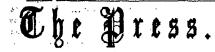
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF all. Armies are being raised, and war levie te accomplish it. There can be but two sides so the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can b none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE_The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to coder a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORNEY, 417 Questnut street, Philadelphia.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The news of the retirement of General Cameron from the important position of Secretary of War will take the country by surprise. His appointment to the mission to Russia is a gratifying proof of the continued confidence of the Administration. The selection of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, one of his warm personal friends, as his successor, will give general satisfaction, not only on account of the high personal character of that gentleman, but because the choice of a loyal Democrat for such a station affords a striking evidence of the disposition of Mr. Lincoln to ignore old party distinctions in this critical period of our national history.

All accounts from Washington seem to concur in the opinion that an important advance movement will soon be made.

The report of the disbandment of the forces of Humphrey Marshall, although discredited by the Louisville Journal, is apparently confirmed by a statement in the Louisville Democrat, which gives details of the whole concurrence, and wears a strong semblance of truth.

ment.

of the Union.

guilty conscience.

The statements of Governor Curtin in his late message not only show that Pennsylvania has largely exceeded the quots of men required of her, but wherever they have been stationed they have commanded admiration and respect for their soldierly qualities; and in many emergencies they have dis played great gallantry. Nearly one-fifth of the entire force now in the field consists of Pennsylvanians, and whether we turn to South Carolina, to the Burnside expedition, to the line of the Upper or Lower Potomac, to Western Virginia or to Kentucky, we find some of our brave fellow-citizens proudly and nobly bearing aloft the banner of the Union. Many of their deeds of heroism are necessarily, for the prisent, but imperfectly recorded, and the public can gain but a very slight idea of the numerous sacrifices they are making, and the energy and courage they are displaying, in support of the cause of their country. A correspondent writes us from one of the northern counties in this State, where the Bucktails were recruited, as follows:

"I want to bear something of the Pennsylvan ans. I know the boye who fought at Dranesvill-and feehad their muiden swords under Gen. Ord and I well knew when they met the foe somebed; and I well know when they met the foe somebedy would die. I must give you an incident or two of that fight: Charley Yahn, a young man from this vicinity, was shot through the face, shattering the jaw and knocking out teeth, making a very ugly and paintful wound Spitting the blood from his mouth, he handed a cartridge to his next neigh-bor, saying 'I can fight yet, if I can't bite.' And thus he fought it out, getting his comrade to bite off the cartridges, and he is now recovering under the hands of the surgeon. Another was struck over the eye by a spent ball, enting the skin, but not entering the skull. He coolly picked up the builet, remarking, 'there is the Secession lead that struck me,' and put the little memento into his pocket. This is the cort of men Pennsylvania has 'in the national army, and I want to hear more of them."

The sympathizers with Secession in Indiana, who, after the fashion of their allies in this vicinity, assume the garb of Democracy, have recently af-

The change in the Cabinet of President LINCOLN by the voluntary withdrawal of the Secretary of War, Gen. CAMERON, and the appointment of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, of Ohio, though for some years past a resident of the District of Columbia, is an event of nore than ordinary significance. It will excite surprise in many quarters, and may lead to some important results. The fact that Gen. CAMEBON was nominated as the American minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, simultaneously with the nomination of Mr. STANION to the War Department, indicates that in leaving the Cabinet he carried with him the confidence and good wishes of President LANCOLN. Those who had witnessed the extraordinary exertions of Secretary CAMERON since the commencement of the rebellion, and those who have even an imperfect idea of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon a War Minister in these trying times, can readily pulled one way, and Cotton the other? What inderstand why General CAMERON was not unwilling to relinquish a position which denanded such unceasing toil, and frequently

tinued office-holding? Antagonism to the free institutions of the American republic is awakened the envy of foes and the distrast of perceptible in the recent policy of England, friends. That he leaves his Department withbut there are other causes, as real, though not out a stain upon his good name, and with the so much upon the surface. onfidence of thousands who never knew his In the present state of parties in England, high qualities before he entered it, is, perhaps,

t was pretty certain that the continuance of the proudest consolation he could desire. the Palmerston Administration would be We have repeatedly spoken of EDWIN M. more than doubtful, after Parliament met. STANTON, as well in our correspondence as in unless the Quecu's Speech announced a Minisour editorial columns. Of all the public mon terial measure of Reform-a real measure, to of our day, we know of no one more qualified extend the suffrage, diminish the influence of to grapple with present troubles and coming dangers. His mind is so quick, just, compretitled or wealthy landlords, and give the People something like a real representation in hensive, and original that, while as a lawyer it Parliament-in short, give them some voice has placed him in the front rank of his profesin imposing the taxes which they, the millions, sion, as a statesman, even in the short term of have to pay. The Reform party in the counhis service under the last Administration, it try has lately gained unity and strength, and gave him an instantaneous and commanding will be led by BRIGHT, BAINES (of Leeds), position. Nothing but the imbecility and COBDEN, and a few more earnest and able partreachery of JAMES BUCHANAN prevented such liamentarians. In a recent speech to his constituents, at Lynn Regis, Lord STANLEY (eldest men as STANTON from saving the country from the calamities of civil war. He will infuse son of the Earl or DERNY, and Colonial and new vigor and vitality into the War Depart-Indian Cabinet-minister in 1858-9) declared himself strongly in favor of Reform, and he

Mr. STANTON has always voted with that will have a large number of the advanced portion of the Democratic party identified Tories with him. If these Tories act with the with the fortunes of STERNEN A. DOUGLAS. ultra-Liberals, the Ministry must be defeated and his nomination by President LINCOLN is a early in the session, and PALMERSTON will have to resign or dissolve Parliament, and thus test well-timed recognition of the loyal Democrats the sense of the country upon his policy. As it would take over two months, at the very

HUMPHREY MARSHALL is running. It is earliest, before the new Parliament could be hard to believe, and yet it is before us in unorganized, and as the country would be under deniable print. HUMPHNEY has been the PALMERSTON's dictatorship in this interval, it noisiest of newspaper generals. He went into is doubtful whether the Queen dare venture to the Secession cause with a flourish of trumpets. allow PALMERSTON to remain in office all that He evidently imagined himself the father of the time-nominally a beaten man, but actually as monstrosity, and was disposed to patronize the much Premier as before, with the power and whole arrangement from the beginning. With-out a single opinion in sympathy with those the will to place matters in the position which would embarrass his successor-just, in fact who are leading the rebellion-for all time as was done by Mr. BUCHANAN, during his lattheir bitter foe, antagonizing BRECKINRIDGE ter months of office, towards Mr. LINCOLN. as his rival-and detesting the whole cabal with The ambition of PALMERSTON is to hold the in honest hatred ; never a States-Rights man. reins of Government to the last. At the adbut an old Whig of the Federalist school, and vanced age of seventy-seven, and with the perdisposed towards the Union cause, he became petual work which he has to perform, his life a traitor because " rebellion lay in his way and cannot be expected to continue much longer. he found it." After months of parade, and Several of his party are content, on this exnoise, and bombast, we find him now, without pectation, to bide their time, in the hope of striking a single blow, in full retreat to Tenstepping into his shoes. Foremost among these is Earl RUSSELL, the Marplot of politics, nesses, pursued by Colonel GARFIELD and a

who has scarcely ever had any important duty HUMPHREY MARSHALL is the FALSTAFF of confided to him without contriving to spoil it the present rebellion, and his military career Now in his seventy-first year, this gentleman in this war bears a striking resemblance to the hopes to become Prime Minister on his friend's career of his great prototype. Not to allude death, and, in order to keep him in office, has to the personal resemblance of HUMPHREY cheerfully agreed to act in concert with himwith the Shakspearian creation, their traits of his own succession to the Premiership being character are identical. HUMPHREY has an the great ultimate object.

extreme fondness for the good things of this Nothing more likely than that we shall here life, and consumes his share of sack and sugar. be met with the exclamation : " How dreadful He is very fond of talking; is something of a to insinuate that any two statesmen, even in diplomatist; is possessed of an inordinate England, could think of such a borrible thing as vanity, and has the same care for his precious precipitating a war with the main purpose of relife. And, without applying the resemblance taining office !" We grant that this is dreadfully, we may attribute his enmity to our ful, but the probability is that it also is true. cause to the refusal of the President to recog- | There is a precedent for such a suspicion. nize him, except at a proper distance from Early in 1820, immediately after the acc

Historical Parallel. would never respond to FALSTAFF's halfearnest request, "Rob me the Exchequer, Hal." His personal integrity we impeach not. The decision of the United States Govern ment on the affair of the Trent will scarcely give satisfaction to the anti-American party in Even more decided is the noble Lord's England, of which Lord PALMERSTON and Earl firmness. That is, the mental power of holding on which corresponds to a race-RUSSELL are the leaders. No doubt the expectation was that the surrender of the Robel jockey's physical power of retaining Ambassadors would be sturdily refused. The his seat on a spirited unbroken colt. preparations for war were quick and extensive, rapidly carcering over the roughest ground. He has a talent for retaining office, a feverish the evident design being to fall upon us with dissatisfaction when out of it. Since 1807, a the least possible delay-making Norfolk the period of nearly fifty-two years, he has been centre of operations-and commencing by taking part with the South. What if this selfforty-one years in office-alternately Tory, same South hold to the "peculiar institution" Whig, Reformer, Coalitionist-serving in eleven different Administrations. His firmagainst which British legislation has so long ness in retaining office is more wonderful than been directed since 1788, and to put down creditable, having been manifested at the exwhich so much treasure has been expended pense of his consistency. Repeating, in the plainest language possible since the year 1807, when the labors of CLARKson and WILBERFORCE were crowned by the Slavery-Abolition Act? What if Conscience our conviction that the personal feeling and

the political ambition of PALMERSTON and Russ political consistency in the scale against con-SELL would fain have involved England in a deadly contest with this country, we also repeat our gratification at the fact of Mr. SE-WARD having baffled the heartless intriguers by surrendering MASON and SLIDELL. They have these worthics, and may make the best of such a precious possession.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1862. Among the many important questions that have grown out of the war, that of providing money, in order to enable the Federal Government to defend itself against the robellion, stands prominent. The Secretary of the Tree. sury. Mr. Chase, has given to this subject immense labor and thought. Unembarrassed by personal considerations, his only object has been to do that which seems to be best for the interest of all. While a member of the Democratic party, Mr. Chase was what is known as a hard-money man, having early assumed the same position in Ohio that was occupied by old Senator Tappan, and in New York by Silas Wright, Preston King, Michael Hoffman, and William Leggett. As Governor of Ohio, Mr. Chase soon distinguished himself for his rigid attention to the public expenditures and his severe policy of reforming all abuses. Called into the present Cabinet. and placed at the head of the financial department of the Government, more than one occasion has been presented to him to exhibit his regard for his own precedents, by checking

extravagance and corruption. He has shown uncommon energy and perseverance, in proof of which I need only recall his successful appeals to the bankers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in favor of the first loans required by the Government, and in face of the predictions of the London Times, that his whole theory would end in a shameful failure. Now, however, that a new financial exigency has arisen, and new fields for his own genius and the patriotism of the people have been opened, the Secretary of the Treasury is called upon to play another part. It was comparatively casy, in the wild enthusiasm created a few months ago, to induce banks and capitalists to come forward with their money ; but when the ways and means are to be provided for the liquidation of these obligations, and for the protection of other and larger debts necessary to be incurred, the highest qualities and the largest sacrifices will be demanded. All parties seem to agree that there must be a fearless and vigorous system of taxation. If a proper exeise bill is drawn, there will be a general readiness to carry its provisions into effect. Care must, of course, be taken to avoid imposing new burdens upon the laborious and industrious poor. The people of the great Northwest, stricken by the paralysis that overtook all business interests in 1857, are in no immense tracts of land, which, for many all who hold on to them in anticipation of fered most are the speculators, but the general prosperity of the Eastern States is not that of the Northwest. What the Western people most need is a good currency, so protected as to make it acceptable in every part of the country in all business operations. Hence, while it is apparent that the theory of Mr. Chase does not receive the favor from the banks of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, that was cheerfully accorded to his carlier suggestions, it is being supported with much enthusiasm by the Western Representatives; and by all men not directly interested in the present banking system. The bank officers of the great cities, who have been in tession here for several days past, are evidently alarmed at the determination of the Secretary to adhere to the suggestions of his report, and many of them look forward to the day when the only paper in circulation will be the notes issued from the Treasury, protected by thorough and successful taxation, and made a legal tender in all transactions. Thus far they have vainly sought to induce him to accept such a compromise as they themselves prefer. Whether he will be sustained in Congress remains to be ascertained. At no period in our history has the revenue question assumed so grave and solemn an aspect. The tax bill itself opens a field for the highest experience, the most profound reflection, and the most exalted statesmanship. Should the banks array themselves against the Government the worst results must follow. Their influence is vast, and if they should throw that influence into the elections, they may create a party most effective in the general demoralization. I do not anticipate, however, that the highly-patriotic gentlemen now in Washington representing these institutions, will pursue any such course. Secretary Chase himself can have no motive in doing injury to any class. His position is a most embarrassing one ; but his first duty is to the masses of the American people, ind, in choosing between two paper systems, postponing or giving up his own hard-meney no tions, he selects that which promises to be most wholesome and lasting in its consequences. OCCASIONAL.

THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1862. LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON. THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. **BESIGNATION OF MB. CAMEBON** HE IS APPOINTED MINISTER TO RUSSIA. EDWIN M. STANTON NOMINATED AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

GENERAL LANE'S EXPEDITION.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

Secretary Cameron. Our present relations with Europe are deeme highly important and interesting, and as Russia eems to be a strong friendly Power, the President

was anxious that some one should agt as minister the Court of St. Petersburg in whom he had entire confidence, who can ably and fairly repre ent his views, and aid our cause in Europe. General CAMERON accepted the office of Secretary f War with great reluctance, preferring to retain is seat in the Senate, and has always declared his

ntention to vacate the place when the interests of the country would allow, and he could have a pro per successor. The gentleman selected, Edwin M. STANTON, is a warm personal friend of Gen. CAMEnon, is from his own State, and has accepted the osition at the latter's solicitation. Mr. STANTON t will be recollected, was Attorney General toward be conclusion of President Bucutata's Adminic ation. In taking the arduous position, he sacrifices immense private business to serve the Govern

an well afford to lay aside his exhausting labors, aving accomplished so much in the organization and equipment of the largest army ever assembled on the American continent.

referred to the appropriate committees, and will probably be acted upon in executive session to-

The Nomination of Hon. Edwin M.

Stanton

occasioned considerable surprise in Washington. It is being freely discussed in the principal hotels

"All Quiet,"

advance. The Consular System.

of Senator FESSENDEN, chairman of the Committee on Finance, requesting certain information connected with the consular system, and also an ex planation in regard to the reasons which induced the creation of offices or the increase of compensation. The Secretary says: It will be seen from the list submitted that seven consular offices only have been created with salaries of \$1,500 each; the comcondition to afford to pay taxes upon those pensation of two has been increased from \$500 por anum to \$1,500; oue from \$750 to \$1,500; years so productive, and so sought after by from fees with liberty to trade to salaries of of thirty-three, the compensation has been changed speculators and others, are now not only un-\$1,500 each, accompanied by a restriction proproductive, but the cause of great losses to hibiting the consular officers from engaging in private business. It has been proved by experience that it was designed on the next morning to blow the schooner up, after consultation with Captain Marchand, of the U S. stameor James Adger, which was within hailing distance; but the tide was better times. It is true, those who have suf- | that the Government is best served when the consular officer is prohibited from trade, and required to devote his whole time to the public business. In which was which having also be, but the track was too low to allow the five boats, which were spat for that purpose, to enter the breakers, and the attempt was abandoned. On turning to leave, our boats were greeted with terrible yells from the robels on the island, and also with another discharge of mus-heter but no demong was enstimed. He report addition to what appears in the tabular statements, I think it proper to remark that the appearance of the insurgent steamor Sumpter, and the reports of others of a similar character fitting out as privateors, induced the Department to appoint, under the provisions of the act of the 2d of August last, conkery, but no demage was sustained. He reports, In conclusion, that the schooner was still burning on the morning of the 224 ult. and that there is no doubt but that she and her cargo are hopelessly suls with a fixed compensation, and prohibited, under bonds, from engaging in private business, or vined. . Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, who, it is reported, had been remanded to Fort Warren, has had his to change the compensation from fees with li berty to trade to a fixed salary, at the principal furlough extended for ninety days. The committees from New York, Philadelphis ports in the West Indies, at four ports in Mexico, two in Central America, three in Brazil, and one in enezuela.

Kerrigan Court-Martial. To-day the court met at 101 A. M., and, in con sequence of the illness of the judge advocate, ieutenant McCool), adjourned over until tomorrow morning, when the Hon. REVERDY JOHN-SON and Judge HEARNE, counsel of the accused, will sum up the argument in defence of Colone KERRIGAN. The argument covers 120 pages, and will be delivered by the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, who came on from Annapolis for that purpose The defence was conducted by Judge HEARNE

through whose indefatigable exertions the acoused may expect a speedy acquittal. This morning Judge HEARNE read over the testimony to Mr JOHNSON, who pronounced it as his legal opinio that none of the charges had been substantiated, and Colonel K. might expect, from the weight of

the testimony, a speedy acquittal. Lane's Expedition.

Lane's Expedition. General JIM LANE has not yet fully completed the arrangements for his exposition, but it is un-derstood that, like Colonel DONIPHAN'S celebrated march across the plains to New Maxico, during the Mexican war, he will strike across the southwestern border of Missouri to the Indian country, where large force of loyal Crocks are resisting the op-pression of the rebel dominion, clear the country of all the minions of rebeldom, and reinforced thus, cross the Red river into the northern country of Texas where thousands of the German settlers are only awaiting the appearance of the stars and stripes, to rush at once to arms in its defence. The results of the expedition cannot be over estimated, as the rebels can by no means make any re sistance against the victorious march of our army. It would reclaim Texas, and complete the belt of loyal States that will hem in the Confederates, and completely strangle their embryo Government. It would also fulfil the celebrated prediction about ' surrounding the slave States with a wall of fire.'

Miscellaneous. The President has approved the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on ca, coffee, and sugar. The following communication has been received

at the Navy Department from Commedere DUPONT, commanding the blockading squadron off the Southern coast :

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, ROYAL, JANUARY 7, 1862. FLAG-SHIF WARASH, } PORT ROYAL, JANUARY 7, 1882. } SIR: I have the bonor to inform the Department that on the 24th ultimo, the Gens of the Seas, act-ing volunteer Lieutennt Commanding Baxter, saw on shore and burned the British schooner Prince of Wales, of Nassau, New Providence (on the list of resels furnished by the Department), laden with sait and oranges, at North Inlet, nine miles to the northward of the entrance of Georgetorn. His roport is enclosed. It gives me great pleasure to commend the energy and seal of Lieut. Baxter in this enterprise.

Commond the obergy and seal of Liout. Baxter in this enterprise. I have also the henor to report that on the 31st ultime, the Augusta. CommanderParrett, captured the schoorer Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about tweire miles southeast of Bull's Island Light. She had a clearance for Bal-timore, but when first seen was standing in for Bull's Bay. The Island Belle was built in Charles-ton, in 1861, and called the General Ripley, and her cortificate of British registry bears dute Nov. 4, 1861. Commander Parrett sent her to New York. MIR RALE. Galled up the resolution to succe the range of the Schnats so as to prevent this making of special orders. The resolution was passed. MIR. KING, of Now York, offered a resolution asking the Becretary of War to inform the Senste what pay-ment was made for freights to the railroads in Maryland and Virginia for transportation, in connection with the army. army. Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to answer the resolution passed at the last session, asking for a list of all the contracts made since the 4th of March, 1801, and the

prices paid. Mr. WILSON thought there was not a sufficient force in the War Department to answer all the resolutions of ork. The report of Commander Baxter, which i n the War Department to answer all the resolutions of nauiry sent to the Secretary by Congress. He thought he Department had better attend to the pressing duties quite extensive, states that about half past seven o'clock, on the morning of December 24th, whilsi cruising off the north end of North Island, he saw a the Department had better attend to the pressing duties of the country first. The morning hour having expired, the Senate pro-ceeded to the consideration of unfinished business, and de-lining their duties, was taken up. The question was on Mr. Curlie's (of Virginia) mo-tion to recommit the bill, with instructions to abolish the other a discussion, the bill was again postponed, at the suggestion of Mr. WINSON, who ead how oud bring in another bill in regard to the subject, which he thought would be more satisfactory. b) clock, of the morning of December 24:0, whils cruising off the north end of North Island, he saw a schooper running close in shore, down the coast, and after manœuvring to cut her off, finding abe showed no colors, he fired a ahot across her bows, which, not bringing her to, one was fired through her bulwarks, doing some damage; after which more shots were fired, which did no execution; but during the chase sho was run aground—after which two boats were observed to leave her and pull up the creek, leaving the schooner on fire. Com-mander Baxter then despatched several boats to ber for the purpsse of subdung the fiames, and reports that, having no buckets, the whole com-plement of cooking utensils, such as succepans, kettles, ceffee pots, &c., were brought into requi-sition, and, after two hours hard labor, throw-ing water and sprinkling all over the burning timbers, the fire was subdued. By this time Messres Clark and We at once hauled up our anchors and attempted to tow her out. An-other boat then came alongside from the bark, under the charge of Mr. Molloy, master's mate. They succeeded in towing her out of the oresk, when a fire was opened upon them with iflos from the mulend the bullets boneins con would be more satisfactory. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to increase the derical force in the Department of the Secretary of War Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to amend so as to pro-Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, moved to amend so as to pro-vide that all the proposed clerks be of the first class. Agreed to. Mr. HARRIS, of New York, moved that the bill be On motion of Mir. CLARK, the case of the contested on motion of Mir. CLARK, the case of the contested seat of Karsas was taken up. Mr. COLLAMER moved that the contestant (Mr. Stanton) be allowed to be heard before the Senate on the question. Agreed to. Yeas, 32; nays, Messrs. Dixon, Hale, Sumner, and They succeeded in towing her out of the creak, when a fire was opened upon them with tilds from the mainland, the bullets hopping and skipping about them so fast that they attempted to turn from the channel and find a passage to tow her through the breakers. She scon grounded, how-over, and they were forced to lowe her after making good fires fore and aft. The second ent-tained longer than the others, in order to get the fre well started, and, as she orcssed the breakers, eight rebels made their appearance and opened a brisk fire upon this bost, which was returned by all the boats. None of our mer wate injured. Commander Baxter states

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

FORCES CONFIRMED.

EXPEDITION.

or Baxter sta

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsvivania, in reply to an in-ouiry put by Mr. Wickliffe, said be could see no neces-sity for the appropriation in this form with the proviso, as it looked to a new contract, while the old one was un-XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862. satisfied. Mr. DAWES said the contractors were to receive \$550 GOO, and, having already received \$290,000, they

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862. BENATE. Beveral petitions were presented for the emancipation of the claves. Mr. 8UMDER, of Mascachusetts, presented a memo-rial from a number of citizens of New York, protesting ugainst the appointment of a solicitor of customs for that port. Mr. 6RIMENS, of Iowa, presented a petition for the employment of homeopathic surgeons in the atmy. Mr. 6RIMENS, form the Committee on F-reign Bela-tions, reported a bill on the subject of the French spolla-tions, reported a bill on the subject of the French spolla-tion claims, with a recommendation that is consideration be postpoord till the next session. MF. WILSON of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Miliary Afalts, reported the House bill making an appropriation of Si50,000 for the completion of the de-fances of Washingtou. Mr. WILSON said that most of the expense had been already incurred, and the monor spent. Mr. KUSON soid the most of the pasance of the passace of the of the pasance. \$550 000, and, having already received \$200,000, they can wait. Mr. DAWES mored a similar provise to the next itern appropriating \$200,000. Adopted 100, rejected the amendment reported from the Gaminitee of the Whole on the State of the Union superaling the appropriation of \$178,000 for the survey of the Allaulic sad Galf. State, 2000 for the Western coast, and \$11,000 for the Western coast, and \$11,000 for the State. Tesident may deem ne-cessary and imputant for blockade or other naval and military purposes.

cessary and important or inclusion military purposes. The bill was then passed. On motion of Mr. FENTON, of New York, it was resolved that the Committee on the District of Colum-bia he instructed to Inquire whether Marshal Lamon has leaued an order problishing and Excision or Representa-tive from visiting the Washington Jail.

hir, WLISON said that most of the expense had been already incurred, and the monor spent, Mr. KING, of New York, was opposed to the passage of the bill. He was willing to pay for the work already done, but not for any further expense. In his opinion, the best defence for Washington was the destruction of the nemies who threaten it. Mr. CLARK; of New Hampeline, moved to add to the proviso that all arrearages for work be first paid. Agreed to PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M., br he Bpeaker, who annonneed the following as the stand-order of the senator of the senator of the stand-rederal Relations-Messra. Ketcham, Emith (Phila.), Sound, Clyner, Clrawford, Ketcham, Emith (Phila.), Finance-Messra. Benson, Connell, Crawford, McClune, mbris. Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, asked if any part o he amount was intended to recommence work nex

MI. WILSON, of Massachuset's, thought not. It Was, he thought, principally to pay for work already abris. Jud.ciary-Messrs. Penney, Ketcham, Smith (Phila.), Mr. FESSENDEN was unwilling to make any approly mer, Bound. Accounts-Messrs. Serrill, Hamilton, Conneil, Smith Accounts-Diessis, Dillar, Montg.), Stein. Estates and Eschests-Messrs. Irish, Boughter, Ism-

Estates and London. Price, Johnson. Pensions—Alesars. Imbrie, Hiestand, Landon, Donovan, latz. Corporations-Messrs. Smith (Phila.), Robinson, Ni-

done.
Mr. FE@SENDEN was unwilling to make any appropriations to commence works next spring. He hoped that by that time we would not need the first.
Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnews for the speaded on any works to be hereafter commenced.
On motion of Mr. FESSENDER, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.
Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvanis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, on the resolution to system of the second on any works that the facts as charged were not sufficient, and recommended that he resolutions should net pass.
On motion of Mr. FKSENDER, the bill was postponed till to-morrow.
Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvanis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, on the resolution to system.
An motion of Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, the consideration of the report was postponed till Thursday, for which day it was made the special ordor.
Mr. CORILLE, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to consider the typediency of providing by the direct thration of at thirty years for Sto0,000,000, and establish a fiscal agency at New York, Ac. Laid over.
Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution to promote the efficiency.
Mr. RATHAM, of Oslifornia, offered a resolution to promote the efficience.
Mr. RANG, of New York, introduced a bill to anthorize the Secretary of two fiscops now serving in Kansas.
Refered.
Mr. FUMNER moved to take up the House bill for the owners of the Wink ship Perchafter.
Mr. BALE, of New Hampshire, hoped the motion was disgred to the resolution to be assured to the weat the the the that and providing for a direct tax of \$10,000,000
Mr. HALE called up the resolution to stor the orbitor. bols, Oymer, Lowry. Banks-Messes. Fullor, Hicstand, Wharton, Mott, ish. Canals and Inland Navigation-Mosris. Land m. Ben-n, Johnson, Hamilton, Kincey. Railroads-Messas. McClune, Lawrence, Ketcham, Reality and the set of the set of

Agriculture, &c.-Messrs. Hamilton, Serrill, Lawrence, Militia-Messrs. Wharton, Irish, McClune, Lowry,

Donovan. Boads and Bridges-Messrs. Meredith, Serrill, Hamil-ion, Moit, Reilly. Compare Bills-Messrs. Kinsey, Imbrie, Fuller, Smith (Mong), Nichola. Vice and Immorality-Messrs. Johnson, Landon, Ful-tion Stain Comm

Vice and Innormaty-measure obtaining Landon, 2 al-er, Stein, Giatz. Private Claims and Damages-Measur. Lowry, Kon-sey, Ketcham, Lamberton, Crawford. Public Printing-Messure. Hiestand, Bobinson, Smith [Phile.], Mott, Connel]. Library-Messure. Bound, Penney, Lamberton. Public Buildings-Messure. Boughter, Robinson, Oraw-ford.

HARRISDURG, January 13, 1862.

SENATE.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Nichols, Merodilb, Clymer, Bonson, Boughter. Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition from Wash-ngton county for an appropriation to the Ashmun Innotion was disagreed to. Mr. HALE called up the resolution to alter the rules

stinute. Mr PENNEX, a memorial from bankers and brokers of Pitteburg, for the ropeal of an act relative to brokers and bankers. Mr. LOWRY, a petition of similar import from prokers of Erie; aleo, the memorial of officers and pri-vales of Coinel McLear's regiment for payment; also, a petition for the establishment of a naval dopot at Eric. ric. Mr. CONNELL read a bill to divorce Henry Nellis and

Anna his wife. Mr. LAMBERTON, a supplement to the act of 1845 establishing an asylum for the insane poor.

stablishing an asylum for the insave poor. Mr. KINSEY, a bill relative to forged mortgages. The SPEAKER presented the report of the Auditor eneral on free banking. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Freaker, and the journal of Thursday was read. The SPEAKER presented the snaual report of the Vestern Saving Fund Society, which was laid upon the table. Also, an abstract of the annual statement of the Frankford and Bristol Turpikk Road Company.

Mr. WORLEY, of Laucaster, presented the petition of citzens relative to the school system of Laucaster county. Luid on the table. Mr. BLAN BARD, of Laurence, presented a polition praying for the passage of a law to authorize the con-

hir, DJAN JIARD, of Lawrence, presented a polition praying for the passage of a law to authorize the con-struction of a rullroad from New vastle, Lawrence county, to some point on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. Laid on the table. Mr. HAPPER, of Wathington, offered a petition esk-ing for the repeat of the act taxing private bankers and brokers. Laid on the table.

ilkipson-4. Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, called attention to the rules

THE COAST AND LAKE DRYENCES. Mr. VINCENT, of Erie, offered the following resolu

of the Sonate. Mr. FESE ENDEN moved to reconsider the vote. The ninetcenth rule of the Senate reads, that no motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person within the down of the Sonate to present any petition, or to make any tion: Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, to act in conjunction with a similar address. The motion to reconsider was refused. Mr. STANTON, the contestant, then appeared and committee on the part of the Senate (if such com hall be appointed by that body), to consider a upon so much of the Governor's mossage as relates sea-coast and lake defences of the Sinte. The res

TWELFTH DISTRICT CONTESTED BLEOTION,

Mr. McMANUS presented the petition of five resi dents of the Twelfth district of Philadelphia, contesting

nent. The appointment is popular, as it is generally conceded that he is a man of sterling integrity, without any political affiliations to trammol his action in any case which may come under his supervision, while he will prove an able counsellor in the Cabinet, and most valuable officer in his De partment. The friends of General CAMERON claim that he

on the American continent. The communications were sent to the Senate to-day by the President. They were, as is customary,

The change in the Cabinet creates much son-

ylvania, by the President to the Senate, for Secreary of War, in place of Secretary CAMERON, has

and other places to night.

The old storeotyped sentence, "All quiet along the lines" was never more applicable than to-day, although proparations are being made for a speedy

The Scoretary of State has responded to the letter

The nomination of EDWIN M. STANTON, of Penn-

The Kerrigan Court Martial. WHAT IT IS EXPECTED TO ACCOMPLISH. WASHINGTON, January 13, 1862.

led another proof of their traitorous proclivitie by hooting down the following resolutions which were presented in a Democratic (?) Convention recently held in Indianapolis:

"Resolved, That while we lament the loss of that distinguished state-man, the Hon. Stephen A. Dou-glas, to our country in the present hour of her trials, we cheri-h with a grateful remembrance his many virtues, and none more than the magnanimity and patriotic devotion to the Union in promptly tendering his coursel and aid to his successful rival for the Presidency in putting. down the robellion for the Presidency in putting, down the robellion speinst the Union and the Constitution. "Resolved, That our distinguished follow-citt-zen, Joseph A. Wright, in the elevated and patri-

otic position he has taken in putting down the re-bellion now threatening the existence of the Go-vernment, and in his efforts to units all parties for the suppression of the same, is entitled to our high-est regard and most cordial approval."

The Washington Republican of yesterday says it was rumored on Sunday night that Burnside's Expedition had left Fortress Monroe, and was coming up the Potomac; also, that General Heintsleman's and General Franklin's divisions had advanced several miles in the direction of Occoquan.

A speech delivered by Jeff Davis, the rebel President, on a bill to increase the army of the United States, in February, 1858, in the Senate, contains the following significant extract :

contains the following significant extract : I am at a loss to understand how any one enter-taining the doctrine that this Government has power to acquire territory, can at the same time deny that at has power to control 1. If we may ac-quire a territory with a population not comprehend-ing our institutions, having no attachment to them, can we admit at the same time that we have no more right to use correive measures within the limits of that territory than in one of the equal States of the Union? I twould be the Dead Sea fruit sakes on the lips of these who gathered it. The population might at once serect a Government anti-republican, destructive of all the great princi-ples that lie at the foundation of our Constitution. If we may acquire an island, or a territory, or a subjugated State, the whole population of which were in a state of barbariam, or from education at tached to monarchical government, will it be con-tended, after we had expended thousands of lives, and millions of treasure, that the population should be allowed to do what they please within their own limits, and the Government that has acquired the territory by conquest, or by purchase have no acuthority to exercise control, and wresters acquired the territory by conquest, or by purchase have no anthority to exercise control, and preserve civil order among them?

This extract at once shows the fallacy of the doctrine of Secession, and indicates the character of the means our Government is justified in adopting to crush the rebellion.

Most of the versels composing General Barnside's Expedition have left Fortress Monroe quietlytheir destination being unknown, although it is supposed by many at Fortress Monroe that the blow will fall on Norfolk. It is understood that the troops will be landed at several places, all bearing upon the ultimate destination.

A refugee from Charleston states that there is a large party in the South in favor of compromising the present difficulties by commissioners, and that Davis and Stephens have supported this project, but that the Rhett party has frowned it down. The New York Post says that the following ex-

tract from a letter received in that city by a prominent citizen, comes from a responsible source WASHINGTON, JADUARY 12, 1862.

pert citizen, comes from a responsible source ' WASHINGTON, January 12, 1862. ""Mr DEAR SIR: * * * * The night of the robellion has passed, and the dawn is about breaking. Before the present month has gone, these things will survey come to pass: General Halleck, with the great flottilla, and an army of one hundred thousand strong, will sweep like an ara-lanche down the Mississippi, where they will be joined by General Builer in New Orleans and Mobile. General Builer in New Orleans and Mobile. General Buell, with nearly, or quite the same force, will march into Tennessee, capture Nashville, and co-operate with the Union forces is a mathemer and direction if would not be politio new to point out. Generals Roseorans and Kelly will advance from Western Virginia and do their share is barmony with the general plan. Generals Banks and Stone will move in conjunction with the rest from the Upper Potomaco General Barnside will do his appointed work in Virginia. Gon. Sher-man will explain by doeds, not words, his inaction. General McGlellan will force the rats from their boles at Manasus, attack them at throe polats at ooce, and will fulfil his modest pledge, that the war will be 'short but desperate.' I do not give you more than the general outline of these simul-iancous morements. The details of the grand uindicate General MoClellan's high reputation for military strategy: The men and supplies are now, for the first time, nearly ready. The delays, caused mainfy by 'red-tape' and imbooile fos-sils in and out of the departments, and by theiring contractors and matorial men, will be ac-counted for, and the blame placed where it belong. A premature movement would have deranged the plan of the whole campaign, which is so porfoot that unceases actrini. A bad more, uniumaly made, might have baserdei the game. The impending mate is close at hand in a jimited number of forced moves. The lose of a piece here or there, the de-fast of one or nonher division of the army, can-mot affect or prolong its resail. The combinations

CARTES DE VISITE .-- J. E. Tilton & Co., publinhers, 161 Washington street, Boston, have a very large and daily increasing stock of cartes de visite, containing portraits of numerous well-known public characters of the day, which they send by mail to ous well-known public all parts of the country. They also have the same-All parts of the Southery. Alloy and have the Same internation in the Same internation in the Same internation in the Same internation int

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his presence, where he could have proper opsion of GEORGE the Fourth, his wife the unportunity of reformation and repentance. fortunate CAROLINE of Brunswick, from whom HI MPHREY's army has been as extraordinary

he had been separated for twenty-four years, gathering as JACK FALSTAFF's Coventry batreturned to England, after a vain attempt to talion-his whole charge, consisting of "ankeep her away, on a large pension, and ascients, corporals, lieutenants, gentlemen of sumed the title of Queen. All negotiations to companies, slaves as ragged as LAZARUS conciliate her having failed, the King demandin the painted cloth," and the people ed of his Ministers the introduction of a hill of Southern Kentucky have often said, no into the House of Lords, to deprive her of her doubt, with a sad experience, "Well, God title prerogatives, and rights, and to dissolve be thanked, for these rebels, they offend her marriage. Mr. MAY, in his recent Constinone but the virtuous." So long as war tutional History of England, says, "The miwas to be carried on in correspondence, HUM-PHEEX was a great soldier. He was extremenisters were fully sensible of the difficulties. and even of the dangers, of yielding to the ly anxious to open communication with Colonel King's desire to prosecute this formidabl GARFIELD, and would no doubt have written measure. Lord ELDON, writing in June, 1820, letters to him for the remainder of his nasaid, 'I think no administration, who have tural life if the Colonel had been disposed to any regard for him, will go to the length he honor his epistles. But paper is one thing wishes, as an administration-and if they will, and powder another-and when it came to they cannot take Parliament along with them : powder, HUMPHREY confessed his weakness, that hody is afraid of disclosures-not on one and ran away-for "In the state of innocency side only-which may affect the monarchy ADAM fell, and what should poor JACK FALitself." These disclosures, no doubt, related STAFF do in the days of villainy ?" GARFIELD, to the King's private marriage with Mrs. Firzas a writer of letters, would have been out-DERBERT, before his union with Oucen CAROwitted by Hunnupey but GARFIELD with can. LINE, and the threatened danger to the monarnon, and guns, and soldiers, was entirely a chy must have been the fact that the law of different person-and HUMPHREY accord-England declares that any member of the ingly hurried away in unseemly haste, "larding the lean earth" as he passed Royal family, who married a Roman Catholic. thereby forfeited his right of succession to the along. HUMPHREY lost his luggage, lost his Crown. Therefore, Geonge IV. was not lesack and sugar, his camp equipage and amgally King of England.

munition, but exhibited a vast amount of dis-Despite the above-recorded opinion of the cretion, and, by that discretion, saved his Lord Chancellor (ELDON) " the Ministry yieldlife. The portly HUMPHREY "was a coward ed," Mr. MAY tells us, "against their better on instinct," and we next expect to hear of judgment, to the revengeful spirit of the him in Richmond, detailing his exploits to his King." What followed is notorious. The rebel friends, after the approved fashion : "I Queen's trial took place, demoralizing the am a rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a country and disgracing it in the eyes of foreign dozen of them together. I have 'scaped by nations-civil war almost ensued-the Minismiracle; I am eight times thrust through the try, foreseeing the dangers of the country and doublet: four through the hose; my buckler disapproving of proceedings which yet could cut through and through; my sword hacked not have been carried on without their conlike a hand-saw, ecce signum. I never dealt sent, lent themselves to gratify the anger and better since I was a man; all would not do!" hatred of the King. They might have prevented this by acting on their convictions and

MR. JOHN P. CHARLTON, 32 South Fourth street, declining to do the public wrong which their has just published a new letter-envelope, that is like-ly to become popular. On the upper left-hand corner there is a notice to the postmaster, that enables him Royal Master pressed on them. Nothing easier than to have resigned office, leaving to return the missive to the writer, in case the per-son to whom it is directed cannot be found. The the dangerous and dirty work to other heads and hands, but, rather than lose office, they risked the safety of the State, the dignity of

the law, the character of the sovereign. Well GENERAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES might Mr. CANNING say that the fruits of such &C.; ALSO, GOODS FROM LATE FIRE .- The attenconduct were "a Government brought into tion of purchasors is directed to the general sale of dry goods, hosiery, gloves, merino shirts and contempt and detestation ; a kingdom thrown into such ferment and convulsion, as no other drawers, wool jackets, hoop skirts, &c.; 38 balos of kingdom or government ever recovered from printing cloths; also, for account of whom it may without a revolution." concern. linen canvas, Turkey red figured prints,

Minister. Such is poor human nature: its

aberrations may be lamented, but are not to be

Of the "integrity and firmness" of Earl

RUSSELL it is needless to say a word-for we

discourse not de minimis. He has been

tricksy to obtain office, and has shuffled with

almost every subject in government and poli-

ignored.

Italian cloths, blankets, floor oil-cloths, cocca mat-If it be said that to attribute base motives ting, hemp carpetings, mats, &c.; also, a large as-sortment of boots, shoes, brogans, long-leg grain for retention of public office, is to present a bad view of human nature, we can only say that the facts, which are true, indicate such boots, buffalo overshoes, &c., ombraoing a general assortment of seasonable goods, of city and Eastern motives. In his Historical Sketches of Statesmanufacture, the whole to be peremptorily sold, by men who flourished in the Time of George catalogue, for cash, this morning—the dry goods commencing at 10 o'clock and the boots and shoes III .: Lord BROUGHAM refers to this case of the Queen's Trial, and asks why men cautious, at 111 o'clock precisely-by John B. Myers & Co.. auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. like Lord LIVEBPOOL ; circumspect, like Lord CASTLEBEAGH ; far-sighted, like Lord ELDON

Letter from Harrisburg.

envelope is neatly printed in red and blue.

ondence of he Press.] HARRISDURG, Jan. 13, 1862. selves to the King's wicked and hopeless pro-You have already noticed the fortunate organiject of persecuting and crushing his wifezation of the House. Those who are familiar with convulsing the country, without a chance of the negotiations leading to this result, see, in the carrying out that project-and adds, "It election of Mr. Rowe, more than appears on the seems incredible, but it is true, that the only surface. He and his Democratic friends who dared ground ever hinted at was the King's fixed to do right and be patriots instead of partisans, deletermination, and the risk his Ministers ran of serve the thanks of more than their immediate conlosing their places, if they thwarted him in his stituents. The Republican members, also, who unanimously and promptly agreed to their propo-sition, displayed a sound policy and a commendable favorite pursuit! Yes, as if the loss of office was like the loss of life, and they had no power liberality. The result of their combined prudence of refusing, because refusal was death, they and discretion foreshadows a still more genera crouched to that command, rather than yield combination among the independent-minded people to which, men of integrity and firmness would

of the Commonwealth, who are willing to rise above the despotio rule of party, and stand by the have faced actual death itself." Government and its defender Not so, however, with the illiberal Democrats honor and risked a civil war in England, rather who met in caucus at Harrisburg. By a vote of 40 to 6 they refused all recognition of the independent than resign office. Lord PALMERSTON is now the solitary survivor. What he joined in. Union Democrats. They would have complete subforty years ago, we believe him still capable jugation to their will or no affiliation. This action of-especially as continuance in office has been the life principle of the political Vicar of Bray. was highly characteristic. Explain it as they may, it breathed the same intolerant, illiberal, rule-or-ruin spirit that defeated the lamented Douglas and Who shall deny that the Past is the prophet of the Future? Men, and especially public men, have to be judged chiefly by their anteceden ts murdered Broderick. With 46 to begin with, they calculated upon an easy victory, and were bitterly disappointed when they failed to win. He who would risk an empire's safety in 1820 to maintain himself in inferior office, certainly As no emergency in a Government like ours is apt to arise without bringing out men equal to it, might be expected to precipitate a long-intend-

so the House, this session, is more than ordinarily able. Twice the usual number of lawyors are among the members, though I would not agree that mere talking talent indicates superior legislative ability. Besides, there are soveral members of other years, whose character and experience will be useful in an important session like this. Very

tics which he took charge of. Were PALMER-An American Vessel Fired upon by a Bri-tish Corvette. ston to die to-morrow, it is dou

Public Amusements.

Mr. Forrest ropresented Othello last evening, on the occasion of his farewell and benefit. Many judicious commentators opine that this wis the last of Shakspeare's productions, although the 'Tem-pest' holds this place in popular belief. Lear, Macheth, and Othello, Mr. Forrest's three finalperhaps his three greatest - impersonations, are s the most dramatic of Shakspeare's tragedies. The first of these is seldom played, as its rendition requires extraordinary physical power. Few tragedians have not essayed both Othello and Matbeth, the latter being an intenso character and the former an amiable one, while neither necessitate the profound study that is re-quired for the understanding of Lear or Hamlet. There are analogics between Othello and Mucbeth that may readily be perceived. Both are passive personages, influonced by wicked people whom they trust. Both have good elements of character, above all, so firm-minded and honorable as the orushed out by one overruling passion. Both have valor and rank, and withal, a kind of barbario fe-Duke of WELLINGTON, should have lent themrocity ; while apart from their general resemblances, there are details of circumstance and sotien that distinguish them from each other. Mr. Forrest's Macbeth, like all his impersonations was distinguished for its energy and intensity. But in Othello he rendered the gradual transition of a noble nature to jealousy and distrust with a skill that only the most vivid conception and experience could impart. The third act, wherein the affections of Othello were turned upon themselves, wis the concentration of power and interest. The exhibition of passion in the Moor was even awful, with intervals of broken utterance, that made beautiful some of the merest expletives. The address of Othello-" Farewell the tranquil

ind," etc.-may be instanced as a model of dra-Of this Ministry, which sacrificed personal matic elecution. At the end of the play, Mr. Forrest was called forward, when he made some remarks relative to his engagement and its incidents audience was the largest that ever assembled in the Academy, comprising probably four thou in the Academy, comprising probably four thou-sand people. We have heard that the receipts amounted to nearly \$1,800. John Drew opened to probably the largest house that ever assembled in the Arch-street Theatre. He made an address between the places, and the

house gave him a welcome that bade fair to raise the The pieces to-night are the "Irish Emigrant" and the "Irish Ambassador." ed war, to maintain himself in power as Prime

At the Continental, McKean's War piece drew a good house last night. The new scenery is good, and the drama is probably the best of its kind. Fred. Douglass (colored) lectures to-night at National Hall. Subject : "The War."

The New Jersey Legislature. The New Jersey Legislature. TRENTON, JAN. 13.—The Legislature of New Jersey will meet to morrow. The mombers are rapidly arriving. In the House the Democrats will be able to organize without difficulty; but in the Senato there are some doubt as sto which of the two prominent parties will elect their officers, there being ten Ropublicans and ten Democrats, and one Independent Democratic member. Hon. Charles Haight, of Monmouth, will proba-bly be elected Speaker of the House.

and Boston, representing the money interest, are still here in communication with the Treasury De-partment, and the Committees of Ways and Means, For the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean, where it is much exposed to danger, salaried consuls have been appointed, with the same and Finance. restrictions as to engaging in business or the comensation changed from fees, as above, to salary at Algiers. At two ports on the Southern coast. Barbsence

colona and Valencia, with which there was former-ly direct commercial intercourse with the Southern States, and where, in consequence, it was believed there was prevailing an interest in favor of the in-THE RETREAT OF MARSHALL'S surgents, at Lisbon, at the suggestion of our mi-nister, at Portugal, at three important ports in

Italy, three in France, one in the Black Sea, and two in Turkey. For a similar reason, two ap-THE BEBELS WHIPPED IN A SKIRMISH. pointments have been made at ports on the North ern coast of Spain, one in Norway, (where we had LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13 -A letter from Cattleburg, no consul,) two in Sweden, for the protection of our commerce in the Baltic, and three in the lated the 11th, to the Democrat, says: On the th, on Jennis creek, three miles west of Paines-Chinese and Eastern seas, where our commercial interests are of great and increasing importance. ville, a skirmish took place, between part of the Second Virginia (U. S.) Cavalry, under Col. Bowles, It was ascertained, soon after the establishment of the blockade, that attempts were making to inand a portion of Humphrey Marshall's forces, under — Shaw. The rebels lost six killed, fourtroduce arms and munitions of war into the South. ern ports from ports in England, by shipping them teen wounded, and seven prisoners, while the Feleral loss was two killed and one wounded. to ports in the British provinces, the Bahamas Before Col. Bowles made the attack, Humphrey Cuba, and Mexico, to be transhipped into small yes-Marshall addressed his men, advising the surrender sels, and then to evade the blockade wherever i of the whole force. The men refused to submit to could be best accomplished. This induced the this disgrace, saying that they proferred to fight, even with the prospect of defeat, than such a Department to appoint salaried consuls, with Cardiff, in England, at St Johns, N. F., Prince Edward Island, and also to recommend cowardly course. After the skirmish, Marshall's whole force fied, and three hundred picked Federal infantry, and nine hundred cavalry, pursued them, a selary for the consulate at Picton, Nova with the expectation of overtaking them and occu. The same reason made it the more impying Prestonburg on the 10th. portant that at the ports in the British West In-All is quiet down the road. dies our interests should be guarded by loyal Ame A delegation of ladies, from Gibson county, ricar citizens, untrammelled by business operation Indiana, to day presented a stand of colors, at the on private account. The result has shown the wis-Louisville Hotel, to the Fifty eighth Indiana Regidom of the law of August last. By every steamer nent, encamped on the Louisville and Nashville important information is received from our consul abroad, which is promptly communicated to the Railroad. A letter, dated December 27, from Charleston. S. Navy Department, and to our cruisers in the West Indies, with the view to place them and the officers

of the blockading squadron on their guard. The information thus furnished has led to the capture of vessels loaded with arms and munitions of war, and provented to some extent the importation of contraband articles into the insurgent States In the enumeration of salaried officers in the Mediterranean, I omitted to mention Malta. This island

his exchange.

from its central position, its military occupation, and its means of tolegraphic communication, has become a very important consular post. The con-Others left during the forenoon to-day, including sul has repeatedly, within a few weeks, rendered a large fleet of schooners, which had been here for valuablo servico. Since commencing this communication the Department has received from him a despatch, an extract of which is herewith enclosed for your infor mation, and to illustrato what I have stated salaried officers have been established in Canada, one at Quebec and one at Gashe Basin, to discharge, in addition to their regular consular duties, thes appertaining to confidential agencies of the Dopart-ment, as it had loarned that through these and other places in Canada, there was carried on a systematic intercourse with the rebels in the insurgent States.

and some ports in Canada had become notorious for the arrival from and departure of rebels for Europe. The salary of the commercial agency at Gaboon in Africa, which has long been vacant, has been to raise a regiment of rebels in this State. raised from \$1,000 to \$1,500, in the hope that it might induce some American citizen to take charge of the post for the protection of our commercial interests in that quarter, and to prevent the abuse of our flag in the slave trade. The appropriation

which is now asked for the consular service is \$135,000. This amount includes not only the comriver, on the line of the railroad. pensation of our consular officers, but also all oxpenses for the rent of consular offices, record books, distant. seals, flags, postage, and other miscellaneous oxpenses, together with the consular courts in Turkey, China, Japan, and Siam. From the above-named sum should be deducted at least \$109,000-the

amount of fees which will be paid into the treasury of the United States by the salaried officers, that being about the average for the las six years. It will thus be seen that the whole expense of

our consular establishmont, embraoing nearly five hundred consular officers, is about \$335,000 per month.

and intelligent men, residing in the principal ports and cities of the world, in giving a proper tone to public sentiment through the correction of misstatements, and by truly representing the American

character, it will readily be seen that these disbursements of the Government of the United States are judiciously, economically, and usefully exteness that the appointment, if Dregdiar and against the Constitution, could not be ratified by Congress. He de-nied that Mr. Lane had over acted as a brigadier. Mr. STARTON said the proclumation to the people of Kansas was written by Lane, and sent ont by Col. Weir. Though it was not signed by Lane, but by Weir, the lat-ter supposed he had authority from Lane. Mr. CLARK thought that fact showed no acceptance on the part of Lane, for he went immediately affor to Mr. Scott, the Assistant Score and a way a start of Mr. Scott, the Assistant Score to Nar, avoid and the would not accept the sposit fact for Mr. More and the sould not accept the sposit fact for Mr. Lane's right to a seat. He said that, first, when the commission was received from the President, Lane was simply a Senator elect, and not actually a Scontor; second, that if Lane had heen a Sonator, SHI H was telear that the military duties he had undertaken did not operate as a resigna-tion. The whole question was between an imaginary de-nator and nulmoasible brigadier. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Ton Eyck and Davis, and without concluding the Senator.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee f Ways and Means, reported the army appropriation

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harringto has returned to his duties here, after several weeks

built
< C., has been received here, from Col. A. Woodruff. who regrets that the Government has not effected DEPARTURE OF BURNSIDE'S FORTRESS MONROE, JANUARY 12 .- Most of the vessels composing General Burnside's Expedition left very quietly, at intervals, during last night. The New York transports did not leave till 11 o'clock to day, and the transports Louisiana and

New Brunswick are still here this afternoon. A number of schooners and several gunboats, said to form part of the expedition, are still in port. The United States Sloop-of-War Pensacola at Annapolis. ANNAPOLIS, January 13.—The steamer Pensa cola has arrived here in safety from Alexandria. Ex-Senator Johnson, of Missouri. Sr. Louis, Jan. 13.—The *Republican* learns that ex-Senator 'Johnson, of Missouri, is in Price's camp with a commission from the Confederate Government The War in Western Virginia. WHEELING, Virginia, January 13.-Advices from Cumberland, received in this city to-night, state that our army is entrenching itself at Patterson's

creek, eight miles on the other side of Cumberland The rebels are at Bloomery, some fifteen miles

doliner. He then got scared and quik. Firawood has been contracted and drawn at seven dollars a cord, while the Government was left to draw the wood. He noticed other abuses, saying that a hundred milligns have been expended since Congress met in December for the arrary in repose. What, then, will the expenditure be when that contract hen, will be determined whether the gnilt will rest on him who coaspired to do nory the country or upon him who proved incompetent to present the out finances, treasury notes were now at fit per end. discont, the autoen-the curse of the camper of the present be for the dilars in specie for dollars in specie for dollars of the ways of the present the same set that the contract here and the present show the dilars in specie for dollars in specie for dollars in specie for dollars in the submetrix of the contract here are the shark fullows the people of our determination that wowill treat as traitors not only those who its muses we see that the contract was improperly obtained. Mr. BAKER, ol New York, reviewed the financial condition of the Treasury, and advocated the passage of a tax bill—straightfor and in its elject to realize a handred million dollars. There-ourties of this mount can be collected from the loyal States, which, will cheering a small interest. The ways in favore comment perimes being sent to Europe to mark a the on the synthes being sent to Europe to mark and manchiles the ontare as the ordinary of the present of the Government redit was of more in-porting than the contract was improved. The should be made a supplies at the market rules, and the quertermaker at the present of the solution. The solution of the treasury preses of courdol and the present of the solution of t

New York Bank Statement.

Fire at Toronto, C. W. TORONTO, C. W., Jan. 13.—The old Government HOLEO, lately occupied as a barracks for troops, was burned yesterday morning.

From Boston.

dents of the Twellth illerite of Philadelphia. contesting the right of Mr. Wildey (the present member) to a sent. The petition sets forth that at the October election Bichard Wildey received 2,650 roles, and that Wm. 0. Savder received 1,650 roles, 1 is claimed that Mr. Say-der was elected on the ground that the act of As embiy of 1859 provides that the facilit shall annually give na-tice of the election of Representatives, ele.—that the tickets on the outside shall contain the derignation of the office and, that outly, and that this provision was vio-lated by those who voted for Mr. Wildey, his tickets hearing the word "Assembly." The peliformers allego that no such office as Assembly is recognized by the laws of the State, and that therefors Mr. Project, whose tick-ets were marked "Representative," was elected. At the call of Mr. MOURE the petition was read in full.

At the call of Mr. MOORE the polition was read in-full. Mr. MoNANUS then presented a resolution appointing Tuesday next (at 12 M.) for the appointment of a com-mittee to try the case. Mr. MOOLS, of Philtdelphia, opposed the resolution on the ground that the matter complained of was a more

echnicality. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, also hoped that the reso-

inton would not pass Mr. DONLEY, of Greene, moved to amend by post-poning until July 4, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The resolution was lost. FRANKING LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

PRANNING LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS. Mr. EABLY, of Elk, offered a resolution stating that there were 3,000 soldiers in Camp Curtin who had not yet received that pay, and authorizing each member to frank first envelopes for the uve of the robunteers. Mr BINGHAM, of Erie, declared that the resolution of the solution of the solution of the robust of the solution.

hir Dansam, ras illegal. The resolution was lost FRANKED ENVELOPES FOR SOLDIERS,

Mr. CHATHAM offered a resolution authorizing the members to frank siz curvelopes per month for each sol-dier in Camp Curtin, to be distributed by a committee of three members. The resolution was adopted. A resolution authorizing the printing of the reports of the various heads of departments was also passed.

the various heads of departments was also passed. PATMENT OF RETHING OFFICERS. Mr. ABBOTT, of Philadelphis, called up the resolu-tion from the Benate providing for the payment of the mileage of the retiring officers, and also payment for ten-days' services at the commencement of this session. Mr. GIENDBANK, of Philadelphis opposed the reeo-huiton. He declared that the act of Assembly only ro-quired the presence of five or six officers, while, in the present instance, some fifty or sixty had returned to Henrisburg.

Harrisburg. Minrisburg. Mr. KAINE, of Farctie, remarked that this was no time to be liberal, when our volunteers in came want pennics to pay postage on letters to their relatives and friends.

iends. It was finally decided that the principal retiring offi-ers, nine in number, should receive their mileage, and

in dollars pay. Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, submitted a resolution retaining Mr. Matthews, the stressma, submitted a resolu-last House, to assist during the present session. The resolution was roted down. The House then adjourned.

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE .--- Yesterday afternoon, A MYSTERIOUS FIRE.—Vesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire occurred at the old building northeast corner of Fourth and Arch streets, occupied on the first floor as stores, and the upper part by firs. Esther B. Paga as a boarding house. The birse broke out in the cellar among some shavings and wood, bui was extinguished by Officers Lowrie and Stapler, with trifling damage. The Fire Marshel was notlided of the fire, and was present a few moments after the fames had been extinguished. While he was engaged in ascertain-ing the cause, a second fire was discovered in the front attic. This also was extinguished after considerable difficulty, with trifling damage. If seems that Mrs. Page had in her employ a little girl named Mary Jane Bundick, aged 11 years, who had been with hor about to years and a half. From her conduct she was sus-pected of being the incendiary, and was taken into castedy by the Fire Marshal. She at first donied all knowledgo of the mystery, but finally confessed the act, and stated that she had est fire to the cellar and attic, merely for a fondness of wirressing fires. The young offender is quite smart and intelligent, but for some time past has been detected in various malicious acts, snoh as cutting clothing, purloining small articles, &c., f which she could assign no reason. She seemed to have a mania for burning articles and playing with matche She will have a hearing to-day.

BARN BURNED .- Last evening, about seven clock, a barn belonging to N. L. Jones, on Ridge road, allove Wissahickon, was destroyed by fire. The logs is said to be about \$125.

COURTS.

OPINIONS DELIVERED.--- Yesterday morning, a the Supreme Court, Ohiel Justice Lowrie, and Jus-ices Woodward, Thompson, and Read, the following

tices Woodward, Thompson, and itead, the rouowang opinions were delivered: Shippen vs. Price. Motion to quash the appeal from. Nei Prius discharged. Union Insurance Company vs Tey. Metion to quash the writ of error is maintained, and writ quashed. Pattorson vs Arnold and others, and Wallace vs. Harmstead. Re-argument ordered in both cases. Forsyth vs. Wells. Judgment reversed, and new trial swarded.

Miller vs. the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, Judgment sfirmed. Do nolly vs. Eyan Judgment reversed, and & vonirs facias its novo awarded. Cahili vs. Remond. Argued yesterday morning, and undergent grauled.

District Court-Judge Sharswood.-Rod-

District Outra-Shings Sparswood.-Andr-bey ve. Brown. An action under the sherid's inter-pleader act. Verdict for plaintiff. Emloy vs. Crothers. An action on a promissory note Yordict for plaintiff for \$357.5. Naulty vs. Wallaco An action ou a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$317.81.

Characters in Kentucky.

Invisible writes as follows to the Cincinnat Times :

A CHARACTER.

A CHARAFER. Riding up from Bacon creek yesterday, Iskopped at a house by the way side, to get a driak of water. While tying my horse, I was approached by a bare-footed, hulf-dressed little boy, not ovor seven years of age, who asked me--"Hath es got any 'backer?" "Tobacco?" was my response, "why, what do you want with tobacco?". "I tow it." "What! you chew tobacco?" "Yoth---beap o' vet."

"What : you onew money : "Yeth-heap or vet." I supposed the child was morely begging tobaccé for his mother's smake pipe, but on entering the house learned that he had been indulging in the habit for over a year. " His grand pap larned him," said the mother; "and it worries him powerfully to be without the mad."

" bed." "Don't you try to prevent him from using it?" "Lars, no! He mought a be doin' wus." I gave the little dovil a piece off my plug. He put it in his little mouth with avdity, and then strutted off as proud as a Turk in a new terban. The incident almost persuaded me to discard the

The town of Romney was not destroyed by fire, as has been reported. THE STRANCE CONSTITUTION-PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. BOSTON, Jan. 13 - The steamer Constitution was t anchor off Chatham at 4 o'clock this afternoon. at anchor off Chatham at 4 o'clock fulls altornoon. The House to-day parsed a bill assuming the pro-portion of the war tax imposed on Massachusetts. A resolution was passed calling for the correspond-ence relative to the recent military imbregile be-tween Governor Andrew and General Butler.

In view of the protection which is thus given to citizens and seamen of the United States in foreign countries, and the services rendered to American commerce in its development and protection, and the influences exercised by such a number of loyal

