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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to 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 mone but patriots and traitors."?

FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" Passs on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to there a year ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply at this office, or address John W. Fornsy, 417 Onestnut street, Philadelphia.

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS CONTENTS OF NO. 10, FOR SATURDAY, JANU-ARY 18.

ENGRAVINGS-Portraits of Generals Wool and Lane, and Commodore Goldsborough, fiag officer of the Burnside Expedition—Headquarters of Gen. McGall, of the Pennsylvania Reserves—Encampment of Third Pennsylvania Reserves, and Headquarters of Gen. Roy-

WAR TALES -As Thy Day Is, So Shall the Strength Be-Serve Your Flag.
FROM MISSOURY.-General Prentiss' Expedition to Boone County: Full Particulars of the Battle of Mount Zion-A Comedy of Errors; The Two Prices and the

Two Swieneys.
FROM KENTUCKY.—The Defeat of Marshall's Forces Confirmed; The Rebels Whipped in a Skirmish-From Ruell's Advanca...Situation of Affairs in the Deof the Cumberland-Gen. Wallace's Skir nist with the Enemy near Paducah.—The Rebel Defences at Bowling Green and Columbus.—A Pass for a Rebel; Buz

FEOM THE SOUTH —The Rebels' Opinion of the Burnside Expedition—Texas; Blockade of the Rio Grande—The Hebel Vounteer System—How a Rebel smpathizer was Trapped-East Tennessee-The Situaapainizer was trapped—Mass The Song of the ivan—Army of the Potomac—Another Yankee Doodle.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Jim Lane's Great Expedition— Norfolk and its Defences.—Sowek's Point—The Military Committee's Bill Cencerning Slaves.—The Fight at Blue's Gap, Va.—The Indian Tribes.—Relics of the Washington Tamily—The Mississippi Gunbosts and Floilla—The Cairo Expedition—An Improved Tone in the Canadian Press—The Great California Flood—Speech of Hon. Krege—Ine Great Camorina Block-Species to Indi. Chas. Sumner—Is the Steamship Rinalde Lost—General Sigel's Resignation—Agriculture in the West—Letter from Harrisburg—Arrival of Released Prisoners from

EDITORIALS ... The Latest War News-Governor THE LETTERS OF "OOCASIONAL."—Buchanan's Book-The Union of Loyal Men-The National Finances—The Charges in the Cabinet.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL.— Secretary Cameron—Lane's Expedition—The "Pensa-cola" Buns the Bebel Blockade—Cotton Seed—Army

hanges—Deaths of Pennsylvanians. LATEST NEWS—The War in Kentucky—Official Despatches from Col. Garfield—Destruction of Property by Rebel:—The War in Missouri—Latest from Calro— Later from Frederick, Md.—Inauguration of Gov. Tod,

OHR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE .- The Expedition Against Fort Royal Ferry—Interesting Lotter from Hancock, Md.—The "Bucktails" and the "Tigers." FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The Money Jorket—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markots.
WAR WIT, POETRY, &c.—A Winter Bide Acros. the Potomac—Down South in Dixle—The Dying Advice of the Puritan Mother to Her Only Son—The Watchere's a Health to Columbia - A Military Hero-Frentice Defice Buckner—An Incident of Camp Life— Ecloga—" News from the War."

Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press.

TERMS:—One copy, one year, \$2; Three copie year, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$3.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The destination of the Cairo expedition is as great a mystery to the people of the West as was the Dupont expedition to the inhabitants of the East. Une of the newspaper correspondents thinks that it will ascend the Tonnessee river, attack two camps of rebels on the banks of that stream, cut off railroad communication between Bowling Green and Columbus, and then either attack the latter place in the rear, or force the rebels to retreat from it down the Mississippi; while another reporter states that it will descend the Mississippi, and attack Columbus right in the face of its frowning batteries. A third holds to the opinion that no offensive movement is meant at all, but merely a feint, in order to hoodwink Polk, paid her debts. "If," he says "the rescue the prisoners, at this house, on the first of and prevent him from reinforcing Johnston, at and prevent him from reinforcing Johnston, at Bowling Green, who is menaced by General groundless insults, her intentions shall soon bence it is that when we applied for admission at man to impart his plans to "confidential" friends. As the whole expedition is in the hands of a brove and skilful general, we may expect that the blow will fall where the rebels least expect it. as its means will permit; that it is disposed The back of the rebellion in Missouri is effectually

Missouri river, and north of Osceols, there is not in all probability an organized rebel band exceeding twenty-five in number. The greater portion of purpose. Col. Davis' exploit at Warrensburg captured the larger portion of these recruits. Col. Jennison has "pavified" Jackson and Cass counties: and the Kansas Brigade, the southern border counties. In Gen. Prentiss' division, the work of crashing out rebellion is progressing rapidly Price is at Warsaw, in a somewhat perilous condition. The section of the country from which the main supplies of rebellion have been obtained, is, both from that drain, and the punishment inflicted for such support, in a very desolate and warstricken condition. Price's force is diminishing, though yet very well equipped and armed.

The New York Times of yesterday publishes letter from a person of alleged high authority, defending General McClellan's plans of the campaign. The correspondent savs :

"I can understand your own impatience and that of the public; but the greatest fault-finders, and most timid and faint-hearted patriots, will be all aglow with admiration, and admit, with mingled shame on the part of the cavillers, and pride in the hearts of all true men, that the delay has been imperative, and that the apparent inactivity of Gen. McClellan has been but a compulsory part of his grand plan of the campaign, and a precursor of vaster and more comprehensive results in consequence.

* * * * * *

* Your suggestions to attack Manassas, even at the vaster and mure comprehensive results in consequence.

* * * * *

"Your suggestions to attack Manassas, even at the risk of defeat, on the ground that we had better be betern than not to pieces, is not like your usual good sense. Any military man would tell you that to hurl our forces against those strong entrenchments would be sheer madness. But General McClellan has them caught in their own trap. They are like a fox in a burrow with one hole, where they must soon be forced out, and then General McClellan will fail upon them like a thunderbolt. The public will not then complain of his want, of energy. I tell you it will be so fearful as to have wailing and mouseing go up from every Southern household. Knowing what I do, and have thus but barely hinted at as the grand plan of the campaign, I repeat that at as the grand plan of the campaign, I repeat that the rebels are doomed, and Secession will never again raise its hydra head in the land. The folds of the grant constrictor are now tightening around the rebellion, and the coming month will

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, -- We have received the February number from W. B. Zieber, South Third street. It is better than the first number, but is still overweighted with politics, in prose and verse. Newspapers and not magazines are the suitable channels for political disquisition. The purely literary papers are good. Foremost is a paper upon James Russell Lowell, in which the character of his genius is ably analyzed; one fault of this paper is, that the writer lingers too long on the threshold before grappling with the subject; another is occasional obscurity arising from an ambitions siming at fine writing. For example, here is a (purposely as ill-spelt as the vulgarities of "Jeames,") which it will puzzle any reader to understand :- "But Lowell's humor was the chrism, snatching together parallels whose apparent inequalities, yet real justice, were powerfully We have yet to learn how a chrism, defined by Worcester as consecrating oil, could snatch together parallels or any other things or thoughts. "Brown's Lecture Tour" is a lively and pleasant sketch; "Tints and Tones of Paris' shows a thorough acquaintance with the subject; and "The Huguenots in America" is full of interest and information. In fiction, this Magazine is tolerably successful. The conclusion of "The Actress Wife" is too melo-dramatic. but "The Black Witch" is powerful, though nful in its details, and "Among the Pine which we hope will not be briefly concluded, is the best and most truthful sketch of Southern life and character we have ever read. A capital parody on the exaggerated novellettes which Mr. Ro-bert Bonner publishes in his New York Ledger is one of the best things in the whole number. The sketch, in the Editor's Table, called "The Three Travelling Bags," with its scene chiefly in our Con tinental Hotel, is highly comic. The political arti-cle on Mr. Seward's Published Diplomacy is an able review of the Secretary's correspondence with the diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries.

PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, -The monthly number for January is out, informing us that from December 15 thirty-eight counter felt bank notes have been put into circulation Among those in this State are the following : Columbia Bank.—5s, altered—vig. a forest scena; men rolling logs and felling trees; men in corn-field on the right; sheep—therers on the left.

Farmer? Bank.—5s, spurious—Indian and 5 above on left; potrialt with 6 above on right. Name across the bill.

the BIL Tiega County Bank.—5s, altered from 1s.—vig. farm scene, man, children, and dog; on right end 5 and Indian; on left end 5 and Washington; red Five across the notes.

WE THINK we can see in the tone of the English press a desire for peace, and we are accordingly prepared to hear from England glad tidings. Reasonable people throughout this country will welcome anything which looks to a complete and thorough restoration of friendly relations with Great Britain. The empest of passion which swept over the English people was too violent to be enduring. The leading newspapers of London and the provinces were careful to exaggerate the seizure of the Trent, and intensify the popular feeling against our country. The narratives of Captain WILLIAMS and the Trent officers, with the comments of such newspapers as The Times, were conceived in the worst possib'e spirit, and ingeniously intended to operate upon the popular mind to our prejudice and injury. The politicians were of course anxious for a pretext and gladly seized upon the cry for an American war, either to maintain themselves in power, or embarrass an Administration. Lord PALMERSTON menaced America to retain his position in her Majesty's council-Lord DERBY menaced America in the hopes of riding into power over his great antagonist. With the English people it was a question of pride-with the English statesmen it was a

question of policy. There is no reason why there should be a war between our people and those of England. We surrendered Mason and SLIDELL because their surrender was an act of justice, and our Secretary of State has given abundant evidence of his kind disposition towards the Government of Her Majesty. His recent permission to the English Government to transport troops and munitions into Canada over the State of Maine, was an extraordinary exhibition of good feeling and confidence; and at this time, when war is even threatened by English public men, it will show that we have no fear whatever of any possible result arising out of this temper the people may exhibit, calm reason will prevent an international struggle. The beld stand taken by John Bright and his colleagues of the Reform Party shows that the heart of the great English people throbs trulythat in sympathy and sentiment they are our friends and allies.

The enemies we have to dread are the Secessionists in America, and the Aristocracy in England. JEFFERSON DAVIS is desirous of war; Earl Derby is desirous of war. Davis is | will feel that their own generous exertions are anxious to ruin the Republic in order to advance treason; DERBY is anxious to ruin the Republic because republicanism is opposed to aristocracy and feudalism. The true men in medium at par in every portion of the land. England and America are for peace, because peace advances liberty and reform in England, and the triumph of liberty in America.

European Invasion of Mexico. There is later news from Mexico, vià Havans. All the native authorities having aban doned Vera Craz, their places have been filled with Spaniards. The French Admiral, much offended at the Spaniards having stolen a march upon him, by seizing Vera Cruz, without his aid, was about leaving him to make good his ground there, (in the face of a large force which President JUAREZ, who had stopped all supplies of provisions, was about leading against them,) and was about taking the French fleet to Tampico. The English ships had not reached Mexico. The French and English commanders had taken umbrage at the Spanish flag alone having been hoisted on the ramparts of Ulloa and over Vera Cruz. They say that the flags of the three nations should have been planted there together. President JUAREZ had issued a proclamation to the Mexicans on the invasion. It is dignified and emphatic, and denies that the European Powers combined against Mexico had any reasonable grounds for the extreme proceed ing to which they had resorted. At the worst, he says, Mexico had only committed the financial default of not having prepare the country for any event, proclaims, as the basis of its policy, that it does not declare war, but will repel force by force as far to satisfy the claims against it founded or broken. In all the counties south and west of the equity and justice, but without accepting conditions which cannot be admitted without of fending the dignity of the nation or compro mising its independence." JUAREZ calls upo Price's recruiting operations have failed of their his countrymen to forget all dissensions, and unite for the defence of their invaded land. They had begun to arm and unite, and it would

> not have undisputed possession of Vera Cruz. The reappearance of Mr. John Drew has inau gurated a profitable era at the Arch-street Theatre Of all the Irish comedians, (so-called,) Mr. Drew i the most individual. Too faithful, sometimes, for th nating; and more than any other native Irishman, he has borne in mind the eccentricities and the impulsiveness of the Celt. Mr. Drew has wondrously improved since his return from Europe. His figure has developed like his "phiz," and he has gained respect, he has no equal in his line of characters being capable of the most various intonations, from the height of the ludicrous to the depth of the pathetic. His humor is broad, without vulgarity, and his pathos never degenerates into sent urlesque. In fact, he is the solitary representative of the Irishman in all his phase whether of rank, medicority, or peasantry. As examples of the two extremes of condition, we may take Sir Patrick O'Plenipo or Captain Maguir and The Irish Emigrant or Handy Andy. In the third of these-marred only by the intrusion of a ridiculous song-Mr. Drew is an exponent of the Irish peasant, with all his wealth of accent, pa-tience, and humor. At his entrance we laugh; within three minutes we are overrun with tears and the remainder of the night is taken up with alternations. Mr. Drew realizes our expectations. His impersonations are not themes for laughter or feeling only, but for study. And to-night we shall

> see him in the best of bills-" The White Horse of the Peppers" and "His Last Legs." and Mrs. Barney Williams present thre picces, at the Walnut, this evening, the chief of which is a burlesque, entitled the "Magic Joke," wherein Mrs. Williams, encased in the handsomest of dresies, gives vent to puns of an outragoous character, and sings in familiar choruses. She of burlesque notresses, not even excepting Mrs. John Wood, and her caricatures of New England and Irish life are happily rendered and universally recognized. Mr. Williams is, perhaps, the best repr sentative of the broad humor and blank stupidity of the Celt. Many of his pieces are cleverly con trived, and we are promised, within a few night

> a composition of his own, which will be produced with new scenery, painted from original sketches, and effects both laughable and intense. Mrs. Cowell reappeared last evening, in a patriotic song, tastefully written and eleverly sung. Judging by the applause, this lady is as popular as ever. She is the only member of the stock company that can vie with the stars, and sometime even colipse thom. Edwin Adams-active, handsome, and talented-has, we regret to say, left the present, and will commence a starring season in the course of a few weeks.

> Harry Perry, frivolous, gifted, and popular, formerly of this city, died recently in San Francisco. Intelligence of his death reached this city "Romeo and Juliet" will be analyzed, to-night, by Mr. Cleveland. See advertisement. The comic opera of "The Barber of Seville" will be presented

n Saturday at the Academy. TEACHER AND SCHOLAR .- A story, designated as above, is now being published in the City Item. and, we beg to assure our readers, is fully worthy of perusal. It is written by Miss Eleanor C. Don lyrics, and gives experiences of teachers and

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .- We have received G. A. Sala's new novel, "The Seven Sons of Mammon," from T. R. Peterson & Brothers, and also the February number of the Continental Monthly EXTRA LARGE SALE-STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, c .- Tuesday next. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, comprising the estates of W. W. Moore, J. Stratton, J. Hunsicker, S. Toby, and R. Toby, by order of executors, assignees, and others, in-cluding city property, coal lands, valuable stocks, loans, pews, &c. Peremptory sales.

Singular Phenomenon on the Mountains. A SNOW-STORM ACCOMPANIED BY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.
STOYESTOWN, Somerset co., Pa., Jan. 15.—During the snow-storm this morning there were vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied by the roar of thunder at intervals. This most singular event quite startled

us out of our propriety. Connamaugh, Cambris co., Pa., Jan. 15 .- A fall of snow in this vicinity this morning was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

day.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, January 15, 1862. A people that have enjoyed such rare bless

ings, personal and political, as the people of the United States, when called upon to pay a price for those blessings, cannot and should not hesitate. It would have been unnatural, if, after so long and prosperous a career, some event had not transpired to remind us of the fallibility of all human institutions, and to present a stern proof of the fact that all great benefits are to be appreciated in proportion as those who share them realize their duties to each other, and recognize their obligations to Providence. It is hard for a people so situated to find themselves arrested midway by new and unexpected calamities, and to accommo date themselves to a sudden separation from most of those comforts, which have made them so envied an exception to all other nations. Having enjoyed the fruits of national and constitutional liberty, we are now called upon to pay the price of this enjoyment. The abolition of the entire franking privilege is a fixed fact. The bill which passed the House yesterday will undoubtedly pass the Senate. This will be followed by other equally-thorough reforms, such as the reduction of salaries of all officers in the civil and military service of the Government, the reduction, if not the entire abolition, of Congressional mileage, and the enforcement of rigid economy everywhere. It is gratifying to notice how cheerfully this sysem is received by those upon whom it is intended to operate. While our soldiers, in the camp and on the wasting march, gladly risk their lives in defence of the honor of the country, unmurmuringly endure the rigors of winter and submit to the dangers of disease, and while their families and friends in the lova States stand ready to make every sacrifice complication; that we do not recognize the existence of any real danger to the country; imposed upon their Representatives, and that the dread, if any exists, is with those upon all other public servants, to emuacross the water. Apart from this, the real late this glorious example and to surrender relations existing between this country and much, if not all, of those advantages which England will forbid any war. Whatever our are believed to be attached to high po politicians and diplomatists may do; whatever sition. If the war produced no other result than to lay the foundations for economy in the Departments of the Government, and to inaugurate a healthy and vigorous financial system for all time to come, it would prove to be a great blessing. Now is the time to test the patriotism of all classes; now is the time for the true statesman to forget himself and to think only of his country. If this spirit is manifested in our legislation, the taxes imposed will be gladly paid by the people, the soldiers being responded to by their fellow-countrymen, capitalists will supply the sinews of war, medium at par in every portion of the land, and our great struggle against treason will be clothed with new moral attributes, conferring dignity upon the contest itself and enduring

> FEMALE TRAITORS IN WASHINGTON. A VISIT TO THEIR PRISON QUARTERS.

must close it.

lustre upon the victory which, sooner or later,

OCCASIONAL.

SKETCHES OF ITS OCCUPANTS

HOW THE GOVERNMENT ENTERTAINS THEM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. This morning it was rumored that the female prisoners confined in the Sixteenth-street prison were to be removed to the Old Capitol Prison, where, is consequence of their rebellious proclivities, quarters have been prepared for them. Accordingly, we visited Licutenant N. E. Sheldon, a native of New York, and an officer of the Sturgess Rifles, the body-guard of General McClollan during his campaign in Western Virginia, who, for some time past, has been detailed as the guard of these prisoners, and were admitted, after some delay, into his quar-

It is well known that since the attempt made to Spanish nation cloak other designs under the the year, the utmost vigilance has been displayed obliged to halt for a few moments, until our character and the object of our visit were ascer tained. The call for the corporal was made by the guard, and our communication subsequently con-veyed to the lieutenant, by whom, as we have said before, we were admitted

As we entered the building, we must confess that the emotions of our mind were sad rather than otherwise. We were perfectly cognizant of the fact that, instead of approaching the place of conthe Government, we were being admitted to the presence of the female enemies of the law and the Constitution; and thus it was that our feelings were appear as if, at all events, the invaders would of the nature that we have described.

That woman should, in the hour of our strug-gle, desert us, and side with our enomies, was more than we expected. And when the first traitoress was arrested in this city and confined in the Sixteenth-street prison, we not only pitied, but in longings of our hearts forgave her the offence that she had committed. Such has been the his-tory of the war, however, that not only men have been convicted of the charge arraigned again them, but women have also been as instrumental in interfering with the plans of our warfare, by giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and aiding them to escape the judgment that would have been visited upon them by the Government.

When we visited the establishment referred to, we were admitted to the parlor of the house, formerly occupied by Mrs. Greenhow, fronting on Sixteenth street Passing through the door on the left, and we stood in the apartment alluded to.
There were others who had stood here before us we have no doubt of that-men and women of inelligence and refinement. There was a bright fire glowing on the hearth, and a tete-a-tete was drawn up in front. The two parlors were divided by a red gauze, and in the back room stood a handsome rosewood piano, with pearl keys, upon which the prisoner of the house, Mrs. G., and her friends, had often performed. The walls of the room were hung with portraits of friends and others-some on earth and some in heaven-one of them representing a former daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, Gertrude, a girl of soventoen eighteen summers, with auburn hair and light-blue eves, who died some time since.

In the picture a smile of beauty plays around the lips, and the eyes are lighted with a strange fancysuch as is often seen in the eyes of a girl just budding into womanhood.

On the east wall hangs the picture of Mrs. Fanny Moore, whose husband is now in our army, while the walls of the back room are adorned with different pictures of the men and women of our time. Just now, as we are examining pictures, there is a noise heard overhead—hardly a noise, for it is the voice of a child, soft and musical. "That is Rose Greenhow, the daughter of Mrs. Greenhow, playing with the guard," says the lieutenant, who has noticed our distractment. "It

is a strange sound here; you don't often hear it, for it is generally very quiet." And the handsome face of the lieutenant is relaxed into a shade of sadness. There are prisoners above there-no doubt of that—and may be the tones of this young child have dropped like the rains of spring upon the leaves of the drooping flowers! A moment more, and all is quiet, and, save the stepping of the guard above, there is nothing heard.

The Sixteenth-street jail has been an object of considerable interest, for months past, to citizens as well as visitors. Before the windows of the upper stories were "blinded," the prisoners often anpeared at these points, and were viewed by po-destrians on the other side of the way; but since the "cake affair" of New Year's Day the prisoners have been forbidden to appear at the windows, and

the excitement, instead of having been allayed, has been still further increased. The first person incarcerated at the prison was Mrs. Rose O. H. Greenhow, as she signs herself. She was arrested on the 11th of August of the last year, and has been confined in the prison ever Her husband was formerly employed in the State Department in this city. She is a woman of letters, and was born in the South, although brought up in Washington. She is confined in her own house, in one of the upper stories, and has the attendance of a servant, besides the company of her own daughter, an interesting child of some twelve yours. Besides these confined here were Mrs. Phillips, her sister, Mrs. Levy, and her two daughters, s Fannic and Lena. Mrs. Phillips is a Jowess and her husband married her at Sayannah, Ga. Mrs. Levy was a widow, and her husband, who was for-nerly in the army, died. Her two daughters are inely educated. These latter were, after being orfined six weeks, sent to Fortress Monroe. Next in turn comes Mrs. Betty A. Hassler, who vas born and reared in Washington. She possessed he least education of any woman ever confined in

his prison. Her husband is a Southern man. She

is fascinating in appearance, but has not much de-cision of character. She was released on parole by order of the Secretary of War. Mrs. Jackson, the mother of the assassin of Elis-worth, has also been confined at this point. She ame here with nothing but a flannel gown on, and wearing slave shoes. She was incarcerated but we days and nights. She has now gone South, to Richmond, where she has been endeavoring, with but little success, to obtain funds for the support of her family. It is rumored that she is not able to collect enough funds to support her from day to

Miss Lilly Mackle, a daughter of Mackle, a clerk in one of the departments, and belonging to one of the most respectable families of Washington, was

dso confined here for two months. Mrs. M. A. Onderdonk, who sometimes repre-sents herself to be a widow, and sometimes a wife, was arrested in Chicago some months since, and after being confined here six weeks, was released on parole. Forty dollars were given her to pay her expenses back to Chicago, but instead of going there she went to New York. She was last heard of at St. Louis
An English lady, Mrs. Elena Lowe, who was ar-

rested at Boston, and whose son was with her, having come with a commission in the rebel army, has also been confined at this institution. The son was afterwards sent to Fort Warren, and she returned to England. Besides the above, there were some eight r ten persons arrested at Alexandria and in this city, whose names are not remembered, and who, af-ter being confined at this prison, were shortly af-

terwards liberated, on taking the oath of allogiance. Miss Ellie M. Poole; alias Stewart, was arrested and brought to the prison on the 11th of August, 1861. She came from Wheeling, where, after having been confined for some time in the prison there, she made her escape, by tying the sheets together and letting herself down from the prison indow. She has been in communication with the rebel leaders in Kentucky, advising them to ake certain changes in their plan of operations. When arrested the second time, within ten miles of the enemy's lines in Kentucky, \$7,500 of unexpended money, furnished by the rebels, was found upon her person. She has been a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer and the Baltimore Ex-change. Miss Poole is yet in confinement at the

Sixteenth-street jail.

Among the number yet confined here is Mrs.
Baxley, formerly a resident of Baltimore. She was arrested on the 23d of December. She had just come from Richmond, and had been in conversation with Jeff Davis, from whom she had obtained a commission in the rebel army for her lover, Dr. Brown. She is, as she represents herself, a very. "explosive" woman, and it was from this fact that her arrest took place on board of the beat, while approaching Baltimore from Richmond. This woman has refused to sleep under a blanket marked "U.S.," ever since her confinement here The above is a hurried sketch of the prisoners liberated, and now confined at the Sixteenth-stree jail. Their quarters are of the most comfortable character, and, under the care of Leutenant Shel-don, they are furnished with everything that, saving [their "Secesh" principle, can make them;

happy.

The report that the cake sent to Mrs. Greenhow on New Year's, came from Mrs. Dougles, to whom Mrs. G. sustains the relationship of aunt, is a mistake. The cake was sent by a party well known to the Government, upon whom a strict watch is kept.

To-day, the three last named persons will probably be sent to the jail on old Capitol Hill—an escort of the Sturgess Rifles, under command of Lieut. Sheldon, being prepared to accompany them.

There was the same patter of nimble feet overead when we left the prison. At the winlows, from the outside, we saw the face of Mrs. Greenhow standing within the room above. Our voices had been heard in the room beneath, we snow, and even the musical tones of the piano, that had been performed upon during our presence. There may have been a memory of other days recalled by these signs of festivity, and the hearts of some above may have beat with a quicker ulsation at the thought of the circumstances that

ow surrounded them. Who knows but what then and there there were neart-strings that were almost snapped asunder, and that there were consciences that sunk beneath the weight of ignominy imposed upon them! Con.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, January 15, 1862. The National Finances. The results of the various conferences held Washington by representatives from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and banking in-

stitutions, among themselves and with the Sectary of the Treasury, may be summed up briefly as First. The general views of the Socretary of the freasury are assented to. Second. The banks will receive and pay out the United States notes freely, and sastain in all proper

Third. The Secretary will, within the next two weeks, in addition to the current daily payment of one million and a half of dollars in United States notes, pay the further sum of at least \$20,000,000 in 7 30-100 bonds, to such public creditors as may desire to receive them, and thus relieve the existing

pressure upon the community. Pourth. The issue of United States demand notes are not to be increased beyond the fifty millions now authorized, but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing loan acts so as enable the Secretary to issue, in change for United States demand notes, or in payment to creditors, otes payable in one year bearing 3 65-100 per cent. nterest, and convertible into 7 30-100 three-years onds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of \$250 000 000 or \$300 000 000 Fifth. It is thought desirable that Congress

should enact a general law relating to currency and banking associations, embracing the general provision recommended by the Scoretary in his re-Sixth. It is expected that this action and legislaion will render the United States demand notes a legal tender, or the increase beyond the fifty millions now authorized unnecessary.

The Attempted Incendiarism at Alexan There appears to be some very contradictory stories affoat in regard to the recent attempt of some villainous Secessionists to destroy the hospital at Alexandria. Col. A. G. FREASE and Capt. A. R. WHITE, who minutely investigated the matter, eport they found a coil of safety fuse, which had een laid from Cameron street to an unoccupied stere under the hospital, which contained a large emount of inflammable matter. The report has

been laid before the War Department. It is believed that the Secessionists who linger around Alexandria, under pretence of being Union men, will yet succeed in their evident determina-tion to burn down the town. The soldiers have orranized a fire department, and have an extra guard on nightly. They have an excellent suction engine, but the rest of the apparatus is not worth much. They want a steam fire engine very badly in Alex-

Brigadier General Sickles. An officer in General HOOKER's brigade, writing o a friend in this city, says that "it will be regretted that General DANIEL E. SICKLES, who by his energy has raised five thousand men, is likely, in presenting himself for confirmation as brigadier general, to be rejected. The military knowledge of the General is not in question, but it is certainly manifest that some important political 'or military izfluence is at work against his confirmation." Return of the Pilots of the Pensacola. Messrs. PRICE and WALTERS, two old pilots of

the Potomac, who accompanied the Pensacola on her successful trip down the Potomac, left that vessel at Fortress Monroe, and have returned here by way of Baltimore. Captain Monnis compli-mented them highly on their coolness and skill. The Last Report. It is currently reported this evening, that Secreary Seward will resign, and accept the mission to England. This is only one among the many reports

which are provalent in regard to Cabinet changes. The Secretary of the Navy. The Star, this evening, on authority, states that there is no truth in the report that Secretary Welles has resigned.

The Small Pox. The small pox is beginning to prevail to an alarming extent in various parts of the city. It is not confined to any particular class of people. Nearly every person is getting vaccinated. It is thought the disease was introduced into the city by the soldiers from the hospital at Kalerama.

The Second Pennsylvania Reserves It is again rumored in military circles that the cond Pennsylvania Reserves, late Colonel WM. B. Mann's regiment, is to be immediately filled up three companies being necessary to complete its quota. Since Colonel Mann's resignation, he has labored assiduously to effect this matter. Governor Currin is understood to have promised Col. Mann to send the companies to Washington at once. The regiment is still on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac, under command of Major Marrin McCandless, of Philadelphia, and from the alacrity with which it has always responded to every call of duty, it enjoys a reputation second to nonin the Reserves.

Desertions from the Rebel Camps. It was reported this afternoon that nine more Northern men, who had been forced into the robel army, had succeeded in escaping from General ERRENCH's division, at the rebel batteries, opposite Budd's Ferry. They are in charge of Licutenan MILES, of Company C of the First Regiment, Ex-celsior Brigade, and are expected to arrive here this morning. Northern people in the rebel army, who are stationed along the shores of the Potomao, succeed in making their escape over to General Hooken's brigade almost every night. General McClellan's Baggage

Twenty-four wagons, designed for the conveyance of the baggage of General McClellan and staff have been prepared. They all have matched horses, and the words "Commander of the United States Army" are painted on the canvas and the

wagons.

The New Secretary of War. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, by a vote ap-

The Long Bridge Railroad Notwithstanding the snow and sleet, five hundred men were at work to day preliminary to the con-struction of a railroad from Washington to Alexandria, over the Long Bridge. There will be a single track with sufficient turnouts to accommodate camps in Virginia. It is supposed that the road will be in operation in three weeks. By this rrangement it is designed to supply our army from the North without change of cars.

U. S. Treasury Statement. The U.S. Treasurer's statement for the last week shows a total amount on deposit of \$7,700,000, on which drafts have been made to the amount of \$6,000,000. The bullion fund is \$1,102,000. The unavailable balance in the States under insurrec ionary control is stated at \$4,500,000. Captain Chauncey McKeever.

The case of Captain CHAUNCEY McKEEVER. placed under arrest at the time the latter was relieved from the command of the Western Depart-ment, has been dismissed, and he is now the mustering in officer of the army. Captain McKeever distinguished himself under General Heintzelman at the battle of Bull Run. - Destruction of Lager Beer

Yesterday morning Lieutenant A. H. Freeman, of the Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., who is in command at the foot of Seventh street, captured 150 barrels lager beer, which parties were attempting to smuggle over to Blenker's division. It was de-General Keim.

General KEIN, recently appointed brigadier general, is here awaiting orders. The Weather and the Roads. The weather is sleety, and the roads are again in a horrible condition. The army wagons have much difficulty in reaching some of the encampments.

Desertion of Seamer Three seamen deserted from the Pensacola on he morning she sailed. They escaped in the mar-

The soldiers in some of the Pennsylvania regi-

ments complain of the want of blankets and proper

Miscellaneous. The Committee of Ways and Means had the direct tax bill under consideration, but without coming to any conclusion.

Information, believed to be trustworthy, has een received here to the effect that the rebels nave twenty-six well-constructed forts defending their main position at Manassas Junction. Mr. GILDERT RODMAN, the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, died this morning, after a few days' illness. His remains will be taken to

Philadelphia for interment. Some of the stoves furnished to the army are wretched affairs, and for want of pipes of proper length they burn the tops of the tents. We noticed several of the Sibley tents ruined in this

way. Captain J. Reeside White's Company I, composed entirely of Philadelphians, has been detailed at Alexandria for escort duty. They are mostly dmirably drilled. The large warehouse at the Chain Bridge is in charge of Capt. R. M. Musser, commissary of sub-sistence, a very efficient officer, who furnishes daily supplies to over thirty thousand men.

FROM CAIRO.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- The following is a special despatch to the Journal: espacen to the Sournat.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.—General Grant and his staff embarked on the steamer Chancellor this morning, and took the field at Fort Jefferson. Despatches have been received from the advance column under General McClernand, saying it is on the march, and will encamp at Mayfield, Kontucky, to night. Camp Beauregard is so near May-field that the rebels must fight or run. Gen. Grant reviewed the troops comprising the second division this morning, and informed them that he should march thirty miles by to-morrow morning. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the troops.

Breckinridge at Bowling Green, Ky. Louisville, Jan. 15 .- A thoroughly reliable gentleman, who has just arrived, reports having seen John C. Breckinridge at Bowling Green ou Friday last. There is no other news of interest from the South.

From Fortress Monroe. BALTHORE, Jan. 15.—The Old Point boat arrived here this evening, at about seven o'clock.
She did not leave Fortress Monroe till seven o'clock this morning, owing to the storm.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14.— Between one and dition, including the D'Epigneal Zouaves, are still in the Roads, detained by the weather. A severe storm, with snow, commenced last night, and a high wind has been blowing all day. The snow was three inches deep this morning.

Persons at Camp Hamilton say the very heavy firing was heard yestorday morning in the direction of Yorktown. It is supposed to have resulted from

practising.

Despatches have been received here directed to Brigadier General Hatch and others of his staff, and it is supposed that his brigade has been ordered to this point.

The payment of troops in this department has commenced. The Tenth New York Regiment re-

seived their money to-day. New Jersey Legislature Rew Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate has partially organized. On the second ballot, this morning, Mr. Crowell, of Union, voting for himself, was elected President. Eighteen ballots were had for Secretary of the Senate, without success, when the Senate adjourned. The Democrats generally voted for A. R. Spear, of Now Brunswick, and James S. Gaw, of Monmouth—the latter receiving two votes, Messers. Crowell and Reckless. for A. R. Spear, of New Brunswick, and James S.
Gaw, of Monmouth—the latter receiving two
votes, Messrs. Crowell and Reckless.

In the House the Governor's message was read.
He gives a concise account of the finances of the
State, and of the amount expended for providing
soldiers for the war. He recommends that resolutions be passed urging the location of the Naval
Academy at Perth Amboy. Also, for the grateful
remembrance of the services of Lieutenant Goneral Scott.

He also recommends

ral Scott.

He also recommends a tax of \$100,000 for the payment of interest on the State debt, and to provide for sinking the debt.

TRENTON, Jan. 15.—In the Senate this afternoon the Senate nominated Morris R. Hamilton, of Camden, for secretary, and he was elected, Mr. Crousell voting for him.

Lowis Boyd, of Passaie, was elected clerk and Evans assistant secretary.

The organization being complete, the Governor sent in his message.

Homicide at Louisville.

Homicide at Louisvine.

A Policeman Killed.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—Three police officers this afternoon went to the suburbs to arrest Samuel Rook for mule-stealing. They found him at the house of a man named Finley and broke open the door, when Rook shot Policeman Benjamin Rust dead and slightly wounded Policeman Kirby. dead and slightly wounded Policeman Kirby Policeman Williams then struck Rook, breaking hi jaw, and captured him. Policeman Rust was ex jaw, and captured him. Policeman Rust was extensively known here, and his death is universally

Letter from Harrisburg.

Correspondence of The Press.] HARRISBURG, January 15, 1862.
The Legislature is fairly under headway now, the peakers of both houses having announced the commitees for the session. Speaker Hall announced those of the Senato on Monday afternoon. They are very fairly constructed, indeed, giving to the Democrats more than they would have been able to ask, or were "la anywise worthy to receive." On the important (political) Committee of Federal Relations, Ketcham, Republican; Bound, do.; Smith, do.; and two Democrats, Clymer, the able young Senator from Berks, and Dr. Crawford, of Juniata. The Democracy are also re-presented by Olymer on Judiciary and Corporations; by Crawford on Finance; by Charles L. Lamberton, the sound Douglas Democratic Senator from the Wild Cat district, on Estates and Escheats and Claims; Mr. Mott on Banks; Judge Reilly on Bailroads, &c., &c. Benson, of Potter, who has been five years in the Legislature, is chairman of Finance; Penney, the talented lawyer from Pittsburg, chairman of Judiciary; and Col. McClure i chairman of the Committee on Railroads. Altogether the construction of the committees is creditable to Speaker Hall's judgment and impartiality, and does full

justice to the Democrats, who compose less than a third of the Fenate. On Tuesday Speaker Rowe puplished the House committees, and if there has been any fault found with them, we have yet to hear it. He has given to the Democracy, who voted in solid body against him for Speaker, the who voted in some body against him for Speaker, the chairmanship of five committees: Hopkins, of Washing-ton, of Baliroads; Thaddeus Banks, of Corporations; Lichtenwaliner, of Roads and Canals; Wakefield, of Yice and Immorality; and Duffield, of Public Buildings. Wm. H. Armstrong, Union Republican, heads Ways Yice and Immorality; and Duffield, of Public Buildings. Wm. H. Armstrong, Union Republican, heads Ways and Means, the most important committee. He has already secured a national reputation, by his conservative and states, and the most important committee. He has already secured a national reputation, by his conservative and states, and than whom there is, perinaps, no ablor lawyer in Pennsylvania—1s made chairman of the Judiclary General. It is the first time he has held public position but we predict he will make his mark before the close of the session. Thomas J. Bijcham, of Alleyhony, an old wheel-hore in legislative experience, is chairman of the Local Judiclary; Richard Wildey of Gist Passon, and budge Shannon, of Pittsburg, of the Builting, and Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, of the Millish System. The chairmanships stand thus: four Union Democrate, five Union Republicans, as straight Democrate, and eight Republicans.

There are more contested seats this winter than for many years, chiefly owing to frauds, or alleged frauds, in the Sarny vote. A different case is that of John Cresna, of Bedford, who contests the seat with Mr. Householder, the sitting member. He puts it en constitutional grounds, and in the brief of urgument printed makes out a strong case. Bedford was organized into a county in 1711, and under the fourth section of sartled I, of the Constitution of 1790, Mr. Cessan claims she is still entitled to separate representative district, with two members. In Somerset F. M. Shrock had a large majority; in Bedford, cessna had one thousand majority; but Householder's majority in Somerset was thirteen hundred, and over mem it. It is a new question started, and strictly constitutional, and, therefore, it is fortunate there are so many able lawyers in the House to settle the question.

The resignation of Gen. Cameron as Secretary of War has created a deep feeling of regret among the host of friends he has in this city. It is regarded as especially fortunate that the President has secured such a patriotic

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

personal, and mixed, but declaring the unconditional freedom of the four millions of slaves by whose toil this rebellion is maintained. Then it may be said, "the Lord hatb triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider have been thrown into the sea." He maintained that the plenary power resides in Congress to declare the unconditional emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. MURHILL, of Vermont, briefly explained the object of the resolution. It was a plain proposition, and he supposed would not be met by a single negative vots. Whatever has been done by our armies, it was certain that the Committee of Ways and Means had not gone into winter quarters. The subject involved a large amount of investigation. Information to a shalf-extent only had been obtained from the Treasmry Department; but the committee would at the earliest possible munent report a bill bearing as equally as practicable on all sections, so that the Government may realize a hundred the direct tax and the duties from Imports, will soctrostions, so that the Government may realize a hundred 1506,000,000 annually.

Mr. VALLIANDIGHAM inoffectually sought to amend the resolution, in order to secure the amount of revenue proposed only so long and it may be necessary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1862. SENATE. SENATE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from
the Military Board of Kentucky in relation to certain
claims connected with the army. Beferred.
Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military
Committee, reported bork the bill to increase the clerical
force of the War Department and Bureaus. Committee, reported back the bill to increase the clerical force of the War Department and Bureaus.

Bir. GBIMES, of Iows, moved to amend so as to add four clerks to the Navy Department. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the Farmers' Club of Concord, Massachusetts, stating that the country was flooded with unreliable seeds, and asking that a duty be placed on seeds.

Mr. CULLAMER, of Vermont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recorded a billingeriding for the presented. stating that the country was shooted with unrestable seeds, and asking that a duty be placed on seeds. Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill providing for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries. Hr. SHERMAN, of Ohlo, presented the polition of Peter Cooper, of New York, asking Congress not to authorize the issue of paper money.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution tendering thanks to Lieutenant A. D. Howell, Midshipman Stewart, and Acting Master Amos Foster, for the destruction of a rebel schooner in Quantice Inlet.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the other reserve Mr. VALLANDIGHAM ineffectually sought to amend the resolution, in order to secure the amount of revenue proposed only so long as it may be necessary.

The question being taken on Mr. Vallandigham's motion to postpone the resolution till to-day a week, it was disagreed to—yeas 35, nays 113.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said be wished to withdraw his vote for the postponement, as he would favor the possage of the resolution; but he was unwilling to see this measure adopted after the speech of his colleague, (Mr. Bingham), and without allowing the minority a chance to answer it. The resolution was then passed, under the operation of the previous question—yeas 133, nays 5.

The negatives were as follows: Mesera, Allen, Bobinson, Shiel, Voornees, and Wood.

Mr. BLAIR, of missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill amendatory of the d rect-tax bill, and for liberating and colonizing the slaves of rebels. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it was resolved.

state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means he instructed to

On motion of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to finquire whether any, and if so what, tegislation may be necessary and proper, in view of present or impending events, to prevent the expertation or hoarding of the domestic and foreign coins now circulating in the United States, including also the expertation or hoarding of builton; also, te inquire late the expediency of reviving the acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold coirs, and making them a legal tender, and whether any change in the laws regulating the value of domestic or foreign coins is necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

coins is necessary or proper, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. YALLANDIGHAM remarked that he did not contemplate a return to the absard and exploded idea of direct legislation, of pains and ponalities, but to wise and indirect commercial legislation on the subject.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie-trade by Americans in American vessels. The bill was passed after a speech by Mr. Eliot in its favor, in which he said it could not be found, in all the history of the slave trade, that greater atroctites and violations of Maine law have been cammitted than in the coolie trade, which fact the official documents disclose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indians, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill resulating the carrying of printed matter outside of the mails, the object being to derive revenue therefrom.

enue therefrom.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till nest

venue therefrom.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till next Tuesday.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the fortification bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, replied to Mr. Bingham's arguments that Congress, under the Constitution, has power to emancipate the slaves. It would not vote a dollar under such an interpretation of the Constitution. No powers could be exercised unless they are expressly granted or plainly deducible from that instrument. Emancipation was a foregone conclusion with Mr. Bingham, who had to sustain his position by argument, however fallacious. Those who charge that Kentucky wants to dictate, while she has as many soldiers in the robet ranks as in those of the Union, misread history. She has not 5,000 in the former, while in the latter she has 20,000.

It was a vile slander on the people of the country to say that they could not put down the rebellion, and hence, he presumed, it was necessary to employ blacks for this purpose. The rebellion can be quelled if we are not divided, but, if emancipation be the declared policy, fifteen instead of eleven tates will be placed in rebellion, while many from the free States will be ydown their arms, unwilling to be parties to so unjust and unconstitutional a policy. He appealed to gentlemen to stand like a wall around the Constitution, and, in a fraternal spirit, unite for the preservation of the country from the danger which now surrounds it.

Without transacting any further business, the

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by the SPEAKER.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt.
Mr. HAMILITON presented a petition from 250 citi-tens of East Cocalico township, Lancaster county, for an ilteration in the school law.

LAKE AND HARBOR DEFENCES.

Mr. LOWRY, from the Select Committee on Lake and Harkor Defenses, reported joint resolutions respectfully requesting Congress to take immediate steps to provide for the defence of the Delaware river and the harbor of Erie by an adequate naval force, and to establish an avaidepot at Erie; and that the Governor be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to our members of Congress and to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. LOWRY urged the immediate adoption of these resolutions, as the subject was now before a committee of Congress.

After further debate the resolutions passed unant

mously,
Mr. LOWRY read in place a bill authorizing the payment of officers of volunteers culisted under Ccl. Mc-Lain at Eric.
Mr. ROBINSON, a bill to incorporate the New Castle and Basen Valley Railroad Congrany.

MIT AND AND A STATE OF THE AND A

Harrisburg, January 15, 1862.

destruction of a rebol schooner in Quantico Inlot.

On motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, the joint resolution to promote the efficiency of the troops in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. SATLSBUEY, of Delaware, said the New York Tribune, in calling attention to the resolution, said it would occur to the reader that it meant something. Did it mean a policy dangerous to the country, and which he believed was condemned by the President in his message? The bill gives to the commander in Kansas power which is given to no other man It invites every free negro and runaway and Indian to come and be armed. If there was a lingering hope for the Union in the heart of any man in the South, the adoption of this resolution would extinguish all such hope. We might be told that the South employed negroes. A curse on the South-crn Confederacy! As far as he was concerned, he neither wanted to learn morals nor patriolism from it. But, being in the old Federal Union, for which every aspiration of his heart goes forth, he condemned this policy as a disruption of the last hope. We would have no Union men left in the South if we adopted this policy. He moved to insert the word "white" before the word persons.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the commander in Kansas, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the commander in Kansas, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the commander in Kansas, Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the commander in Kansas, Meor General Hunter, was as well known for his prudence as his galantry. This bill, to him, was to give him power, in case he was cut off from communication with the Government, to fill up the army in the country where he was. The resolution does not give him power to arm slaves, or even white men. When every white soldier was a kinght errant, and esquire of a slave from the rebels, then we will begin to see the beginning of the end. He would have the slaves to work on our fortifications, and assist the army, but not put arms in their lands. The resolution provides for no other expense, except their subsistence. hands. The resolution provides for no other expense, except their subsistence.

Mr. HABLAN, of Iowe, said if the bill was to confor a benefit on the colored people he could see why objection should be raised by the Senator from Pelaware; but he did not see why colored people should not be allowed to bear a share of the burdens. Neither did he agree that the colored men should not be allowed to bear ans. He did not think that the reason that we would effend the enemies of the country was a good excuse. There were four millions of such men, whose loyalty was not doubted, and while the force and energy of the rebels were marchailed against us, he did not see why we should not employ these four millions of men for the Government. ernment. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he had not intended by

sequence of the Seators and he had not intended by the resolution to commit the Government to the policy of arming the slaves; but, if he had the command of the army, while he would not commit the Government to any policy, still he would say to the slave, "I have no arms; but if you can find arms, get them, and I will use you as soldiers [Suppressed applause in the galleries.]

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred numerons bills in reference to the confacation of the property of rebels, &c, reported them all back, with one original bill as a substitute for the whole, entitled a bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of the rebels.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee on the contested seat from Kansas, that Mr. Lane be not entitled to a seat, was then taken up.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. Clark, to strike out the word "not,"

Mr. STANTON, of Kansas, proceeded to speak at longth in opposition to the amendment.

He contended that Mr. Lane, by using the franking privilege, as he had admitted he had do se, thereby made choice of the Senatorship. In fact, he was actually a Senator, and by the acceptance of any other office, even before he actually took the eath, he vacated his seat. He said that, before he (Mr. Stanton) accepted the commission from the Governor of Kansas, in July lavi, his telegraphed to the War. Department to know if Mr. Lane had been appointed brigadier general, and accepted the position. He received as an answer: "Lane has been appointed, and has accepted. (Signed) S. Osmeron, Secretary of War."

He had no expectation of seeing Lane in the Senator had no expectation of the seat in the Senator when he left Kansas Re claimed that Lane had assumed to act as a brigadier, and was considered as such in everything but his vacation of the seat in the Senator was, in fact, a Senator from the time he was elected, and that the act of exercising the functions of an office and that the act of exercising the functions of an office

sas had acted as a brigadier during the vacation of Congress.

Mr. LANE said Kansas was being invaded, and he took a place among the defenders of the State. His command was given him by the people, and not by the Government or the State. When the danger to the State had passed he laid down his command.

Mr. HABLAN, of Lowa, thought the President had no authority to make such an appointment at a time when there was no office; therefore, the appointment was null and void, and there could be no vacation of the seat in the Senate.

Mr. COWAN took substantially the same ground. If there was no office, it made no difference whether the appointment was accepted or not, and even if there was BIT. LOWARD MESSAGE THE STATE OF THE STATE O ppointment was accepted or not, and even if there was n office, it was very doubtful if Mr. Lane did accept of an olnce, it was very doubtful if Mr. Lane did accept of the appointment.

Mr. DOOLITHLE, of Wisconsin, said he had all along wished that Mr. Lane was in the field and Mr. Stanton in the Senate. With all respect to the gentleman, he would say that he was opposed to the blea of one individual being both a member of Congress and an officer in the army. Vaulting from the Senate to the saddle might be a beautiful idea, but dismounting from the saddle to come into the Senate, booted and spurred. did not meet his approbation. It seems that this whole question arises out of a proposition made by the President to appoint Mr. Lane a brigadier general, which Mr. Lane proposed to accept, if the office was created by Cougress. Congress did create the office, on the 22d of July, but ongress did create the onice, or the accept of it. He for that time Lane had refused to accept of it. He is ught this ended the case.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, by consent, reported the Committee on Finance the consults and diplo

to the redenies, with a preamois status that thowar was the culmination of thirty years' growth of the slave power; that slavery was the cause of the rebellion; that there could be no solld and enduring peace until it was removed. The resolutions declare it to be the duty of the Federal Govarnment to use all means to bring the war to a speedy termination; and that, as a military necessity, if should colore the freedom of slaves of disloyal masters and increase the requirement from the masters. m the Committee on Fluance the consular and uppo-matic appropriation bill as passed by the House, with amendment.

A communication was received from the Secretary of a unenconcus.

A communication was received aron.

A communication was received aron.

be Navy in answer to the resolution in relation to the
imployment of George B. Morgan as an agent.

On motion of Mr. WILESON, the Sonate then went into
executive session, and subsequently adjourned. war to a speedy termination; and that, as a military necessity, it should c'claron the freedom of slaves of disloyal masters, and increase the vocunteer force from among the slaves; and that the property of disloyal masters should be confiscated. The resolutions also approve of the surrender of Mason and Slideli; express the greatest confidence in the Fresident and his Cabinet; oppose the circulation of paper money not based upon solid Government securities; demand that frauds upon the Government be made punishable by death; and conclude with instructions to our Senators and Bepresentatives in Congress to carry out the objects of the resolutions.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations and ordered to be rointed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senato the annual report of the State Librarian.

Mr. McClurer read, in place, a bill to reduce the expenses of Government; fit proposes to abolish the franking privilege of members and officers of the Legislature; and made a motion to proceed to its consideration.

The motion was not agreed to, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, introduced a joint resolu on to promote the efficiency of the troops serving in th

The House met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order the Speaker. by the Speaker.

SEVENTEERIN DISTRICT CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. DUFFIELO presented the petition of citizens he Seventeenth district. contesting the seat of Charles, Abbott, the sitting mamber. Also, a resolution fix Inureday, at 12 M., for the appointment of a committee try the rese. to try the case.

The pelition was read. It sets forth that at the Octaber election the votes cast for Charles F Abbott (1,77 ber election the votes cast for Charles F Abbott (1,778 in number) were unconstitutional, the ticket having been headed "Assembly," instead of "Representative." It also declared that the votes of improper persons had been received in the eighth precinct of the Twenty-first ward, and that illegal votes were received from Company B of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and Company K of Baxter's Zonaves. Zonaves.

The tally lists of the Thirty-third Regiment, it is also claimed, were not signed by the Return Judges. The names of parties, alleged to have cast illegal votes, are given in detail, and the petitioners pray that Robert M. Carlisie may be admitted to the seat in the House now occupied by Charles F. Abbott. LUZERNE CONTESTED BLECTION.

Mr. ROSS, of Luzerne, offered two petitions froncitivens of the consty of Luzerne, contesting the election of the stres. Russell and Hall. Luid on the table. REDFORD CONTESTED BLECTION. BEDFORD CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. ARMISTRONG offered a resolution, stating that as the question to be decided in the contested election case of Bedford county, was a constitutional one, there fore the committee be respectfully requested to consult with the Judiciary Committee of the House, an with the Attorney General, before rendering their decidence. ion.
The SPEAKER declared the resolution to be out of COMMITTEE ON PEDERAL RELATIONS.

Mr. TRACY offered the following resolution, which

Don't men'to Kansas.

Department of Kansas.

Introduced a recolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to Inquire not the propriety of establishing a military post at or near Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information having in view the construction of several branch railroads, in order to have a direct communication between New York and Washington.

New York and Washington.

May Construction of the Committee of May Construction of the New York and Washington.

May Construction of the ordinary resolution of Charing that, in order to pay the ordinary resolution of Charing that, in order to pay the ordinary of the ordinary o MR. TRACI

MRS agreed to:

Resolved, That a standing committee of thirteen members be appointed by the Speaker, to be entitled a Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. COWAN, of Warren, offered a re-olution closing the post-office of the House on Sundays, except during certain bours. Agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Mr FREELAND, of Dauphin, offered the following resolution: IN FRELIARD, of Daupini, onered the following recolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to bring in a bill repealing the act of last session is changing the name of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, facilitating the completion of the san act. **&c. Mr. DUFFIELD moved to amend by instructing the Committee of Ways and Means instead of the Judiciary.

Mr. ROSS, of Luzerne, offered an amendment to the amendment, directing the committee to "singuire into the expediency of a repeal," instead of positively instructing them to prepare a bill. This proposition was fort, and the amendment of Mr. Duffield was also lost by 12 ayes to 52 nays. The original resolution was then agreed to. EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. BEX, of Mostgomery, offered a resolution appointing a committee of nine to ascertain in what manner the expenses of the House can be reduced, and also instructing them to inquire whether officers of the last House did not receive pay to which they were not legally entitled, and if so, by what authority. Agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Mr. SHANNON, of Allecheny, from a committee appointed to contract for the publication of a Daily Logaslative Record, reported that an agreement had been made with George Regner, of Harrisburg. This agreement was confirmed by the House.

Mr. ROSS, of Luzerne, offered a resolution fixing Friday next, at one o'clock P. M., for the appointment of a committee to try the contested-election cases of Messre. Russell and Hall, of Luzerne. Agreed to.

The report of the Auditer General on railroads was presented by the Speaker, and laid upon the table.

The House then proceeded to relect a committee to try the contested election of Mr. Wildey, of the Twelfth district of Philacelphia.

Mr. Wildey represented himself, and Mr. Ziogler acted for the contestant, Mr. Wm. O. Snyder. The following-named committeemer were chooser. nomed committeemen were chosen: Messrs Potteiger. Wolf, Henry, Donnelly, Hess, Rit ter, Hall, Craig, and Gamble. BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. TAIT, of Columbia, presented a bill relative to be taxes upon unseated lands in the county of Colum-ia. Referred. Mr. BIANON read in his place on act relative to be senger railways in this State, inflicting a penalty for pessenger railways in this State, inflicting a penatty for placing obstructions upon their tracks.

Mr. GROSS read an act incorporating the Pitisburg and Mineraville Passenger Railway Company Mr. ROSS read an act for the relief of the families of volunteers in Allegheny county, which was passed. of things, which will, in the best way, serve the public interests.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said the resolution proposed that the House should proceed, without unnecessary delay, to discharge the first duty imposed upon them, namely, to provide for the commen defence and the general welfare, and for the suppression of the rebellion, which strikes at the nation's life, and which is unparalleled in the history of the past. Whether we consider the extent of territory covered, and the resources it commands, or the great interests and immortal hopes which depend upon the issue, all good non agree that it can be suppressed only by the dread arbitrament of battle.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Penusylvania, inquired whether it was not as necessary to deprive the enemy of the sineag of war as it was to provide means to put down the Serious Railroad Accident on the Delaware Road.

DELAWARE CITY, Jan. 15.—A wood train, on the Delaware Road, was this morning precipitated through the draw of the bridge over the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, near St. George's station. The cause of the accident has not been ascortained, one is the less of life known definitely. Not more than fifteen persons were on the train, and they were employees of the road, and not passengers. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Penusylvania, inquired whether it was not as necessary to deprive the enemy of the sinear of war as it was to provide means to put down the rebellion, and whether it was the purpose of the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to confiscate the property of the rebels and free their slaves I and I shall be made and the sine shall be suffered in the supermose of the law, he argued, was essential to a nation's existence. Republica cannot tive unless the laws are obeyed. For the suppression of this rebellion, the representatives of the people may authorize [LATER.]
The names of the killed at the scoident, at the

The names of the Killed at the scottent, as the canal bridge, are as follows: Josiah Anderson, engineer; William McElwee, William Monam, 19tward Menam, Joseph Dolan, Nathaniel Schay, and Joseph Grippins, all employees on the wood train. Several others were badly wounded.

The cause of the accident has not yet been accertained. less the laws are obeyed. For the suppression of this re-belilon, the representatives of the people may authorize the army of the people to do whatever may be necessary for that purpose, consistent with justice. They should employ whatever means may be necessary to this out. He went further, when he said we have not discharged our duty in accordance with the laws already passed. He hoped all would agree to confiscate revel property where-over found, and it was their duty to pass, without dolay, not only a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, real, Sailing of the Steamer Asia New York, Jan. 15.—The steamer Asia, hence, for Liverpool, took fifty passengers and \$100,000 in specie. She will prohably lie in the lower bay till the fog litts.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE. CONFIDENCE IN PEACE GAINING

STRENGTH. CONSOLS 921a921—COTTON ADVANCED 141.

HALIFAX, Jew. 15.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool of 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, via Queenstown on the 6th instant, for New York and Halifax, passed Cope Bace at 11 o'clock hast night. The Arabia was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following stummary of news obained, which is one week later. The Arabia has on hoard troops for Canada, compris-ng two batteries of the 16th brigade of artillery. ng two Datteries of the loth brigade of srilllery. The steamship Angle's Nurson, trove. Perlisad, arrived at Londonderry early on the morning of the 3d instant, and at Liverpool the same night.

The steamship Hanes, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 3d instant. The steamship Glaspon, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 3d instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GENAT BRITAIN.

The news by the steamships Anglo-Street and Hansa had materially strengthened confidence in peace.

Consols showed great budyancy, and had further advanced about a half per cent, and closes firm on Fritay, the 3d inst., at the quotations current before the Treat affair, and showed an advance of ?; since the lat inst. The London Times says: "From the character of the rise in consols, on the 3d inst., it is inferred that the Hansa may have brought advices to the Government, from Lord Lyons, of some information having been given by the Cabinet at Washington-diffe Mesers. Mason and Slidel would be given up." "The London Heratid says: "Speculations appear to be guided by private information from American diplomatic circles." The same journal, in an editorial, says: "It behooves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy." Jonfederacy."

The London Daily News remarks: "As yet, the Washington Government has not spoken. But, if the theory The London Daily News remarks. The little theory of some of like otemporaries be correct, that Government really resides in the New York press, the question of peace was really decided when the Kansa left." The same paper says that the arbitration principle has been ridden to death by nighticious friends, and condemns the policy of dividing English opinion at the present time. The London Times professes to expose some of the strange delusions entertained by the American people, in regard to their own employeence and invaling ability. It showing the difficulties America would experience in car-rying out the prevailing scheme. The coupons for the January dividends on the Vir-ginia bonds have been returned by Messre Baring Bros, with the answer, "No advices to pay." The same answer is anticipated relative to the debts of the other Southern States. ame answer is anticipated relative to the decision and ther Southern States.

The London Merning Post regrets that the Washingson Cabinet has evinced an alacrity to any all themselves of the respite granted by England, and drawsundayorable deductions therefrom. ole deductions therefrom.

The Daily Mews, per contra, finds in the delay encouraging signs of moderation, and a general disposition in the part of the Washington Government to act with earon and justice. A suspicions steamer had been cruising in the English hannel, off Dover, and there were strong reasons to supchannel, off Dover, and there were strong reasons to suppose it was the privateer Sumpter.

The Paris Temps is assured that the Enited States Attrong General will give an opinion that Majon and Sildell should be delivered up.

The Cologne Gazette says the Prussian note to Washington does not treat the Trent affair from the point of
view of public right, but urgently coursels peace. It
says, should America reject the demands of England, the
Fowers will send a collective note to Washington urging
peace.

eays, should America reject the demands of Emgland, the Powers will send a collective note to Washington urging peace.

The Times reproduces a letter written by Mr. Soward in 1839, to Wm. Erown, of Liverpool, in which Mr. Soward repudiates the idea that the American Government could ever be guilty of so gross a violation of its faith as to confincate, in time of war, money invested in American securities in time of peace.

The Times, in an editorial on the subject, thinks it is not an inopportune moment to bring forward this declaration, the more particularly as, England has been mensed by threats of confiscation by journals evidently in communication with the Washington Government. The article concludes by expressing hopes for peace, but declaring that threats will accomplish nothing, the only solution being the release of the priseners.

Ameeting was held at Birmingham, under the auspices of the Mayor, for the purpose of memorializing the Government in favor of arbitration in the Trent affair. After very inribulent proceedings, the memorial was defeated, and in amendment carried leaving the matter in the hands of the Government. Nobody of importance took part in the meeting.

Mr. Cardwell, Mr. P., in a speech at Oxford, anticipated that America would accede to England's demand, but, if not, he believed that England would have just cause for war. He deprecated the attacks made on American Institutions too, and urged that the present was not the time for irritating comments.

The screw steamers John Bell, the Hope, and Sarah Sarah are loading cotton at Liverpool for New York, and additional steamers were expected to be taken up. The ship R. D. Siepherd lett Liverpool on the 3d for Kew Orleans, via Havann.

The Sarper of the Mayor of the property of the property of the property of the matter of the diplomatic corps, and received, as usual, the vator of the diplomatic corps, and received, as usual, the va-

Aew Orleans, via Havana.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, on New Year's Day, made an address to the diplomatic corps, and received, as usual, the various State bodies. In response to an address from the Senate, he said ha counted on the Senate to assist him in perfecting the Constitution, and at the same time maintaining intact the fundamental basis on which it resist To the Legislative body he merely expressed the hope that they would see in the recent modifications of the Constitution a new proof of his confidence in their intelligence and patriotism. To the clercy he gave assurance that they might count on his protection and lively sympathy, telling them that they knew how to render to Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.

This expression had given rise to the feat that a serious attempt was about to be made to settle terms for the evamrs that are God's.

This expression had given rise to the idea that a serious empt was about to be made to settle terms for the evation of Rome. nation of Rome. The Moniteur de la Platte says that Government can-

or possibly comply with the request for men-of-war to carry merchandise to America.
The Bourse had been buoyant and higher, but closed uniet at 67f 50c. ITALY. On New Year's day the Pope received General Guyon and French officers. General Guyon spoke of devotion towards lie Pope, and the latter thanked Guyon for the continents expressed. The present French soldiers at tome would not permit the fulfilment of any irreligious r Impolitic act. The Pope concluded by hestowing the postolic benediction on the Imperial family, the Emeror Napoleon, and the whole French company. The National Roman Committee had placarded bills in tomo declaring that the issue of Roman consols by the optifical Government after the 27th Blarch, 1883, would apital of Italy, the temporal power of the Pope legally erminated.

The Chamber resumed its sittings on the 34.

It Baiazzi had communicated a speech made by the King to a Parliamentary deputation, in which he said he acced the Italian cause will make greater progress in the coming year than even it has in the past.

Ricasoli had announced the idea of seeking a colleague for the portfolio of the Interior, and the Cabinet remains anchanged.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA. The King, in addressing the Ministry on New Year's lay, said: The year commences with a serious aspect throughout the world, rendering it the duty of Prusia be prepared for any eventualities, and he asserted that his should be done. this should be done.

In reply to the congratulations of the army, he said:
- Prussia could calmly behold what events may arise from
the state of things in non: Broopean countries, because
his army stands ready, formed and armed. RUSSIA.

An imperial decree, has been issued in consequence of the recent disturbances, sanctioning the closing of the University at St. Petersburg, and ordering the dismis-al of the professors and students. INDIA.

CALCUTTA! Dec. 3.—Cotton Goods are firm; Twist unchanged; Indigo excited; Exchange, 2%; Rice and Linseed high. At Bombay cotton and cotton goods were materially dvancing. A man was captured at Kurrachee, while trying to get way from India. He is said to have been recegnized as 'ena Sahib. - CHINA.

PEKIN, Nov. 13, via St. Petersburg.—The Emperor ha urrived at Pekin.

Prince Kong has been appointed regent.

The Supreme Council, composed of members hostile to
be Europeans, is dissolved. On-Shun, President of the
Finance Department, was publicly executed, and two
ther persons of high order were strangled, by order of THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENS 70WN; ST. PERERBURG, Jan. 5—It is reported that Bussis, at the commencement of the difficulty between the States of America, employed all her influence in favor of peace, and has recenily taken steps to the same end.

The Russian Cabinet has communicated to the Great Powers all the reports received from her representatives at Washington. owers an interpretation of the dependency of the Geno Rifle Association, urged them to hasten to prepare to take up arms, "because the moment approaches for giving fresh proofs of your bravery."

Commercial Intelligence. £205,650.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American securities have nominally recovered a little, but business has been built. There are buyers of U. S. Fires at 67. Illinois Central shares are quated at 45,044 discount. Kriss,

114 023%. Latest Commercial. [Per the Arabia, by telegraph to Queenstown.] Livenpoon, Sunday—COTTON.—The sales of yester-day were 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators' and exporters, the market closing active and firmer at and exporters, the marked closing active and armer at nethanged quotations. BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firmer. PROYISIONS are firm, except Bacon, which is easier. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on LONDON MUNEY MANAGEST CONSISTENCY CONTROL OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF THE SPECIAL SET OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF THE SPECIAL SET OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF THE SPECIAL SET OF THE MANAGEST CONTROL OF have been 7,000 bules. Ordeans tres ordinairo 156f.; bas, 150f. The total stock in port amounts to 153,000 MARINE.-Arrived from Philadelphia, Brason de.

Another Railroad Accident.

RUSSELL, Mass, Jan. 15.—A portion of the cars of the afternoon freight train from Albany, on Tuesday, having been thrown off the track while passing a share ourse near Turtle Bend bridge, in this town, the timbers and flooring of the bridge weed cut by the car wheels, and two spans of the bridge gave way, precipitating seven cars loaded with floor, hogs, and beef-cattle into the river below, a distance of thirty feet. The cars were entirely demolished, but fortunately there were no passant injured. Several head of cattle were killed. The bridge is being repaired, and will be passable by Friday morning. Another Railroad Accident.

Organization of a Loval Corn Exchange. BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The loyal merchants of this city have reorganized a new Corn Exchange. Mason and Sildell are at large, but we don't wink that Great Britain will accept them as Ambasasdors from the South. Though Mason is a free Mason, probably he will not be an accepted one.