WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF to break up the Union is a fact new known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides o 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 be none that patriots and traitors."

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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The report of the virtual destruction of the organisation of Humphrey Marshall's rebel band is confirmed by a despatch from Colonel Garfield to the War Department, but it appears that event was preceded by a battle, in which they were badly defeated by an inferior force of Union troops. The Secessionists seem to fare as badly in Easter Kentucky as in Western Virginia, and it is scarcely probable they will make any serious effort to

resume active operations in that quarter. Now that the Burnside Expedition has departed from Fortress Monroe there is much speculation in regard to its destination. The real purpose of its commander is perhaps not fully known by any of those who make these disclosures. A correspondent of the New York Tribune announces "that Pamlico and Albemarie Sounds will be the immediate field of its operations." A correspondent of the Washington Star confirms this opinion. He says:

"Yesterday we heard, through a flag of truce from Norfolk, that half a dozen United States gunboats had just entered Hatterss Inlet. If that be true, it is highly probable that they are but the arant couriers of the Barnside expedition, and that that is designed to strike either up Panilco Sound, direct for the rear of Norfolk, or to land at Washington and Newbern, and make direct for Palaticia Glabbarouch. Raleigh via Goldsborough.
"This is but a speculation of mine, which, I

The Providence Journal says : "Now that General Burnside's great expedition has taken its departure from Annapolis, and no one, fortunately, knows where it has gone, there can be no harm in guessing its probable point of attack, particularly as our guesses cannot reach the rebels before the General will be among them. In other

his coming
"The nature of the flotilla is such, as we all "The nature of the flotills is such, as we all know, that it would not be safe to send it around Cape Hatterss, exposed, as it would be, to the heavy gates which prevail there during the winter months. The inference, therefore, is, that if not destined for the Potomac it is intended to enter Pamlico or Albemarle Sound, through which so large a portion of the coast of North Carolina can be reached. By Albemarle Sound and Chowan river, which empties into it, a point quite near to Norfolk may be reached with the small craft of the expedition, so as to invest that place in the rear. At the same time our forces could push for Weldon, where the railroads for Norfolk, Richmond, Raleigh, and Wilmington, to Charleston form a junction. This junction is scarcely fifty mites from the navigable waters of Albemarle Sound.

"Another plan may be to pass up Pamlico Sound and the Neuse river to Newbern. Here a railroad connects with Goldsboro, about fifty miles distant, on the Wilmington Road. In either case the expedition will completely occupy the inland waters of North Carolina, and have a chance for a brush with the enemy's vessels, numbers of which it is known there are there.

with the enemy's vessels, numbers of which it is known there are there.

"Most of General Burnside's vessels could enter Currituck Sound, some fifty miles south of Cape Henry. A few days will solve the mystery, if we are correct in our suppositions, as a day's sail from Hampton Roads will, if no accident happens, carry the expedition to its place of destination, unless its destination is Newbern, in which event two days will be required."

command of the Virginia and Tennessee Rail-road, the southwestern communication. If, now, we can imagine Burnside striking at the scabbard railroad line—say at Woldon—we shall at once have Beauregard's forces imprisoned in Virginia, for they have never been able to get means of trans-

We publish on our first page nearly the whole of

sidered by some a semi-official announcement o the policy of the rebel leaders. We publish be-

the policy of the rebel leaders. We publish below some of its most striking passages:

"The Confederate States present greater natural obsteeles to an invading army than any equal area of country on the globe. Armies cannot march down our Atlantic cosst, because of the great number of bays, inlets, creeks and rivers; nor down the interior, because of mountain ridges, impassable roads, sparse population, and scarcity of provisions.

"The Mississippi is narrow, long, tedious, and casily defended, and its valley is subject to overflow. No invading army will attempt a serioue invasion in that direction. It is our true polley to decoy the enemy into the interior, and than to cut them off, as were Braddock, and Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, and Ross, and Packenham, and our own troops in the everglades of Florida. When we have defeated and captured their spirits by defensive warfare, it will be time for us to begin to not on the offensive, and to invade their territory. The Northwest is as level a country as Northern Europe, teems with provisions, and abounds with towns and villages. Its population is a spicilloss rabble, who have few arms and know little of their tuse, and who are endowed with no sense of personal or national honor. The Northeast rules them with a rod of iron, and by its protective tariff robs them of half the proceeds of their labor. They should welcome us as deliverers from Yankee bondage, rather than as conquerors:"

Cincinnati and Philadelphia are both weak and itampting points, and when we have well whipped the entire of high them at an advantage. They have modertaken to conquer the Bouth, and must advance. In Missouri, Kentucky, and Northwestern Virgiols, we may bide time and opportunities; if we will but be prudent and cautions, to fight them at an advantage. They have modertaken to conquer the Bouth, and must advance. In Missouri, Kentucky, it will be impossible for them to keep up communication with the North, and the invading army will fall an easy prey to our forces.

How. T. B. Flockern, We h

CURRENT HISTORY abounds in often-recurring examples of shortsightedness. Public expectation is raised to the highest pitch by ex cathedra predictions of great and decisiv events to occur within a given period of time, and which do not occur; and it too commonly falls out that very little, if any, grounds ex isted upon which to base such predictions At best, important results are predicated or happenings which time shows to have been purely incidental. In these times of fever and apprehension, this constitutes a new and dan

gerous "evil under the sun." We have heard and read half a hundred times within the last week, that " movemen now on foot will decide the fate of the Republic within thirty days." Now, admit that the data of which this is predicated is as full and complete as, in the nature of things, it can be, it is, nevertheless, simply impossible to infallibly predict the events of the coming thirty days, or of a single day, even. Apart from this such a prediction has neither the logic nor the chilosophy of events upon which to rest. The fate of a great nation was never yet decided in thirty days, nor in thirty years, if there be any truth in history. As a nation, this Re-

public is scarcely out of its cradle-bands. It is not yet of age. We have looked upon our-selves as a finished national fact; whereas, it crystalizing process. Hence these convulsions, which seem to betoken either death or life, as contemplated from different points of view. It is a questionable wisdom which persists in contemplating the American people as we do children of a certain age—to be dieted on promises and sweetmeats, alternately. If one have a truth to speak, and it be a truth proper to speak—one, the misunderstandings of which The mischief of wrong-teaching is incalculable. These alternations from hope to despair rack a nation more than the convulsions to which they relate. Better suffer the fever of impatience and suspense than suffer public

confidence to lean upon expectations whose realization, in fact, is problematical. It is never wise to corrupt the channels of public information. To do so purposely is to become criminal, and when done by indirection, it is scarcely less than a grave misdemeanor. It cannot be too well remembered that the causes of which this struggle is the result were in active operation years ago-before we had a national existence, in fact. The antagonisms which then came to the surface had become hereditary thirty years ago, and were scarcely less active then than now. It is neither love nor hate for slavery; it is neither tariff nor free-trade; and yet it is something of each and all, combined with, and intensified by, the bitter drogs of aristocratic feelings engendered by a life of objectless ease, which have brought us to a state of civil war. It is not reasonable to suppose that causes so deep and pene rating, and which have become chronic, will work out the salvation or ruin of this Republic in a period measured by months. Nor is it desirable. Sudden changes quite interesting.

The Snow To-day. need, and what we must have, before the fate of the Republic shall be decided to human

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

has argued against must of necessity be ac-

Congressional cauldron would have boiled !

Cameron had voluntarily consulted the Presi-

movement, he selected a man who is more

than qualified, if that is possible, for the in-

tricate and stupendous machinery of the De-

partment of War. It is, of course, to be pre-

ment of Mr. Stanton will produce the most

guisher upon the cry that nothing has been

ber the 21st, Occasional's on December the

cepted because of their adaptability to sur-

which no patriot can desire to escape. It is upon us, and must be met-so met and dealt with that coming generations shall not be ashamed of us when they read history.

destination is Newbern, in which event two days will be required."

"We must conquer Washington and Maryland on Virginia soil. McClellan is required by the whole North to advance. He must advance or resign. If he, or the general who succeeds him, advances, we will be sure to defeat them at Centreville, or Manassas, or at some point between Washington and Richmond. A half dozen defeats would not injure us. A ringle one would ruin them, and open the way to Washington and Maryland. We must break up their army before we advance into Maryland, and this they will afford us an early opwill initiate a variety of revolutions-revolu-The New York Evening Post, in an editorial on tions in finance, revolutions in government, "the campaign," gives the following encouraging revolutions in parties. There is not a statestheory in regard to the movements of the armies and fleets of the Republic :

and fleets of the Republic:

"It is evident that a commander of genius adequate to the end would not waste men and means by scattered blows, which, singly, can effect but little. Rather, he would endeavor to work out slowly a carefully-studied plan by which he could bring all the means at his command to bear upon some decisive point, where he could hope to overwholm the enemy and destroy not only his army, but his cause itself.

"Richmond and Manassas have twogreat lines of communication, and two only. The Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad connects Richmond with the great Southwest, from which Beaurogard draws nearly all his supplies. The railroad system which is concentrated at Weldon, or at Raleigh, North Caroline, connects Richmond with the Atlantic Slave States, from which Beaurogard has drawn most of his men: "If these two lines are cut off the grand army of the rebels is effectually isolated, the decisive point of action is at once deciared, and this point may be threatened from front and rear at the same time. But to make such a blow tell more decisively, it would be necessary to operate as well in those States which are out off from succor, as against the great army to capture which, would crush the rebellion.

"Let us see how our forces are aituated to fulfil

rebeliton.

"Let us see how our forces are situated to fulfil these conditions. Buell is in Kentucky with one hundred thousand men. His advance upon Nashville will isolate Zollicoffer and Marshall, who must retreat before Schoopf into Tennessee, and give us command of the Virginia and Tennessee Railward the Southwaters communication. If now

and Halleck carry his hundred thousand men to New Orleans.

"Napolcon defeated his opponents by piercing their centre, and, by the movements we have supposed above, McClelian would pierce the centre of the rebellion. He would mass an overwhelming force upon the decisive point in Virginia, and, meentime, would prevent succor by engaging the weaker portions of the enemy at various points. And, lastly, he ought to be able to capture, in this way, an army which might make a fresh stand were it. merely driven out of Virginia. Thus, too, the expedition to Port Royal will assume its proper importance, and cease to be regarded as a mere raid upon ecoton fields; and the forces at Ship Island, too small for independent conquest, will do their work in threatening the enemy's rear and embarrassing his movements for defence."

"We publish on our first page nearly the whole of

the message recently sent to the Virginia Legisla-ture by John Letcher. The pains which he takes to do honor to the gallant men of another to convince his rebel auditors that the Union should be forever separated, indicates that he feels a strong necessity for resorting to arguments of that kind, and that the people of the Old Dominion are becoming heartily sick of the workings of Seces-

advance sheets of De Bow's Review, which is conlow some of its most striking passages :

strong, and enduring upon the page of history. It will be remembered that a week before Mr. Seward wrote his celebrated letter to Lord Lyons, respecting the affair of the Trent, we announced the intention of our Government in the matter, and the terms which would accompany the surrender of the prisoners.—N. Y. Herald.

Herald's foreshadowing appeared on Decem-

When they have marked through Kentucky, it will be impossible for them is keep up communication with the North, and the hyading army will fell an easy pier to our forces.

The New Magazine.

The New Magazine.

The Continental Monthly, No. 2, are advertised in The Press to-day, and give the jdea of a varied and agreeable melloware. Among the contributors whose news are given are Charles (a. Leland, Horse T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. Leland, Horse Greeley, F. W. Shelton, and G. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Henry P. T. Tuckerman, Geo. S. Burleigh, G. P. Disesway, J. W. Newcomb, Jr., Hen

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON. THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

> OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION FROM AUSTRIA ON THE TRENT AFFAIR. REPLY OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS TO BE SUPERSEDED. GEN. SETH WILLIAMS TO SUCCEED HIM.

Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1862. The Escape of the Pensacola. Prof. Lowe, who has recently returned from Budd's Ferry, states that the rebels at that point, and in the immediate vicinity, were much chagrined at the escape of the Pensacola. Yesterday they expended, in firing at different points, some two thousand dollars' worth of shot; and so unsuccesswould seem that we are just entered upon the ful were they in their aim that finally, in their rage, they fired at open boats in the river. The rebels are possessed of some sixteen sloge guns, of the heaviest calibre, at this point, but so unskilful is their aim that, as yot, no damage has been ac-

complished by them. From New York to Washington in Eight Hours.

It is said that arrangements are being made by the various railroad companies for the running of a to speak—one, the misunderstandings of which may not be greater, in probability, than the York, and New York and Washington and New York and Washington, for passenright understandings—then let him speak it.
But let it be established truth, not guess-work. Cotton Seed.

Numerous applications are made to the Commissioner of Patents for cotton seed. It is his intontion to procure a quantity of such seed as he be-lieves will succeed in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, for distribution in small quantities. A Dollar for a Horse. A hundred and twenty-five condemned Govern

ment horses were sold at auction to-day, bringing from \$1 to \$98, or an average of \$29 each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious Army Changes—Adjutant General Thon to be Superseded.

Capt. Tonrkins, of the United States army, has en appointed quartermaster at Annapolis, to fill a vacancy.

The following changes, it is rumored, will shortly

Col. BIDDLE ROBERTS, to be provost marshal for Washington, in place of Gen. Andrew Porter, who will enter upon the field. Gen. Sern Williams, Adjutant General of the army of the United States, in place of Adjutant Flag Presentation To-day a flag was presented by Ponnsylvania, through Dr. Puleston, aid to Governor Curtin,

to the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment. Several speeches were made, and the ceremonies were At midnight, last evening, a heavy fall of snow commenced, which lasted until a late hour this ken, is strong, deep, and continued action, in duration adequate to the immensity of the the fact that the sleighing season was near at hand, work to be performed; and it matters little | but at the present time that amusement is as far re-

what the term may be, since it is a trial from | moved as ever. Removal of Prisoners. It is probable that, to morrow, Mrs. GREENOUGH, Miss Poole, and Mrs. BAXLER will be removed to the iail on old Capitol Hill, where accommodations have been provided for them. Transportation to Washington.

The transportation to Washington during the past week has exceeded that of any period since WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1862. November last, when one hundred and fifty thou-This is a season of surprises, an era of great sand tons were passed over the road. At no time events and startling changes. There is not since November has the domand of freight, in this an hour of the day in which some new issue city, exceeded the supply. is not presented, or some new theory born.

by the rebel batteries at the oyster punga Wild Pigeon, none of them, however, taking effect. Visit to New York. man who does not constantly confess, if not to others, at least to himself, that some of his the staff of the army of the Potomac, who has remost cherished ideas of legislation have covered from his late attack of typhoid fever, will proved to be fallacious, and that many that he visit, for a few days, his friends in New York. The Kerrigan Court Martial. The court met again to-day. At the opening of rounding exigencies. Had the purpose of a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet been coursed of the acoused, delivered his argument for the defence. The speech of the defence occupied

two hours in its delivery. Austrian Government on the Trent Affair
—Interesting Official Correspondence. What intrigues would have been set on foot! It is known that for some weeks past General The President to-day submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the Trent affair: COUNT RECEIBERG TO THE CHEVALIER HULSEMANN. dent on the subject of his refirement; and when the latter finally agreed to the propriety of this

(Translation.)

VIENNA, 18th December, 1861.

To Chevalier Do Hulsemann, Washington:

Sin: The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain; in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidell, made by the captain of the American short-first Fax Faxion on heart partment of War. It is, of course, to be presumed that he did not take this step until he had conferred with some of his immediate political friends; but when the two nominations were sent into the Senate the effect was almost electrical. Mr. Stanton, beyond his brief scrvice at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, in which he acted so conspicuous and patriotic a part as to have convinced all men that if he had been there at an earlier day the rebellion would have been effectually checkmated; beyond this, and his pre-eminent abilities as a practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States, was little known to politicians. Some of the more ultra partisans object that he is a Democrat; but this is no reason for doubting his filness, or for questioning his patriotism. It is almost twenty years since Edwin M. Stanton has made a political speech. He is a severe student and a profound thinker, and his opinions against the rebels, and against their treason, have been the mature sentiments of a statesman. In fact, he has been ready to go as far as the farthest to annihilate the rebellion. No true Republican can justly find fault with such a man, and the President, and how generously they contributed in men and means to the war, seized the opportunity to prove his own individual liberality and his grateful appreciation of the patriotism of the Democrate masses. In this view the appointment of Mr. Stanton will produce the most serious of nightence of the dignity. In taking causal from the relations' between two reiends of means to the war, seized the opportunity to prove his own individual liberality and his grateful appreciation of the patriotism of the Democrate masses. In this view the appointment of Mr. Stanton will produce the most sclustary consequences. It will be an extinsumed that he did not take this step until he

MR. SEWARD TO CHEVALIER HULSEMANN. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 9, 1862. }
To the Chevalicr Hulsemann, &c., &c., &c.

done to indicate the purpose of the President to do honor to the gallant men of another faith now serving in the tented field; and it may lead to such a reorganization of parties as will secure the overthrow of the Breckin-ridge Democracy, and perpetuate the Government in the hands of its best friends. Mr. Stanton has resided in Washington for a number of years, having come here from Pittsburg, I think, during the Administration of Prensylvania, and soon assumed the highest position at the Federal bar in this city. He has, therefore, had many opportunities to observe, disinterestedly and impartially, the intrigues and machinations of the pro-slavery leaders. Feeling intensely, with all good men, he sympathized with the advopro-slavery leaders. Feeling intensely, with all good men, he sympathized with the advocates of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mingling with men of all parties and all opinions in this great centre, he understands what the people expect at the hands of their public servants, and will, I think, come up to the anticipations of the most exacting. He leaves a large and compensating business to enter upon the discharge of duties in which there may be few laurels to reap and many censures to bear. It is impossible for such a man to fail. He will make his mark deep, strong, and enduring upon the page of history.

William H. Seward.

Later from Frederick, Md. It will be remembered that a week before Mr. Seward wrote his celebrated letter to Lord Lyons, respecting the effair of the Trent, we announced the intention of our Government in the matter, and the terms which would accompany the surronder of the prisoners.—N. Y. Herath.

Without wishing to detract from the Herald's reputation for sagacity, justice to our correspondent "Occasional," compels us to remind that journal, that he foreshadowed the release of the rebel ambassadors some days before the Herald's foreshadowing appeared on Decembers.—Based on the selection of the fact. The Herald's foreshadowing appeared on Decembers. GENERAL JACKSON STILL AT BATH

Configration at McGregor, Iowa.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. THE DISPERSAL OF HUMPHREY

OFFICIAL DESPATOH. BATTLE NEAR PRESTONBURG. MARSHALL'S TROOPS BADLY WHIPPED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The War Department has received intelligence that a despatch from Colonel Garrield, dated Paintville, Ky., on the 8th, confirms the report of he dispersion of HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S forces. It says: "MARSHALL'S whole army are now fleeing is utter confusion, after having burned a large amount of stores. We have taken afteen

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—The following official despatches have been received at headquarters:

result for \$3.00, and, in Ansust, were reporteduced for the section of the sectio

DESCENT UPON LEXINGTON.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, said he hoped the Benato would come to a vote. Slavery in the District is afready practically abolished.

The Senate had spent time enough on this bill, and he wanted it passed, so as to remove one peg on which to hang a sympathetic treatise on the negro race.

Mr. MORVILL, of Maine, said he could not let this abuse go with a fling at this side of the Chamber. The bill was simply intended to correct an abuse against the liberty of every man. And he could not rest under the imputation of disturbing this delicate relation of the negro question.

should be devoted to measures connected with the pre-servation of the Union.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Oldo, said he had not heard a word unkind or improper uttered by the Sonator from Virginia, and thought his name ought not to be mentioned in connection with a traiter. He also thought that the time had arrived for important action on\_financial mea-sures.

mres Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said it was an erroncous

tax bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN admitted that he intended his re

that way?
Mr. FESSENDEN said, not at all; but the Senator

clanation, and said he meant nothing unkind in his re-nark about the Senator. After further discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. Poweh's amendment to except fugitive slaves, and it was

est. XEAS—Messes. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell,

TEAS—Mesers. Bayard, Kennedy, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury—55.—mays—35.

Mr. CLARK offered an amendment, that no person shall hereafter be confined in the jail of the district without a warrant from a magistrate or court, or an order from either house of Congress. Agreed to, The bill was then passed—yeas 31; nays, Messra. Carllic, Kennedy, Powell, and Banisbury—3.

On motion of Mr. 8UMNER, of Massachusetts, the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship Perhabits was taken up, and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 14 .- Advices have been received that the First Kansas Regiment, which was sent from here some days since, arrived at Lexington on Friday last, where they arrested several of the most prominent and active rebels of the town, captured and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Gen. Price's rebels, and took possession of a good deal of other valuable property.

About sixty rebels belonging to the regiment of Col. Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured [about six miles from here on Saturday General Sigel at Rolla, Missouri—No 1n-tention of Resigning. Sr. Louis, January 14.—There is high authority for saying that General Sigel is still a brigadier in the United States service at Rolla, Missouri, and

incerty of every man. And he could not rest under the impuration of disturbing this delicator relation of the no-gro question.

Mr. WILSON said he feared the Senater from Virginia was trenaing in the footsteps of his predecessor, (Mr. Mason.) But they neither feared nor did they want his rebukes. He wanted also to add his word of condennation to the insulting conduct of Marshal Laron. The colored people in the District have not been so oppre-saed for ten years as they are now. A colonel cause to him (Mr. Wilson) to-day with an order he had received from a brigadier general, ordering him to send back all finglive Satus. Thank God, the name of this officer has not yet Plasso \*\*Is. Sanata, Vet, be thought it was time we acted up to our principlers, and rebuked these name who ware a disgrace to humahit. \*\*X regard to flatenth laron woods to humahit. \*\*X regard to flatenth laron or ought to say to the President time ha, has insulted the Senate, and must be removed.

Mr. OARLILE said the Senator could not have heard what he said. He intended no rebuke. He marely gave expression to his own opinions, that the time of Congress should be devoted to measures connected with the preservation of the Union.

Mr. Silerman, No Ohio, said he had not heard a as no intention of resigning. Latest from Cairo. CAIRO, Jan. 14 .- The gunboats Essex, St. Louis, and Tyler, made a reconnoissance down the river to-day. They approached within a mile and a half mr. FROSENDEN, of Maine, said it was an erroneous impression that the people had obtained that the Senate should act an these financial measures immediately and pass a tax bill. These bills all take time and denberation, and Senators could not act till the bills came from the House. He thought gentlemen should not be blamed, because, in the meantime, they attended to other matters. Mr. SHERMAN said that by financial business he implied something breader than the mere consideration of a tax bill. smp. The rebels returned the fire from three or four guns, without doing any damage to our boats. The effect of our shells is unknown. There was no obstruction in the river, and no masked batteries on the shore were discovered, as It is reported that Gen. McClernand's column

moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., to-day. Gen. Paine's moved forward this morning from las Brigade will arrive to sight. The Seventh Iowa, Eighth Wisconsin, and Forty-fifth Illinois may be expected to-morrow.

Arrival of the Steamer Champion. Session of the Steamer Champion.

\$885,923 in cold.

New York, Jan. 14.—The steamer Champion has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing \$885,023 in trensure from California.

The United States brig Bainbridge and the storeship Falmouth were at Falmouth on the 4th inst. Advices from the Isthmusstate that Gen. Payson occupies Buena Ventura and the entire coast of Canca, except Tumaco, against which ke had sont three vessels and a land force of 600 men, and there was no doubt of its capture.

The Governor of Buenavantura had been made prisoner. Among the passengers by the *Champton* is the late Flag Officer Montgomery, who is succeeded in the command of the United States squadron in the Pacific, by Captain Bell, who arrived at Panama on

the let instant.

The steamer Columbus vas overdue at Panama, with late Central American dates, and it was thought that some slight ceident had occurred to her. Mr. Mathows, British minister to Guatemala, was COLLISION AT SEA.

New Yonk, Jan. 14.—The ship Premier reports that on the 12th inst. she collided with the British bark Lauriston, hence, bound for Queenstown with grain. The latter filled with water, and the captain and crew were laken aboard the Premier and brought here.

The bark Deborrah Pennell has on board the captain and crew of the schooner Teazer, of Bangor, from Elizabethport for Boston, abandoned and dismantled.

XXXVIIII CONGRESS-MAST SEGSION. | ness, all letters, parcels, newspapers, periodicals, public documents, and books printed by order of other House Washington, Jan. 14, 1862.

ness, all lokers, parcels, newspapers, periodicals, public documents? and books printed by order of other House of Congress, and all other axailable matter sent from, or directed ts, any member of eliber House, or to the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, whall be prepaid before their delivery at any past utilize, for transmission in the mails. Publi-hers of newspapers and proprietors may send to each other, from their respective offices of publication, from the stage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each ectual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published, one copy thereof free of postage; the act to take effect from sod after the first day of July toxt.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to—yeas 43, nays 140.

The bill was then passed —yeas 101, nays 427.

XEAS—Mesers, Aldrich, Alley, Ancoma, Arneiti, Ashley, Babbitt, Bailey (Mass.), Bailey (Pa.), Baker, Baxter, Beams, Bingham, Blair (Pa.), Blaker, Browne (R. L.), Brown (Va.), Buffmton, Burnham, Calvort, Campbell, Chambertain, Clark, Cobb, Olfax, Frederick A. Coukling, Roscoe Coukling, Onnway, Gerning, Cravens, Cutter, Dawer, Delano, Duell, Daun, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellet, English, Resenden, Frank, Goodwin, Grider, Gurley, Halkitt, Hancheit, Hartrison, Holman, Hocher, Martin, Huchins, Julian, Keilogg (Mich.), Killinger, Jansing, Mackardon, Hitchell, Morrill (Mc.), Morrill (V.), Noble, Martin, Hichell, Morrill (Mc.), Morrill (V.), Noble, Martin, Hichell, Morrill (Mc.), Morrill (V.), Noble, Martin, Michell, Mirchin, Julian, Keilogg (Mich.), Union, Vallace, Wallace, Wallace, Marton, Mitchell, Morrill (Mc.), Morrill (V.), Noble, Martin, Johnson, Keiley, Keilory, Mallor, Wallace, Wallon, Wallace, Wallon, Huch, Huchins, Julian, Keilogg (Mi.), Hinger, Wallace, Marton, Johnson, Keiley, Keilory, Mayard, Monzeles, Morring, Vanne, Johnson, Keiley, Keilory, Mayard, Monzeles, Morring, Vanne, Johnson, Keiley, Keilory, Mayard, Monzeles, Moorhae, Morring, Vanney, Pandicion, Richa SENATE. Several petitions for the emancipation of slaves wer presented.

Bit. COWAN, of Ponnsylvania, presented the polition of George Harris, asking the aid of Congress to enable him to publish the proceedings of the Senate of the First Congress, from a journal which had been keep by Senator McLeau, of Pennsylvania. Referred.

Mr. COWAN offered a resolution making, an appropriation of \$3,000 for 1,000 copies of the above work. pristion of \$3,000 for 1,000 copies of the second with Referred.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to accept the services of certain persons in the army without pay. Befored.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting a copy of the instructions received by the Minister from Austria relative to the Trent affair. Referred. ferred.
Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up asking the Secondary of War to answer a previous resolution in regard to contracts, &c.
Mr. POWELL urged the adoption of the resolution at the dispersion of Humphrey Marshall's forces. It says: "Marshall's whole army are now facing is utter confusion, after having burned a large amount of stores. We have taken afteen prisoners."

Another despatch, from Colonel Gahffeld to General Buell, dated Prestonburg, the 11th says: "We left Paintville on Thursday noon, with 1,100 men, and engaged Manerall's force of 2,500 men, and three cannon posted on the hills. We fought them till dark, and drove them from all their positions.

"This morning, we found twenty-five of his dead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than sixty. We took twenty-five prisoners and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores, and fled precipitately during the night.

"To-day, I have crossed the river, and been occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded."

Official Despatches from Col. Garfield.

Louisville, Jan. 14.—The following official despatches have been recoived at headquartors:

Pannyulle Tao. 8, 1862.

"The answer as a statement of the adoption of the resolution at some length. The best some length from the perpletually during the night.

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The bill, as passed, is as follows:

Be it enacted, i.e., That from and after the late
July, 1862, the franking privilege shall be, and is here July, 1862, the franking privilege shan be, and is up to prepended.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the act providing for the exhibition of American products at the World's Fair.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indians, made a speech, maintaining that slavery was the basis of the insurrection, and that the national life and liberty can only be saved by giving liberty to all.

y giving liberty to all.

After further debate, the House tabled the bill by iarge majority. The House then adjourned. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, January 14, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by th The Schilte was cancer to other at the state of the Speaker.

Prayor by, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt,
Mr. REILLy presented a petition from two hundred and
sixty-four citizens of West Penn township, Schuylkill
county, for the repeal of the act of February 17, 1859,
relative to the sureties of public officers.
Mr. CLYMER read in place a bill to refund to Samuel
J. Walker certain money erroneously paid by him for
collisieral inheritance tax; also, a petition on the same
subject. subject.
Mr. BOUGHTER, a bill to incorporate the Harrisburg
Exchange and Mercantile Company.

Exchange and Mercantile Corpany.

COAST AND LAKE DEFENCES.

An extract from the Journal of the House, appointing a select committee of five, to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, if the Senate appoint such committee, to consider and report on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the sea-coast and lake defences of the State, was laid before the Senate and concurred in. remon's digest, etc.

The amendment of the House to the resolution of the Senate, relative to furnishing "Purdon's Digest" and the "Legislative Manual" to members, was taken up. Mr. McCLURE moved that the Senate non-concur. Mr. OLYMER thought that the Hones was clearly right in relation to the Legislative Manual, which was the same thing each year, and n. useless exponse. In regard to Purdon's Digest, it is alleged that the value of the book is impaired by not being of the latest edition. Since 1853 there had been a sort of made-up edition of Purdon's Digest. The Furdon of last year, with the Supplement was as valuable as a new one. This might seem a small matter, but, in the present condition of our flusnece, it was necessary to retrench in every particular. The House had acted visely.

Mr. McCLURE said that Mr. Ciymer was mistaken. New decisions had been add-d to the Legislative Manual, increasing its value. The new editions contained questions of perliamentary law decided at last ression. In Purdon's Digest, the laws of last session, only found in the latest edition, was the most valuable part of the book. Every member should be supplied with the last edition.

PAY OF RETINING OFFICERS. PURDON'S DIGEST, ETC.

The House amenument was then negatived.

Amendment made by the House to the resolution of the Senate relative to the pay of retiring officers of the acquisiature came up in order.

Dir BRITH, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment hat hereafter no officer should be entitled to pay without written notice from the Clerk authorizing him to return at the opening of the reasion. that hereafter no omeer smann to authorizing him to return at the opening of the scasion.

The amendment was discussed and not agreed to—yeas 13, nays 16.

The question recurring on the amendment made by the Houre, it was debuted at some longth, and finally non-concurred in—yeas 16, nays 16.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the report of the Auditor General and State Treasurer on the claim of Thomas Brandon & Co.

The SPEAKER also laid before the Senate an invitation from John Curwin, M. D. Superintonient of the State Lunatic Hospital, inviling Senators to visit that institution. stitution.

Mr FULLER, from the Select Committee appointed to contract for the publication of a Daily Legislative Record, reported that they had entered into a contract with George Bergner. irned.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Speaker announced the following as the skinding committees of the House of Representatives for 1862:
Ways and Means.—Measts Armstrong, Smith, (Chester), Bigham, Abbot, Ross, (Luzerne), Alexander, Pershing, Chatham, Craig, Windle, Ziegler, Gamblo, Beaver, Brown, (Mcrcer), and Hoffer.
Judiclary, (General.)—Messrs, Scott, Williams, Smith, (Chester), Shaumon, Strang, Banks, Vincent, Brown, (Northumberland), and Dounis.
Judiclary, (Local.)—Messrs, Bigham, Duffield, Pershing, Chatham, Ziegler, Cochran, Ryon, Greenbank, and Dilss. and Bliss.

Pensions and Gratuities.—Messrs. Bliss. Graham,
Grant, Ross. (Mifflin), Bates, Poticigor, and Russoll.

——Kitch and Eschwate.—Bossrs. Birning, Kaine, Vincent and Manual Complant. and Boebo.

Agriculture and Manual Complant.

well, Windle, Thompson, Barron, Hutchman, and Ichman. nen. Education.—Biesers. Elliott, Duffield, Bliss, Divins, Donley, (Greene), Boileau, Early, McClellan, Twitchell, Householder, Fox, Kline, Rowland, Hopkins, (Philadel-Householder, Fox, Kline, Rowland, Hopkins, (Philadel-phia), and Windey.

Bunks. — Messrs. Crane, Ross (Luzerns), Abbott, Tracy, Worley, Rhoads, Brown (Northumberland), Cocbran, Gross, Neiman, Dennis, Chatham, and Hoffer.

Accounts.—Messrs. Schrock, Gaskill, Twitchell, Rex, Kennedy, Labar, and Fox.

Vice and Immorally.—Messrs. Wakefield. Ponley (Greene), Dennis, Warner, Vincent, Peters, and Hutchman. Greene), Dennis, Warner, Vincent, Peters, and Hutch-nan.
Election Districts.—Mesers. Happer, Tatton, Bates, Labur, McCoy, Hall, and Delonc.
Claims.—Mesers. Trncy, Worley, Gaskill, Cowan, freenbank, Gamble, Mc. "alloch, Beebe, and McGellan. Roads, Bridges, and Canals.—Mesers. Lichtenwalner, Jopkins (Philadelphia), Russell, Hoss, McManus, Pe-ret, Ramee, khoads, and Potteiger.
Corporations.—Mesers. Banks, Cowan, Shrock, Wil-ley, Kaine, Smith (Philadelphia), Honry, McManus, foes (Millilli), Butter, McCleilan, Kennody, Rex, Busby, and Quigley. l ibrary — Messrs. Williams, Smith (Unester), and Arnstrong.
New Counties and County Scats.—Messrs. Blanchard, Happer, Besver, Eliott, Rum-ey, Hoover, Wolf, Josephs, Lehman, Tutton, and Hall.
Compare Bills.—Messrs. Moore, Lichtenwallner, Early, Rewland, and Buaby.
Milltla System.—Messrs. Shannon. Hopkins (Washington), Smith (Philadelphia), Scott, Wimley, Oranc, and Myers.
Ballroads.—Messrs. Hopkins (Washington), Aloxander, Sellers, Moore, Dougherty, Myers, Tate. Oraig, Barron, McMackin, Freeland, Douncily (Philadelphia), and Graut. drant.

City Passenger Bailroads.—Meesrs. Wildey, Happer, Wins, Graham, McCoy, Caldwell, Weidner, Ritter, irown (Mercer), Thompson, and Warner.

Mines and Minerals.—Messrs. Ryon, Boileau, House-elder, Wasfeld, McMackin, Hess, Wolf, Hoover, Dene, Josephs, Donnelly (Philadelphia), Kline, and

Bit. FESSENDEN said, not at all; but the Senator would agree that there are some subjects we must discuss outside of finances. He had three sons in the army out of four, and he would never submit to their being used to catch tugitive slaves. And when the bill comes up to prevent such an abuse of military power, let no man say that we are discussing the negro question. It is a question of human right. Our object now is to put down the rebellion, and not to emancipate nor to capture slaves.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, and Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the bill.

Mir. WILSON, of Illinois, said he had listened to the language of the Senator from Virginia, and also heard his speech delivered before the holidays, and not thought he meant rebutke and represend from his manner.

Mr. CATHALLE said his manner might be unfortunate, but he had never intended to make any reproaches, and the Senator ought not to impute motives where none were avowed.

Mr. WILSON expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said he meant nothing unkind in his remark thought the Senator. IRREGULAR ENLISTMENTS. IRREGULAR ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. GROSS, of Allegheny, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to inquire into the condition of six hundred men who were illegally recruited in Allegheny county, for a brigade in Virginia, and who were now said to be sadly in want of aid. The resolution passed, THE TONIAGE TAX COMMUTATION.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill for the repeal of the act of last session, entitled an "Act for the commutation of tennage duties." CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution taking Wednesday next at 12 Mr. for the appointment of a committee to try the contested election case of Mr. Wildey, of the Twelfth district of Philadelphia.

> claiming that no such once at the law.]
>
> Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, opposed the resolution alleging that the matter was nothing more than a test alleging that the matter was nothing more than a technicality.
>
> Mr. GREENBANK, of Philadelphia, declared that it was not in the discretion of the House to say whother it would proceed to appoint a committee to try the case. Such a course was imperative. The chamber, in these cases, stood simply in the position of a grand jury.
>
> Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny. Then have we not a right to ignore the bill?
>
> Mr. GREENBANK. Certainly, after a due investigation.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE FOURTH PAGE. Public Amusements.

Mr. Sinon Hassler .- This well-known mus cal performer, who has been a great must vears the performer, who has been a great many years (twenty, we believe) without ever seeking to coin his popularity into solid dollars, takes his first benefit, at Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow evening, assisted by Madame Johannsen, Mr. T. Bishop, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Mr. Charles Schmitz, and a powertwo soles on the violin. We wish him "the fullest house of the season."

It is fullest the season."

It is fullest the season."

It is follows the season. The season. The season the season. The season t canary birds always amuse. We regret to learn he clared a dividend of cight percent; on the first preferred

he was greeted with applause. He said: he was greeted with applause. He said:

The great and all-commanding problem for this nation to solve is the war, and how to end it. I am not here to might to gain applause by any high-sounding professions of partiotism or loyaity. He is the best particl who tells his country the truth, however it may be unpleasant. The boddest asperser of our race has not yet had the temerity to charge any one of us with sympathy for the relies. I wish there were some other word than "rebell" to characterize those who have risen in-treasen against the Government, for I rather like it. Washington was a rebet.

The fate of this Republic now trembles in the balance. To be or not to be is now the question. We are taught, as with the emphasis of an earthquake, they makedon as

just, and His justice could not sleep fore

against the Government, for I rather like it. Washington was a relet.

The fate of the Republic now trembles in the shance. To be or not to be is now the question. We are taught, as with the emphasis of an earthquake, thurmations no more than individuals can declare their independence of the great, moral laws that govern the universe. Every man must now learn this lesson alone, and inquite if we have trampled upon the great law of lite to individuals and nations. The American nation is yet a child; if fills as it were but a speck of time. In the brief space of three-quarters of a contury, so full of hope to the lovers of liberty and equality throughout the world, rose from three millions to thirty millions. Its mighty heart to-night is thrilling with the best blood of all Europe.

In the fullness of our glory we had begun to congratulate ourselves upon the stability of our Government. In our strength and security we could look out on the troubled world, knowing no sorrow and fearing none. To-day every pillar in the national temple is shaking. Our riches take to themselves wings. National debt homs in the distance. Heavy taxation is among the calamities both present and future. The great writ of modes, inborts of speech, and of the press, exists, if it exists at all, simply as a privilege. One stroke of the pen will send a man to prison for the utterance of a word.

Such Is the state of things in which we are now placed. I will not attempt to deepen the lines of the picture that is already burnt into every loyal son!. To what canas, fellow-citizens, is this wide-spread desolation tracenble? A man of shallow reasonity will tell you that it is to be charged exclusively to the election of Abraham Lincolit to the Fresidency of the United States.

The natural and legilimate excelse of the democratic principle, then, has brought this cause of the residion. Equivocation is the order of the day. The Northern Government, with a good cause in its hands, has not dared to awow what it is fighting against. [Applause.]

Even

sall from old Plynouth. She brought to those shores the seed whose germination we now see. In that year two leading principles were grafted to our history. One brought with it the sanctity of the family relation. The other brought with it the breaking up of all family ties. At first it was possible for us to get along by a sort of conipromise. Slavery was weak; it stole in. Unfortunately, however, this system grow strong. The fathers of the Rapulbic were all against it, and, prospectively, desired to see it removed. Men are mistaken when they assume that the framers of our Government ever cootemplated that clavery would become the giant to which it has grown. Washington himself told Lafysite that there was but one proper way of getting rid of slavery—by the elective franchise. Jeferson, too, had said that God was just, and His justice could not slave forever.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A M. by
the Speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Johnson,
of the Lutheran Church.
It was announced that the committee on behalf of the
House, to consider that part of the Governor's message
relative the sea and lake defences, would consist of
Mesers. Vinc. at of Eric, Jennis of Philadelphia, Greenbank of Philadelphia, Bigham of Allegheny, and Gamble
of Delaware.

the elective franchise. Jefferson, too, had said that God was just, and His justice could not sleep forever.

The cause of our troubles is just here. It is explained in a few words of Holy Writ: "How can two walk to-getter, except they be agreed?" We desire union, and therefore we must have unity of these, of sentiment, of purpose. We have had two generators of ideas in this country—one of liberty, the other of slavery. Go into Now England, and you see the fruits of the Mayfoner—thiff and contemplation, the establishment of schools and churches and the inauguration of new spheres of employ ment and usefulness for the population.

The slaveholders some thirty or forty years ago conceived the idea of taking absolute control of the Government. With this vince, amme the favorite idea was advocated that colton as king. But, waten in controversy and at the ballot-box, they now challenge us to beat them on the battle-field, and we must beat them past to make the South love us. We bought and pasted the rith the soliton or and the family we complied. Then she demanded Texas, and for the sake of peace in the family we complied. Then she demanded Texas, and for the sake of peace in the family we complied. Then she demanded Texas, and for the sake of peace in the family we complied. Then she demanded Texas, and for the sake of peace in the family we complied. Then she demanded Texas, and for the sake of peace in the family we complied. The she we complied. Did she here used to the come the lands of the lands of the sake of peace in the family we spin the lands of the sake of peace in the family we complied. The she demanded that we should consecut to become the lands of the sake of peace in the family we spin the lands of peace in the family we spin the lands of the sake of peace in the family we complied. The she demanded that we should consecut to become the lands of the sake of peace in the family we spin the sake of peace in the family we complied. The she demanded the sake of peace in the family we complied. The she s hell-black slavery the glorious tree of liberty. [Applause.]
Some may say, "easter said than done." To be sure, we have not made much progress. All men of the South we deeperate, but we can whip them. They can shoot, but they like to get behind stumps and breaktworks. We may expect that the South will fight desperately before this war is ended; but, in the end, they must be conquered. We have here recruiting on troops at the North while we ought to be recruiting them at the South. [Applause.] while we ought to be recruiting them at the South. (Applane.)
Thus far we have shouldred all the injuries of slavery ir the prosecution of the war, and left all the benefits to the trainers Every one knows that the corn and the bacon, and the milasses, and the tobacco, and the whisky, comes from slavery; and the only way to crush the rebellion is to hit slavery on the bead.

But you may say the Constitution does not allow it. The Constitution, I contend, was catabilished to provide for the common defence; and, if Congress shall declare that slavery is a source of weekness, then it has the constitutional right to abrocate it.

The action of the Government, in disarming the real purpose of the war, was then severely censured by the fecturer, and General Fremont was warmly subogized. This sort of action gives the impression abroad that we were waging a war for empire. We all know that this war is for the perpotuation of 'our Union; but that it be effective you must break the bonds of slavery. THE FIFTEENTH-WARD HOMICIDE—THE CASE

THE FIFTEENTH-WARD HOMICIDE—THE CASE STILL INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.—Vesterday morning the coroner's jury resumed their investigation in the case of the murder of John Connelley at Twenty-fourth and Biddlestreets. District Attorney Mann was present. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts in regard to the bloody affair were clicited. The testimony was obiefly in rolation to Malloy, who was held in custody upon suspicion of having been concerned in the murder. A Mr. O'Rourke, of the Nineteenth ward, who was mentioned yesterday in connection w th a certain bill found upon the person of the deceased, was examined. He testified that Malloy and Connelley had been in the habit of visiting Welsh's tavern in Baltimore. Malloy had got in debt there, and Welsh asked Connelley to collect the bill for him. Connelley took the bill for the purpose of joking Malloy. The two were always upon the best of terms: Printing .- Messrs. Cowan, Noiman, Sellers, Tate, and Public Buildings -- Messrs. Duffield, Dougherty, and terms.

The father of Malloy testified that he was at his nine o'clock in the evening, on the day of the murder. His son was engaged in killing pork, and was not out of the house.

This evidence was corroborated by other mambars. ce was corroborated by other members

of the Malloy family.

The inquest was then adjourned until Monday afternoon next at four o'clock. Malloy, by the advice of the district atternoy, was discharged by the (7 he seat of Mr Wildey, it will be remembered, is consted on the ground that the tickets by which he was lected were marked "Assembly," instead of "Reprentative," The contestant, Mr. Win, O. Snyder, almine that no such office as "Assembly" is known to REMOVAL OF ASHES.—Numerous complaints have recently been made in regard to the irregularity with which ashes placed on the sidewalks are removed by those whose business it is to attend to the same. The appropriations made by Councils and the contracts for removing ashes expired on the 31st of December, 1891. Since that time an additional appropriation of \$3,000 has been made, until the general appropriation for this purpose is made. The job is given to parties many of whom do not come up to the specifications named in their contracts. It is said that Councils will so remedy the matter as to have both the ashes and public highways properly attended to by those who undertake the work.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET. PRILADELPHIA, January 14, 1862.

There was very little change in prices at the Stock than on yesterday.

In the money market there is nothing new to report. Business paper is slowly sold, only the most tenioubted Dances paper is nowly sout only the most stated of the Yairmonating a sturket.

The Yairmonat and Arch-street Fassenger Kailway Company have declared a dividend of one dollar per share, psychile Jasuary 28, next.

The Control Bailrand Company of New Jersey have declared a guarterly dividend of 2% 47 cent, payable on eanary birds always amuse. We regret to learn he intends soon to close his season.

Madame Egerie Jules Martin announces the continuance of her classes in calisthenics and dancing, at the private school, No. 1346 Spruce street. Here terms are of a favorable character, and she has been known for many years as one of the best teachers in the city. Her services are also in repute at private schools and in families.

Frederick Douglass on the War.

The lecture of Frederick Douglass, at National Hall last evening, was well attended. On entering he was greeted with applause. He said:

ereased 61,014 tons, the receipts being 264,115 tons, of which 185,115 tons were received by the Susciehanns and Tidewater Canal, 63,090 tons by the Chesapeutic and Delaware Canal, and 49,000 tons by railroad.

The production of iron at the Jake Superior mines, for 1837; was much less than in 1860, being only 40,000 tons News to be \$2,286,000, and the average cost of mining My cents per ton.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of Since Jan. 1.... \$4,617,739 86,570,734 \$2,890,184 The decrease, it will be seen, continues very ! The Bank of Seneca Falls has issued the ann

onlar:

BENECA FALLIS, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1862.

The public are cautioned against a gentlemanly-appearing young man, travelling the country under various names, having forged letters of introduction, or recommendation, purporting to be written by the undersigned, and which are used in giving curroncy to worthless checks, and in other swindling operations.

ELEROY C. PARTRIDGE. Entry Parridge.

Entry C. Parridge.

Entry C. Parridge.

Stocks opened firm, with considerable buoyancy in Government securities, but the demand was freely mot by speculative sellors, and prices close weaker. There is no pressure to sell, but the masked falls off from sheer in activity, the hitch in the currency plan of Congress having checked somewhat the tupward movement. The list of Government stocks abows an improvement of \$\lpha \pi \text{down} \pi \text{cont.} The registered sixes of 1831 sold at 90, the coupons at 90%. The fives of 1874 are firm at 504804.

In State, stocks there was little done. Missouris sold at 42%, buyer thirty days; Tonnessees at 43%, cash. The bonds of the secession States are scarce. In State stocks there was little done. Missouris sold at 42%, buyer thirty days; Tennessees at 43%, cash. The bunds of the secession States are scarce,

Bailroad bonds continue very active and rising. Our quotations show a farther large advance. Illinois Control of the state of

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

CLOSING PRICES\_FIRM. Penza B 2d m 6s 8

Philadelphia Markets. JANUARY 14-Evening. the receipts are small, and holders firm in their demand 3.000 bbls extra family sold for export on private term the latter at \$3 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Wheat.—The receipts are light, and prices are unchanged; sales of \$3,000 buslels prime Penasylvania red at 135c \$\psi\$ bushel, and small lots of white at 143c 150c, 500 buslels Rp: acold at 75c in store. Corn comes in alowly: sales of 3,000 buslels prime dry new yellow at \$8\pi \$80 \text{kg}\$ (c) dly yellow is worth 60c. Oats are unchanged; 6,000 buslels Benneylvania sold at 38 \$\psi\$ c. 2,000 buslels New York Bartley sold at 80c \$\psi\$ buslel.

Bark.—Quercitron is scarce, and wanted at \$31 \$\psi\$ to correct the way of sales.

GuoCraton continues firm, and little or nothing doing in the way of sales.

GuoCrates And Provisions are unchanged, and we hear of no sales to-day worthy of notice.

Sends.—Cloverseed is in good demand. 460 buslels sold at \$4.50 \$\psi\$ buslel, and some common quality at \$4.12 \$\psi\$ at 25 \$\psi\$ buslel.

Withen has declined; sales of Ohio bbls at 25c, and drudge at 23 \$\psi\$ gallon.

New York Stock Exchange-Jan. 14.

CITY ITEMS.

1. The state of the property o