate in a flag presentation. Ife ted with Secretary SEWARD this morning, and dined with Senator LATHAM. As MEAGHER has been recommended as a brigadier general, and as General Shields was brovetted major general for his gallantry in Mexico, it is supposed that he will be made a general of division. His name,

alone, will animate 10,000 Irishmen to the conflict IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO. ONWARD MOVEMENT OF GENERAL GRANT. NASHVILLE THE DESTINATION.

Sr Lovis Jan 8 - A special despatch, from Cairo, to the Democrat, says that 25,000 troops are on their way there from different points and as soon as they arrive a column, from 60,000 to 75,000 strong, will march from there and Paducab, under Gen, Grant.

The destination of this force is understood to be Nushville, when, if a junction can be made with Gen. Buell's command, the entire army will proseed to New Orleans A movement will undoubtedly be made within the next six days.

FROM ANNAPOLIS. DEPARTURE OF BURNSIDE'S EXPRDITION Annapolis, Jan. 9 .- About half of the vessels attached to Gen. Burnside's expedition sailed at nine o'clock this morning, for Hampton Roads. At

three o'clock the others had steam up ready to

depart.

From St. Louis-Order of the Provost Moyamensing Soup Society, northwest corner of Eighth and Marriott streets. Charles Rhoads, President.

Kensington Soup Society, Shackamaxon streets. Abraham P. Eyre, President.

Southwark Soup Society, Sulterland, below Queen street. L. B. M. Dolby, President.

The Conduct of the War.

The Spring Garden Soup Society, Buttonwood, between Thirteenth and Broad streets.

The Western Soup House Society, corner of Seventeenth and Sansom streets. George Vaux, Tressurer.

Singht Fire.—The dwelling of Kr. Schmidt, No. 1010 north Second street, was slightly demoged by fire at eleven o'clock on Widnesday evening. SECESSION IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

the right of search according as we have always wished it settled. [The speeck will be found in full on the first

n lact a vote of censure, and it is not for the Set es condemnation on ex-parts testimony taken b littee of the other House. The action of the Set

with the committee of the other House, and one of the Naval Committee of the Senate. A Senator had called on the President, and it was understood that the facts has

een admitted. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said he was in favor

saved the Government \$400,000. It was not with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury that may of the Mr. HALE asked if the Secretary of the Navy did not want this money to be taken out of the Treasury, why then, when he was informed of the matter, did he not stop it instead of allowing it to go on !

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had advised the Naval Committee to call on the Secretary of the Navy for explanation.

Mr HALE said that when he wanted advice he would

all for it.

Mr. WILSON, by consent, then introduced a resoluion that the Secretary of the Newy be requested to inorm the Senate of the facts in regard to the employment
if George B Morgan to purchase vessels, and the amount
if Compensation paid him therefor. Agreed to,
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, introduced a bill pro-ding for the payment of interest in certain cases on adina against the Government.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illipois, a bill to punish frauda

gainst the Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, a bill to establish an

sensi at Springheid, Illinois.
All of the above bills were appropriately referred.
The House then proceeded to the consideration of the
ll abolishing the franking privilege.
Mr. COLFEX, of Indiana, in explanation, said the bill

The case for the defence was continued to-day Captain Walstein G. Smith, Twenty-fifth Reginent New York Volunteers, Sergeaut NoLAN Sixth United States Cavalry, Capt. Thos. Wal-LACE, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volu-teers, Lieut. Jas. Duvoy, Mr. Lewis Bailer, and SENATE. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficien-cy of the Dead Letter Office. The bill provides that the dead letters be returned to the writers, instead of being Commissary Sergeant O'Connell, were severally examined, which, with the exception of Lieut. Col. After a long discussion, it was postponed till to-mor-MURPHY, who is absent at Annapolis, closed the row.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, reported from the Judiciary Committee in favor of the resolution to expel Waldo P. Johnson Stort from Missouri.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, reported a Lili to provide for a gual department of the army.

Also, a bill for the organization of staffs for divisions of the army. testimony on the second charge. Sorgeant NoLAN Sixth United States Cavalry, an intelligent, smart oking man, who has been in the service nine years and three months, testified to being in com-pany with Col. Kerrigan when on picket duty the army.

Also, a bill to increase the clerical force of the Adjuwith the Second United States Dragoons, and that he and Col. KERRIGAN both practised their skill nt General's onice.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Obio, from the select committee upon the rebel horsemen, as they were seen to fal compensation, &c., in the departments, reported a also, a bill to regulate compensation to the officers ball also, a bill to regulate compensation to the officers of the army.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition that homeopathic surgeonejand physicians be employed in the army. Also, in relation to the appointment of chaplains in the army, as as to silow Jewish chaplains.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, stating that whereas great frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury by the appointment of Mr. Cummings by Secretary Cameron, and the appointment of Mr. Morgan by Secretary Welles, we therefore ask that a statute be enacted to prevent the arpointment of persons without a statute therefor.

Mr. HALE also introduced a bill to punish frauds on the treasury. The bill provides that any person obtaining money fraudulently be punished by a fine to the amount of money, and imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ton years. If any office of the Government do it they shall be discharged and punished, and ever after be ineligible to any office. Referred.

A communication was received from the War Department transultitus the THOMAS WALLACE, formerly captain in the

Iwenty-fifth Regiment, but since resigned, testified to being at supper with CORBIT, with Colonel KER RIGAN, and Licutenant Duvor; Corbir said that he knew all the roads and cowpaths around the country, and that if on the other side (rebels) could surround Colonel K.'s regiment at any time; that he knew a great many on the other side who were as well acquainted with the country as he was; Colonel K. replied that he also knew the country, and had guarded against such an attack, but questioned him as to the different farm roads, and where they led. The conversation turning upon the condition of the rebel army, Consir said tha communication was received from the War Depart-t transmitting the report of the Sanitary Commission. he understood from the newspapers that the smallment transmitting the report of the Nanitary commission.
Referred.
The House resolution, in regard to the duffes on bonded LACE said was the same report that the six negroes and sugar, laid over yesterday, was taken up and sugar, laid over yesterday, was taken up and days as 23, nays 15. who were captured the day before, by Lientener Duvoy, and sent to General Keves, likewise o the Trent affair, was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, made a long and
laborate speech on the Trent affair, approving the course
f the Administration, and declaring that the surrender
f Bildell and Masen will settle the vexatious question of

Kerrigan Court-Martial

Lieut. Duvor corroborated this testimony, in re ference to the conversation with Corbir. Mr. LEWIS BAILEY, of Bailey's Cross Roads, a it settled. [The speeck will be found in full on the first page.]
After Mr. Sumner had finished, Mr. HALE, of Now Hampshire, moved to take up the bill providing twenty mail-clad steam gunboats.
The question being on the smeadment to substitute the President for the Secretary of the Navy,
Mr. HALE spoke in favor of the amendment. He asked Senators whether they approved of the course of the Secretary of the Navy?
The latter was no doubt an honest man, but he had made amistake. He said he (Mr. Hale) always seemed unfortunats in attempts of this kind

Navier of the Navy of the latter was no doubt an honest man, but he had made amistake. He said he (Mr. Hale) always seemed unfortunats in attempts of this kind

Navier of the Navy of the latter was no doubt an honest man, but he had made a mistake up the said of a Department, it was too high, and must for paralyze public conarmer of Fairfax Court House, testified to the fact that Col. Kerrigan visited his house and supped there at his invitation; that many officers of the Union army were in the habit of doing the same and that his house was considered inside the lines. DANIEL O'CONNELL, now Commissary Sergeau of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and then orderly of Col. Kerrigan, testified that the letter received by Col. KERRIGAN from Lieut. Kar, who was imprisoned the bore the postmark of Fortress Monroe, and did not combrough the lines, as was supposed. The court then adjourned until 10 A. M., to-morrow. The United States Agricultural Society The United States Agricultural Society to-day re lected President HUBBARD, Secretary Poore, Treasurer FRENCH, and nearly all the old vice pre sidents. The executive committee was reorganized, and consists of Marshau P. Winder, of Massahusetts; FREDERICK SMYTH, of New Hampshire ISAAC NEWTON, of Philadelphia; CHARLES B CALVERT, of Maryland; LEGRAND BYINGTON, lown; J. H. SULLIVAN, of Ohio; and M. MYERS

ablishment of an Agricultural and Statistical De lent was elected an honorary member of the So The suggestions made in President Hunnard's iddress were debated and endorsed, and a large edition ordered to be printed.

The establishment of an agricultural departmen was discussed and recommended. A decided expression of sentiment was manifested against na-tional exhibitions unless they can be held at Wash-

An Honor to Pennsylvania. air, DUOLITILE; of WISCORSIII, said he was in favor of making war on the thieves on the treasure; but he was not prepared on ex parie evidence, to pass a vote of ccusure on the Secretary of the Treasure. We had more things to contend with than Secossion, and one was the eternal creaking and complaining on the part of the pretended friends of the Government, sometimes without the content of the pretended friends of the Government, sometimes Col. MAX FRIEDMAN, of the Cameron Dragoons

the pretended friends of the Government, sometimes without reason.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, said it was a question whether the Secretary of the Navy should be entrusted with so large a sum of money. He way urwilling to do it after what had passed. He did not believe that Mr. Welles was an honest man, or in this emergency of the country he would not have permitted the treasury to be robbed for the purpose of enriching his family connections. He cared not who the man was, or what position he occupied, he would lift up his hand against corruption and wrong, now and hereafter. He had no hope that this condemnation of robbery in high places would succeed, but that had nothing to do with his cuty. He had a simple vote to record and a word of condemnation to utter. The contested seats in the First and Third Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, it is expected, will both be disposed of next week. The outside impression now is that Mr. Butler will be returned IN AID OF THE POOR ISRAELITES .- The Second the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday next. Mr. to utter.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he had been informed that the Secretary of the Navy had employed Mr. Morgan in the first place in order to break of fradulent contracts and prevent imposition, and he understood that the plan had saved the Congruent 3400 000 Lt. was not with the Lawrence Isaacs will be Master of the Ceremonies. and McMichael Jacobs, Floor Manager. There is send his son to the battle-field is unwilling to a highly respectable Committee of Assistants—viz:

This rebel captain has been for some time fur nishing (or at least suspected of it) news to the enemy. Gen. Sickles had been trying to appre belonging to a resident of the neighborhood, (whose name I am not at liberty to mention,) gave infor mation that his master was conveying intelligence

for this purpose has, on several occasions, passed the Senate, but never before received favorable action by the Pest Office Committee of the House. It was now reported unanimously, with one exception, by that committee. night.

J. Giancy Jones,

Who was appointed by Brchanan during the expiring throes of that mal-Administration, to take a trip to Austria and back at the expense of the United States Government, as an Envoy Extraordinary, has returned, and is now in Washington, no doubt, to obtain remuneration for his services. He was relieved by that eminent historian and particular, the Hon. J. Latanger Morley, who will insure a proper respect from the Court of Austria, and uphold, without constraint, the dignity of the United States. The Administration deserves the greatest meed of praise from the American people for this testimony to the education and intelligence of the nation, instead of mere partisanship.

Miscellaneous.

Applicants for situations as masters' mates in the navy arefrequired to accompany their papers with recommendations from their last employers. They must have seen three years' sea service, and on the service of the republic. Under the law as in owe stands, at last twenty thousand precedent in the commendations from their last employers. They must have seen three years' sea service, and not be ittee. This measure would still keep open the communication

The Union Army.

General Shields.

the pending measure.

Bit. HICKAIAN, of Pennsylvania, said the abolition of the franking privilege was a favorite with the Secessionists. If reforms were desired, lit gentleman direct their attention to the millions of dollars spinandered for ships, horses, and provender—to the theft in general, of which evely memore has some knowledge, more or less.

Mr. WHIGHT moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived—year 51, near 82—as follows Baster, Traxs—Measrs. Aldricin, Allen, Bailer (Pa.), Baster, Fisidale. Blair (Mo.), Cobb, Conway, Cooper, Cox, Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Edwards, English, Gooch, Goodwin, Garley, Hale, Hanchet, Hickman, Hooper, Johnson, Kellogg (Ill.), Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leavy, Lovejoy, Mallery, Marston, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Nigert, Olin, Prindleton, Robinson, Rellins (N. H.), Rollins (Mo.), Sherman, Steele (N. J.), Vallandigham, Vandever, Wadworth, Wallace, Washburne, White (Ind.), White (Ohio.), Woodrinf, and Wright—51.

NAYS—Hesers. Alley, Ancona, Arnold, Ashloy, Babbit, Bailey (Mass.), Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blair (Va.), Blair (Pa.), Blake, Browne (R. I.), Ruffinton, Calvert, Campbell, Chamberlain, Colfay, Fred. A Conkling, Chrisen, Davis, Dawes, Ducil, Dunn, Bliot, Fenton, Pesenden, Franchot, Frank, Granger, Gilder, Harrison, Homan, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Lansing, Loonis, McKeen, McKnight, McPherson, May, Mitchell, Morrill (Y1), Nixon Nolde, Ooell, Pathon, Pike, Pomeroy, Pauler, Potter, Rica (Me.), Rida le, Sargauit, Sedgaciet, Shanka, Sloan, Steele (N. Y.), Thomas (Mass.), Thomas (Md.), Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Lipton, Van Horro, Van Palkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Vibbarl, Walton (Me.), Walton (Yt.), Webster, Wickliffe, Wilson, Windom—78.

The House then adoptioned. by pending measure.
Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said the abolition

The New York Legislature ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The following resolution was troduced in the Assembly at noon to-day: Resalted. That while the State of New York is favor of sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and has furnished nore than her share of men and money for that purpose, she is also opposed to seeing United States Senators and Representatives in Congress wasting their precious time in advocating the abelition of

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, January 9, 1862. WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1862 SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clook by the peaker, and the journal of yesterday was read by the

> PETITION. Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from citizens of e borough of Mercer for the repeal of an act relative to okers and private bankers. Mr. CONNELL read a bill to enable Edward W. Leh-nan, of Philadelphia, to sell certain real estate. Mr. CLYMER read a supplement to the several acts or the sale of unseated lands. for the sele of unseated lands.
>
> Mr. McCUURE read a supplement to the act incorpo-rating the Gettyeburg Ballroad. This bill authorizes the company to issue preferred stock to secure a certain motigage upon the road. It was taken up and passed frault: Mr. SEBBILL offered a resolution providing that when the Senate adjourns it do so to meet on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Agreed to.
>
> Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution to print 2,000 copies of the State Treasurer's Report. The resolution was amended so as to include an equal number, of the reports of the Survejor General, Adjutant General, Paymaster General, and other Heads of Departments. It was then adopted.
>
> EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS. RESOLUTIONS.

> The Deputs Becretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, informing the Senate that during the recess he had commissioned William M. Meredith Attorney General in place of Samuel A. Purviance, resignet; and now nominated him for the advice and consent of the Senate.
>
> Mr. McCLURE stated that it was not necessary for the Senate to confirm this nomination, and that the Governor evidently had made a mistake.
>
> Another message was read from the Governor, nominating Alex. L. Russell, of Allegheny county, Adjutant General, for the term of three years, in place of Edward M. Biddle, resigned. The rule requiring nominations to the over for five days was suspended, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed. EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS. vas unanimously confirmed.
>
> Another message from the Governor announced the ppointment of Daniel M. Smyser, Vim. McClelland, and umes Sterret commissioners to ravies the management of the commissioners of the commissioners and the commissioners of the commissio ppointment of Daniel M. Smyser, Wm. McClellan ames Sterrett commissioners to revise the revenue he nominations were confirmed by a unanimous w Another message from the Governor returned Senate bill No. 23; of last session, entitled a supplement to the act equalizing the currency, which was not filed in the proper office until after the adjournment, and was, in

roper office until after the adjournment, and was, in ther respects, objectionable. Laid over. The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the The Senate then adjourned until Monday at 3 o'clock The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M. by MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MESSAOR FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth presented in had approved several acts of the state in May, 1861, legislature—viz: an act relative to military expensed in certain counties; a enginement to an act for the better prantization of the militar; an act relative to judgmonts and executions; an act relative to the Society of the Dinchnati, and a joint resolution revising the militia aws. PURDON'S DIGEST FOR MEMBERS. A joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the urchase of copies of Purdon's Digest and Ziegier and underland's Manual for the use of members and clerks,

Halle) always seemed unfortunate in attempts of this kind. II presselved wear whet this head of a Department, it was too high, and must not paralyze public conhedence. If the Senate pass the amendment it will admonish officials that such things are not to go untouched through the Senate. We were spending a million to a million and a half per day, not to put down the rebeillon, but to keep along just about where we are.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, thought it strange that censure should be cast on a man sgainst whom no charge had be n made, and who was an honest man. He could show that, instead of money being lost by this proceeding, the Government had been saved a great amount. He thought it was not the proper mode to reprimand an officer whe was admitted to be honest and pure in intention, and that this amendment was a gross injustice toward the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SHERBIAN, of Onio, spoke in favor of the amendment. He said the facts could not be decied that Mr. Morgan, the brother-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy, had received nearly Si00,000. Such action could not be defended. He said things of this kind did more to affect the credit of the Government than anything else, and the Senate cannot overlook such things. Why should we entrust it is officer with the disbursement of a large an unount of morey, when he had abused his trust!

Mr. DOULITLE, for Wisconsin, said the amendment was in fact a vote of censure, and it is not for the Senate to pass condemnation on ex-part estimony taken by a committee of the other House. The action of the Server Minerishus a manual for the deep of the series of the series of Purdon's Digest for the Senate, and 23 for the House, the same to be handed to the chairmen of the different committees, and by them returned to the State librarian at the end of the session. The Manuals to be furnished to all the members, clerks, and assistant clerks, furnished to an two memorate, account, as in past years.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, moved to postpone the whole matter for the present, alleging that before taking any action it was advisable to lears how many copies of Purdon's Digest, out of hundreds distributed to the members in past years, were now in the State Altrary.

Mr. DUFFIELD explained that the Digest had been reretofore appropriated for the individual use of members, and had of coarse been taken from Harrisburg at bers, and had of course been taken from Harrisburg at the end of each session

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming, informed the Heuse that there was not a single copy of Purdon's Digest now in the Library.

Finally, the motion to postpone was withdrawn. The amendment of Mr. Kaine was lost, by a vote of 54 noes to 41 ayes.

A proposition was then made by Mr. WOBLEY, of Lancaster, to furnish one copy to each committee of the Heuse and Senate. This was lost by 62 noes to 41 ayes.

It was decided by 55 ayes to 40 noes that members and clerks who had been supplied in past years should not be entitled to copies, and with this proviso the original resolution as it came from the Sonate was adopted.

One hundred and thirty-seven copies of the digest are required for the members and clerks of the two houses.

CONTEXTED ELECTION.

The hour of twelve—set apart for the appointment, of a committee to try the contested election case of Geo. W. Householder—having arrived, the petition of rundry citizens of Dedford county was read. It set forth—lat. That the election of Mr. Householder was an committee of the other House. The action or the secretary of the Navy was either a mistake or a crime. If it
was an honest mistake he should not be consured. If a
crine, then there should be some other action taken than
merely striking out his name.

Had any of the Naval Committee male any communication with the Secretary of the Navy, and had he been
saked for an explanation?

Mr. SHIRMMAN said that communication was had
with the committee of the other House, and one of the

andue" election. 2d. That the return under which he claims his seat is false.

3d. That at the election held on the 2d Tuesday of October, 1861, John Cessna, and not Geo. W. Householder, received a large majority of the iegal votes for member of the House, and should have been returned.

The retitioners further declare that the county of Bedford was duly organized as one of the counties of the State in 1771, and that by virtue of the first article of the Constitution of 1790, Sections one, two and fourly and Constitution of 1790, (sections one, two, and four), and by virtue of the same article and sections of the Consti-tution of 1833, was entitled to a separate Representative. That at the election in October last, according to the

tution of 1895, was entitled to a separate Representative. That at the election in October 1814, according to the official return signed by all the judges of Beiford country, John Cesan received 2.494 votes, and 13 from military company in service. That at the said election Geo. W. Housebolder received 1.429 votes of military company in service. Householder received 1.45270tes, of winner at least 1,300 were thegal, and should not have been counted, for the reason that the several tickets which contained the name of the said Geo. W. Householder contained also the name of a certain Edward M. Schrock, and were therefore illegal, unconstitutional, and void, '
The votes cest for Mesers. Householder and Cesina is
the counties of Bedford and Somerset were as follows: Candidate. Bedford Somersot Aggrag'e. G. W. Householder. . 1,462 2,355 3,817 Jno. Cessna. . 2,494 1,074 3,563 Romeraet. E The petition having been read, Mr. Duffield of Phila-delphia, and Mr. Tracy of Bradford, were appointed delphis, and Mr. Tracy of Bradford, were appointed tellers, and the usal formalities were zone through with, sycaparatory to the selection of a committee. The following-named gentlemen were chosen as the

committee;
R. Graham, of Westmoreland; Jno. A. Happer, of
Washington; B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Geo. W. Wimler,
of Montgomery; Thomas Graig, of Carbert, Jos. Moore,
of Philadelphia; J. P. Rhodes, of Cumberland; William
Divins, of Clarion; Joseph Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Divins, of Clarion; Josep The members of the co esolution, appointing the first meeting for this even ans adopted. ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION. The House then proceeded to the appointment of secondarities to try the contested election of John Buzby (Union Democrat), of Adams county.

The seat of Mr. Buzby is contested by Mr. Myers, (Democrat) The seat of Mr. Buzby is contested by Mr. Myers, (Democrat.)
The petition of citizens of Adams county was read. It alleges that the votes of minors were received, and also charges other illegalities.
The committee selected to try the case were as follows:
John A. Happer, of Washington; Wm. Hutchman, of Allegheney; H. V. Hall, of Lucrer; D. M. Schrock, of Someract; Wm. Windle, of Chester; C. E. Early, of Elik; Wm. Henry, of Beaver; B. F. Smith, of Chester; R. M. McClellau, of Chester.
The committee, on motion was required to meet immediately after adjournment of the House.
Mr. Happen, of Washington, offered a resolution providing for the printing of the Governor's message.
On motion of Mr. Ellioy, of Tioga, the House adjourned until 3 P. M. on Monday.

Indiana Democratic Convention INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 9 .- The Democratic State Convention convened yesterday morning, and was largely attended, every county but eight being epresented.
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion, was appointed president. His remarks, on taking the chair, were severe against the Republican party and the policy of the present Administration. A test vote was taken on a proposition to make a platform and adjourn without nominating candidates. It was lost by a vote of 72 years to 421

hered to for sixty years, and we should now be allowed to return to the principle which precisied in the certifier days of the Republic. Under the law as it now stands, at heart wenty thousand person's, including postmasters whose salaries do not exceed \$3,200, received and transmit letters and packages free of postage in no way relative to the public business. He opposed the rending bill for the reason that, while it abotished franking in one part, it restored it in another, and claimed for the substitute he had prepared at least equality and mystlee, as it placed members of Congress, the President, and all others in number it and Vice President, and all others in number it was provided in a constitution of the restoration of the rectofore exercised the privilege, on the same had, excepting have the beginning of the same had all others in number; the restoration to rectofore exercised the privilege, on the same had, excepting have the beginning the Thirty-sixth Congress aspecial committee was appointed on the subsect of the backlistion of the franking privilege, at the head of which was Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts. After consuming much time in the investigation, the result of its labor was simily a digest of the postal laws, and priming the not their crudities and absurdities. This was the day of small reforms, and, as the measure now pending was entirely and the postal laws, and priming the meet with favor. He report of the special committee as also measure now pending was entirely and the postage and the principle that the repost of the present of the present difficult of the present of the prese made the following nominations:
Secretary of State—James S. Athon.
State Treasurer—Matthew L. Brent.
Auditor of State—Joseph Ristino.
Attorney General—Oscar B. Hood.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Milton B.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. Riot at Carbonear, Newfoundland-The Town in a State of Siege.

Sr. Johns, N. F., Jan. 9.—The ricting at Carbonen is only kept down by the presence of the military. The town is in a state of siege, and business is entirely suspended. Both parties have been largely reinferced, and hostifities will recommence the moment the troops are withdrawn. A magistrate was shot on Tuesday, but his wound is not dangerous. The whole trouble arose out of the animosity between the Catholics and Protest-

The Steamer Parana Heard From ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT HALIFAX. HALIPAX. Jan. 9 -The steamer Parana, falsely reported lost, was at Sydney to-day, and will be here to-morrow. The steamer Cleopatra has arrived with troops.
EASTPORT, Me., Jan. 9.—A large steam transport, with troops, passed here this afternoon, bound to St. Johns.

Marine Bieneter HALIFAN, Jan. 9.—The steamer Merien, from Bermuda, brings the crew of the Samuel Killam, from New York for England, lost at sea. Exchange of Prisoners. ALBANY, Jan. 9 .- In the State Legislature i

day a resolution was introduced requesting the President of the United States, if consistent with the public interests, to inaugurate a general sys-tem for the mutual exchange of prisoners. From Gen. Banks' Commun

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 8.—Affairs are unchanged along the line of the Upper Potomac. The stages leave here daily for Hancock on the arrival of the cars.
The latest advices from Martinsburg state that there was only 150 militia there, and they show no disposition to fight. The Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, January 9 — Quiet prevails through-out this division. The weather is pleasant. There, is nothing of interest to report.