Che Press

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862. EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy te break up the Union is a fact now known to att. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accemplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There

none but possiets and traitors." FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "Taylor" PRESS on which this paper has been printed for the last nine mouths. 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 Jone W. Foresty. 417 Questnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. Although no news of an exciting character was received yesterday in regard to the movements of our army and navy, there are strong indications that we are in the midst of the full which proverbially precedes a terrific storm. From both the Burnside Expedition and the Cairo Expedition. which started in quest of the enemy at about the same time, we may soon expect to hear important intelligence. A hope is cherished by many that the rebels will be virtually outflanked on the east and on the west : that the movements now in progress will result in hemming in the Confederate forces in Virginia on all sides; that their supplies and reinforcements from the Southeastern States will be cut off by the operations of General Burnside in North Carolina; and that the movements of General Buell and General Grant will result in overthrowing the rebel dominion over Tennessee

The morter fleet now being built in Now York. under the supervision of Capt. D. D. Porter, U. S. N is rapidly approaching completion but two or three weeks may clapse before it will be ready to take its departure. The mortars, which are to be placed amidships in each vessel, each weigh about 17,000 pounds, and they are bored for 13-inch projectiles, which are the most formidable missiles known to modern warfare The following is a carrect list of the officers and vessels, as far as com-Flagship, sidewhoel gunboat Octorara, Commander D. D. Portor; Geo. Brown, lieutenant.
First Division, Lieut. Watson Smith command-

rist Privile, Bleut. Water Sind Commanding.
Schooner Norfolk Packet, (fag-vessel.) Lieut.
Water Smith commanding; schooner Oliver H.
Liee, Acting Master Washington Godfrey commanding; schooner Para; Acting Master G. N.
Hood commanding; schooner C. P. Williams, Acting Master A. R. Langthorne commanding; schooner Arletta, Acting Master T. E. Smith commanding; schooner W. Bacon, Acting Master W.
P. Regers commanding.
Second Division, Lieut. Walter W. Queen commanding. mending.

Schooner F. A. Ward, (flag vessel,) Lieut. Walter W. Queen commanding; schooner Sidney C. Jones, Acting Master R. Adams commanding; schooner Mathew Wasser, Jr., Acting Master H. H. Saväge commanding; schooner Maria J. Cariton, Acting Master C. E. Jack commanding; schooner Orwetta, Acting Master's Mates E. Adams and S. Rondall, the commander has vet heen assigned to

Ornetta, Acting Insects has yet been assigned to handell, (no commander has yet been assigned to this vessel); schooner Adolphus Hugel, Acting Master H. B. Jenks commanding; schooner Geo. Margham, Acting Master John Collins commanding, Third Division, Licutenant K. Randolph Brosse, commanding.
Schooner John Griffith, (flag vessel,) Lieutenant Schooner John Grimts, (ung vessel, Lieutenant K. Rendolph Breese commanding; schooner Sarah Brutn, Acting Master H. Brown commanding; schooner Racet, Acting Master A. Phinney commanding; brig Sea Foam, Acting Master H. E. Williams commanding; schooner Henry Janes, Acting Master H. Pennington commanding; schooner Dan Smith; Acting Master G. W. Brawn commanding.

A military prison, somewhat similar to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor, has been opened in California. The San Francisco Bulletin says:

"General Weight has given orders to make Fort Yuma' the Fort Lafayette of California, and it is said that for this purpose the fort will be at once strongly garrisoned. At present, there are three companies of the First regiment of volunteers comprising the garrison there, under command of Major Rigg, who has Dan Showalter and his party of rebels in confinement. Other three companies of the regiment are stationed at Warner's ranche, about one hundred and thirty miles away, and three companies are in quarters at Los Angeles, about one hundred and forty miles farther off; while in another direction, at a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles, lies the nearest point of seacoast. San Diese with earther contents. California The San Francisco Bulletin save . natural and his lines, with another company. Fort Yuma seems to us the most insecure place for politi-cal prisoners that can be found in all California. It

Yours seems to us the most insecure place for political prisoners that can be found in all California. It is built on the northern bank of the Colorado river, the boundary line between New Mexico and this State, and is nearer to Texas than any other part of the State. Opposite the fort the Gila river, from New Mexico, runs into the Colorado.

"If so disposed, a force of rebols could march through New Mexico, throw pontoon bridges across the Colorado, effect a landing, and, perhaps, take the fort before any troops from Los Angeles, Warner's Ranch, or San Diego could come to the assistance of the beleaguered. Even now this is talked of by Secessionists in our streets, and rumor has it that a large party from this side will rendezvous near the fort, and some dark night take it by surprise. If we are to have prisoners of war in California and the state of the most exposed position of our southerstern frontier.

of our southeastern frontier.
"In connection with this matter the San Ber-In connection with this matter that and dino Patriot says:

'We hear a rumor that two out of the three "No near a rumor that two out of the three companies stationed at this post (Fort Yuma) have mulinitd, and that nearly all the men are under close arrest. It is surmised that they have been tampered with by Southern agents. Liceutemant Colonel West is fearful of being attacked by a large Confederate force, now assembling somewhere along the Colorado river. He asks for a reinforcement of three hundred men and account factors. ment of three hundred men, and cannon af a heavy calibre, to maintain the fort. We also understand that Government has the matter under advisemen whether it will abandon the post or send the re quired reinforcements and cannon."

On the afternoon of the 15th inst the steams Matanzas, on her way North from Port Royal. nassed the vessels comprising the Burnside Expedition at a point this side of Hatteras.

It is reported that the robel envoys, Mason and Siidell, arrived safely at St. George, Bermuda, on the 9th inst , and that they sailed for St. Thomas on the 10th, with the intention of taking passage at that point for England. The New York journals of yesterday evening

contain the special report of Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, to the United States Senate. It gives a lengthy account of the plan Mr. Morgan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES conspicuously publishes a letter, "written by a person who speaks from the highest possible authority," in desence of General McClellan's plan of military action. Accepting the endorsement of the Times as to its authenticity, we have read the statements it contained with pleasure. "The war will be over," says the "highest possible " correspondent, " and their dearest wishes, perhaps, be realized by the logic of events sooner than their wildest dreams anticipate." "Any attempt to weaken him with the army would be a calamity to be deplored by the whole nation. The full fruition of all our hopes is at hand." "General McClellan has caught the rebels 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 fall 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 mourn ing to go up from every Southern household. Knowing what I do, and have thus but barely binted at as the grand plan of the campaign, l repeat that the rebels are doomed, and Secession will never again raise its hydra-head in

With our unbounded confidence in General McClellan, we may be disposed to think a defence of this kind unnecessary. No newspaper in this country has recognized General McClellan's ability with more enthusiasm than THE PRESS. We are his friend, and have always treated him with the frankness of friendship. And it is with the frankness of friendship that we represent to him how earnestly and anxiously the people of this nation long for an advance movement, for st the full fruition of all our hopes." When he chooses to strike the blow, the rebellion must reel into perdition. There is a state of demoralization among the Southern people; they are suffering from a ruined currency, a ruined commerce, general ruin and desolation everywhere. Humanity would demand their speedy conquest; and the protests against conscription from all parts of the South are heart rending. The natural momentum of such an army as General McClellan commands would almost, of itself, sweep from the Potomac to Patagonia, and, guided by a commander so trusted and beloved, it would very soon bring peace and glory to the Republic, and eternal

While we accept the "highest possible" assurances of the Times newspaper with gladness, and without reservation, we think it unfortunate that any man, assuming to speak for General McClellan, should, at this time, assume the dictatorial style. In this practical are we worship men only in the results of their genius and energy; and by this test we shall worship the young commander of the

WE ARE gradually entering upon a new phase of national existence. If this war produces no other result, it will revolutionize the Republic, in its social, political, and internafional relations. We are no longer with the past. Its associations, its conditions, its memories, are even fading away. The people who make history rarely read it. The trials for which we honored our fathers are visited upon us; and what they are to us, we shall be to our children. Our trial comes to us in a more fearfully-magnificent shape; greater in its proportions; greater in its self-denial; greater and grander in its results. We have been living in the days of national can be no neutrals in this war. There can be youth, sporting and gambolling with destiny; our griefs, those of an hour; our responsibilities, few and feeble. As a nation, this Republic has been a spoiled, fretful, petulant, and haughty boy. We have not as yet been an active member of the family of nations. A people of peace-blessed with wondrous resources—wealthy beyond the imagination of man-the granary of the world-the treasury of the world-comprising two zones, and bounded

by ocean coasts-looking out upon Europe from the West, and the gorgeous countries of Asia and the South Seas from the East—we have grown giddy with greatness. As a spendthrift with a large inheritance, we have abused and squandered it. Wars which Napoleon and Wel-LINGTON would have regarded as military jests, we have magnified into campaigns more magnificent than those of ALEXANDER. Not burdened by taxation-Government a mere name -and the duties of Government the simple gratification of ambition and pride-we have whirled along blindly, exhibiting a confidence amounting almost to infatuation; disregarding the lessons of history and the impulses of reason: so trusting and frank that we could not realize the possibility of treachery, until now we are suddenly confronted with an ene-

my of our own creation, who menaces our ex-

Our first exhibition of national manhood was the manner in which we met this fearful danger. We trifled and temporized at first, unwilling to believe that the peril was really what it proved to be. Was it possible that there could be an enemy to the Government which had been so indulgent and kind? Was it possible that Liberty would be menaced by se whom it cherished and defended and covered with blessings? Was it possible that the men who had ruled this country would ruin it, rather than see their dominion temporarily pass away? Was it possible that the shrine of the Union would be desecrated by those who had been paying their devotions to the divinity it contained? Was there nothing in the sacred character of the Constitution to save it from violation? All our dear traditions, and the memories clustering around them-was there nothing in these to stay the hand of traitors? Thought like these have occurred to all of us, and, with a feeling of sadness, we have contemplated the great wrong which has covered the land with gloom. If we paused in horror at the dread contingency, it was because we were unwilling to treat the people of the South except as angry brethren, who would yield their passion to conciliation and compromise. We could not believe, until Fort Sumpter's cannon dispelled our unhelief. Even as we had been patient and forbearing, we at once became energetic and determined. When our flag was trailed in the dust of Charleston city-when an implacable enemy came to the banks of the Potomac. and threatened the capital with its wrath, it was time for us to realize the fearful peril of our country-it was time for us to do the part

to meet it. Then came the war, and, with this war, the period of our national manhood. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln will be remembered as an era in our history—full of great events. It is with no feeling of disrespect or irreverence towards other men and other times that we say it; but we believe that with the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN the greatness of the American character began to be truly displayed. In the outluntary sacrifice of life; in the glad self-hanthe privations, and perils, and untold hardships of the soldier's life; in the instant abandonment of business, and pleasure, and responsibility-we see a spectacle never before represented in history. We have an army of thinking men. No brutalized legions, eager for rapine, follow another Julius CESAR; no ambitious warriors follow another Alexan-DER; no mercurial Gauls, intoxicated with fame, and base enough to sacrifice freedom to the ambition of an imperial adventurer, fol-If we thought the phrase a compliment, we would call it an army of gentlemen, for it contains in its ranks men as intelligent and brave as the men who command. They have calculated the cost of this rebellion, and appreciate the magnitude of its consequences. So grand a cause was never before referred to the arbitrament of the sword, and nobler sol.

diers never entered the field. But we must remember that we are still on the threshold of this war-and we look at the sacrifices we have undergone as foreshadowing the sacrifices we shall be compelled to undergo. Its great battles have yet to be fought. There must be heavy taxes, and large revenue duties to meet the enormous expense we are daily incurring. The burdens of this tax can-not be avoided—they must fall upon all classes and conditions, upon men of wealth, and men of moderate means, upon those who are independent, as well as those who are dependent. The duty of legislating for the finances of the war is one of the greatest devolving upon Congress-and the people must feel that it is a necessity with them to sustain Congress in its efforts to strengthen the Administration. This necessity will be onerous and exacting, adopted in purchasing vessels for the Government, and will require all our prudence and self-deand contends that a great saving was effected by nial to meet. It will be made the means of advancement by demagogues and bad men. who will find in the imposition of the war tax a fruitful source of invective and declamation, and it becomes all patriotic men to beware of being thus led away. We must meet it by retrenchment and reform in our national expenditures-by more simplicity and economy in our daily way of life. We must abandon the luxuries of other countries; there are enough of necessities of our own. We must develop the industry, the agriculture, and the resources of our own nation-and give to our Government what we have been giving to Spain for its wines, and to France for its silks

and costly raiment. give grief to many, and cause a feeling of anxiety and dread to fill the hearts of the people. What is our country coming to? we hear asked every day, amid fears and painful anticithe Republic. It is coming to the estate of manhood. It is beginning to realize the grave duties devolving upon a nation. We look upon war as a great reforming agency-wo look for nobler manners and purer laws. Our international relations will be changed, and the Republic will hold that position among a strong Government-a Government identifled with the people, because, by its enormous debt, it is connected with the people's material interests, and because its safety will be their pecuniary prosperity. There may be other complications arising,-treason in the New World may find an ally in the aristocracy of the Old World, and in the conflict upon us we may be called upon to fight a united foe. Yet we are changing. Our citizens are learning endurance and adventure in the field; new sources of industry will be opened by the pressure of a great debt : commerce will bring new elements of wealth to our ports; manufactures will rise from a temporary prostration with increased importance. The old political parties are passing away. They were but the temporary pageants of peace. Their day of usefulness is over. They were respected and honored in their time, when there were no graver issues before the country-but, in the presence of a great danger, they have fallen to pieces, and in their place we have a united. loyal, and patriotic public sentiment. Every citizen should feel it a privilege to live in such an age, and be permitted to take his part in this great contest. The Hour is a great one,

John Drew's Benefit .- At the Arch-street Theatre to-night Mr. John Drew takes his first benefit in three years. He appears in two of his best characters-Sanafroid in "Delicate Ground," and Handy Andy, in the drama of that name. The latter has been rewritten and dramatized especially for Mr. Drew, by Sterling Coyne, Esq. He deserves, as he will surely have,

and its responsibilities sublime.

The Question with England. When news of the Trent affair, first reached England, its effect on public securities was immediate and gloomy. Consols had a sudden decline of between three and four per cent. in the stock market, owing to the appre hension of war between England and the United States; cotton sank in value, on the idea that such a contest would speedily cause a vast quantity of the staple to be sent from the South to Liverpool; and breadstuffs advanced in price, as it was natural that the same causes which would make Southern produce plenty must make Northern produce scarce. Late news received from Halifax by the Arabia informs us that up to the 5th inst., when she left Queenstown—better known as the Cove of Cork-so general was the exectation of a settlement of the difficulty with the United States that consols had regained

Up to that date, however, no intimation of the release of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON had reached England. The general impression, which caused general satisfaction, was that those men would be released. In very truth they are not worth any bloodshed, traitors in heart and act as they are. The feeling of the commercial section of the British people is that of restored confi-

dence. But unfortunately, the voice of pub-

lic opinion has been but slightly regarded, on

most occasions, by successive British Govern-

ments. On the few occasions when it has

dear and breadstuffs as cheap as before.

made itself regarded, this utterance has been like the loud and augry roar of a tornado, which sweeps every thing before it. Then, indeed, politicians grow pale, and officials, in trembling haste, crouch before the storm which their misdeeds have raised. Such were the demonstrations of popular will during the Trial of Queen CAROLINE, in 1821: during the excitement of the Reform Bill in 1831-2; and during the crusade against the Tax on Corn, in 1845-6. Admit that the British people have no desire for a war with the United States, the payment of which would mainly be made up by heavy taxes upon the producing and poorer classes, still, should PALMERSTON and Russell determine on plunging their country into such a strife, the People actually have no power of preventing it-except by such a manifestation as would eventuate in something much akin to a revolution. Only nominally represented in the House of Commons, (which s crowded with peers' relatives, peers' nomigees, and people connected with the Government,) the People feel that Parliament, noseled by the Ministry, will continue peace or rush into war, just as the Cabinet directs. Thus, though nineteen-twentieths of the British people should object to a contest with the United States, the Minister (who thinks that war will give him a more secure seat in office) can proclaim war, send out fleets and armies, and waste millions of treasure-actually in

the teeth of public opinion.

These are facts to be borne in mind when the question of peace or war with England is to be considered. Under existing circumstances, nor indeed at any time, has this country shown any desire, far less any anxiety, to ush into war with any European Power. We are in arms now-but it is to put down rebellion. On the other hand, our very Republic has been looked upon by European monarchs and their satellite oligarchy as at best a mere experiment in government—an experiment which was sure of failure, at no very remote day. To them, our enjoyment of peace, plenty, and increase was as obnoxious as the independence of Mondecai at the gate of Anasuerus ever was to HAMAN: obnoxious, not only because of men, and meet our duty as it became men our well-being as a Republic was a great contrast to their struggling, as Monarchies, under immense debt and old-world coercive laws, but because their people perpetually saw our great prosperity, and chafed beneath the contrast, sometimes breaking out into revolt, sometimes, hopeless of its political regeneration, leaving their own land to become free citizens of ours. We fear that though the cloud may have passed away, it is but for a short time. In a word, we distrust British politicians, for pouring of national treasure; in the vo- we know that, if possible, they will try to fix a quarrel on us, especially at a time when we ishment from home and domestic comfort; in are occupied in putting down rebellion. The British oligarchy have a deadly enmity with

the free institutions of the United States.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, January 16, 1862. Henry Horn, who died in Philadelphia a few days ago, was a Representative in Congress from your city during the Augustan era of the Democratic party. His death awakens many recollections. He was the intimate friend any others, believed him to be the type of a heroism that is sighed for by every patriotic heart in these sad times. He delighted in rolating anecdotes and incidents of his experience with Jackson. It is a proof of the manner in which the great Tennessean impressed his followers, that most of the public men in the free State who idolized his character and supported his policy took early ground against the arrogance and usurpations of the pro-slavery dictators. One cause of this sentiment was undoubtedly the earnest and undying hatred of Jackson to Calhoun. He infused this spirit into all his real friends. It was his example that made Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, and Martin Van Buren free-soilers. This, unquestionably, which threw Francis P. Blair and his cons against their old party, and this which contributed many of the best and truest men to the Republican organization. Henry Horn was a genuine Democrat-plain, practical, severe and just. His old opponents were in the habit of ridiculing him because General Jackson said he could not lie, but his whole life was an assurance that the compliment was well bestowed. He came into the popular branch of Congress just as James Buchanan left it. but in good time to read the character of that consummately ambitious politician, who so frequently, during his fatal Administration. recalled the allusion of Byron to Castlereagh: "Cold-blooded, smooth-faced, placid miscreant,

Dabbling his sleek young hands in Erin's gore. Henry Horn never trusted James Buchanan. All the efforts and offers to seduce him to the Buchanan standard execrably failed, because they were contemptuously rejected. I have never heard of but one instance in which he gave the slightest evidence of his confidence in that selfish aspirant, and that was when a number of the friends of Jackson, including Mr. Horn, and Henry A. Muhlenburg, of Berks county, who were colleagues the same Congress from Pennsylvania, There may be in all these things what will | called upon Old Hickory to ask the appointment of Buchanan as American Minister to Russia, and the conversation which took place during that visit has often been repeated by the stern old Philadelphia Democrat. The pations, and speculations upon the downfall of President hesitated for some time, and when at last he consented, it was with the significant remark that he had no confidence in the sincerity or political integrity of James Buchanan. I re-election of Hon. H. D. Moore to that responsithink Mr. Horn voted for him in 1856, and if he did, the violation of the trust thus imposed was only a new proof of the justice of Jackson's early appreciation of Buchanan. When nations to which it is entitled. We shall have the people of Kansas were left to the tender mercies of the border ruffians, when the Lecompton Constitution was sought to be forced upon them, and in all the after transgressions of the Federal Administration, Henry Horn took his position and maintained it among the independent Democracy, opposing, with all the weight of his high moral and political influence, the deep-scated purpose of breaking the bond that had so long united a happy people.

A Stamp Tax. MR. EDITOR: I venture to make your valuable journal the means of suggesting to the authorities the following expedient, to raise what appears to me would be an equitable tax: 1st. That checks on any bank should be stamped.

2d. That all bills of exchange, promissory notes. &c., should be stamped according to their respective amounts: for instance, under \$50, six cents; from \$50, and not exceeding \$100, twelve cents; and so on, according to an arranged tariff. 3d. That any receipt for an amount above one dollar should not be considered as legal, unless a

stamp valued at two cents be attached; and that

n the event of a receipt being given without such

stomp a penalty, on any information, should be A large revenue might thus be obtained, and the tax would only fall on those well able to support it. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16, 1862. J. V. P.

The Ohio Legislature. CLEVELAND. Jan. 16 .- The Legislature has pass ed an act authorizing the suspension of specie pay-ments by the banks of this State. One of the conditions of the bank suspension law is that the banks shell resume fifteen days after the resumption of the New York banks. Letter from Harrisburg

Correspondence of The Press.]

HARMSBURG, January 16, 1852.

Speaker Rowe's committees are like the politics of the louse, considerably mixed. To say the least of it, he as been extremely liberal to the mon who opposed him has been extremely liberal to the men who opposed him the harder—to the party whose leaders always shoot the deserter. Messrs. Duffield, Ryon, Hopkins, of Wash-ington, Panks, Lichtenwallner, and Wakefield, six Direckinidge Democrates, have chairmanships; while only rine of the straight Republicans who supported him most cordially have similar positions, to wit: him most cordially have similar positions, to wit: Meers Blies, btrong, Cowan, Moore, Blanchard, Tracy, Schrock, Elliott, and Happer. Of the members of the Union caucus cight are chairmen—Meers. Armstrong, Bigham. Williams, shannon, and Wildid, five Republicans; and Meesra. Crone, Gross, and Scott, three Democrats. That he should have taken good care of his Union friends is very natural. Indeed, he could not honorably do less. But whether it are at white the property of the property and the could not honorably do less. But whether it is got d political policy to give one's oppons some of the best places, is not so clear. Perhaps no hopes to mollify their strong partisanship by little favors, in which he will be sadly mistaken, if one may judge rem the indications of a few days past. Give them al their old price, while cotton had become as the places, and all the power, and they will play the partisan no less. That policy which remembers one's friends, through sunshine and storm is not a bud one. A man may sometimes kick away the ladder on which he climbed to power, without an ugly fall; but the experi-

ment isn't safe.

But I am not grumbling at Speaker Bowe, Doubtless he will make an amiable and able presiding officer. His position is a difficult one to fill satisfact-rily, and the position is a communic one to the satisfacturity, and the wisdom of his course may be seen hereafter. I know, however, that some of his Republican supporters were not expecting that Hopkins would head Railroads, Banks Corporations, or Licht numliner Roads, Bridges, and Canals. Mr. Scott has a good position for a new memer, at the head of the Judiciary, with such lawyers a Williams, Shanon, Vincent, and Dennis under him. Most of the committees are, however, controlled by Union men and Republicans, the main thing in the make on men and deputations, the main thing in the make-ways and Means has but three straight Democrats t—Mesers. Pershing, Craig, and Zolgler—whereat the Most of Tuesday was taken up with passing a resoluion for contesting the seat of Richard Wilder, of you

tion for contesting the seat of Michard Whidey, of your city. The claim is, that heading his tick ts "Assembly" was lilegal, and that his opponent, Suyder, who got only about haif as many votes, is legally elected, because his tickets were headed "Representative." Although the House flatly refused a committee on Monday, deeming the case "Fivolous" enough for Hopkins, of Washington, to move its postponement till the 4th of July noxt, yet it was feared a bad precedent might be established by reducing a compittee, when the language of the law yet it was feured a had precedent might be established by retwing a committee, when the language of the law stems to be imperative that the House "shall" proceed to elect one; so the resolution passed, yeas 50, nays 43, Lot without calling our a spirited debate and consuming most of the day.

The case with which a resolution passed the House in the case with which a resolution passed the House in the case with which a resolution passed the House in the case with which a resolution passed the House in the case when the life. The case with which a resolution passed the House instructing the Judicisry Committee to report a bill for
the repeal of the act of last session, entitled "An act
for the committee of incomment of the sensition of
the sentiment of the House on this subject. It may
pass, but not a very large majority ought to be found
willing to make Pennsylvaniathe only state in Christendom which adheres to the subdial policy of taxing her
own commerce, and demanding tribute of those who
reach a Phi adelphia market by the greatest thoroughfare between the East and the West. It is time for
Pennsylvania legislators to throw off the prejudices of
their people, and abandon this old logylam for a State
policy more liberal, enlightened, and just.
A similar resolution, in regard to the Philadelphia and
Eric Railrond, originated mainly from the same men, and
is in the same narrow, vindictive spirit.

The resignation of General Cameron is received here
in spanny different ways as there are different shades of as many different ways as there are diff

The resignation of General Cameron is received here it as many different ways as there are different shades of political opinion represented among the member. The Breckinnige Demogracy questly chuckle over it as a blow at the Administration and the Republican party. The radical Republicans regret it, because it seems to forceladow the opposition of the ruling powers to the centiments he helds on the alvery question as connected with the prosecution of the war. The Douglas Democracy, while they deprotate any change, which might embarras the Administration in crushing out the rebellion, are, with the more conservative Republicans, occurraged by the fact that he is to be succeeded by that able man and stern patriot, F. M. Stanton. It is, norcever, a recognition by the Administration, in a substantial way, of its be-4 friends—the two Democrats of the country—and an indication of that facture co-operation of the real friends of the Union which will drive the Breckindago Democracy forcer from power. The personal triends of General Camaion declare that his retirement is only the fulliment of a purpose expressed some time ago, of leaving that position whenever he could do so witnost embarrasament to the service.

service.

The Senate, as usual, takes things easy. As the Service.

The Senate, as usual, takes things easy. As the House is getting off considerable small-potate buncombe, in the way of cutting down the pay of sweeping-women and subordinates, the Senate strikes out in earnest, and takes up the abolition of the franking privilege. This privilege is all wrong, and ought to be abolished. As Congress is leading the way in this rolors, it is to be hoped that our Legislature will of be slow to follow. The calling of a straight Democratic Convention, on the Fourth of July next, by the State Committee, which met here on Wednesday, is but carrying out the programme of the Breckingidgo Democracy in the organization of the House. Union uson are to be ignored as such. Party and power is to be the watchword. Those who train in that company are Democrats; all else are begue, and to be kicked out.

If the cemmittee of the People's and Republican party, which meets here on the 22d, are wise and cautious, they will chicked, mate this partisan movement. Let them ex-

At the committee of the 22d, are wise and cautious, they which meets here on the 22d, are wise and cautious, they will check-mate this partisan movement. Let them extend their call to all loy all men who love the Union more than pany and spoils, and who will stand by the Ad ministration in cru-bing out this rebellion. Let them set their faces like a flat against plunderinglike treasury. Let them ingre-retrenchment, economy, and energy in the campaign sgainst treason, at home at dabroad, in the campaign sgainst treason, at home at dabroad, in the campaign sgainst treason, at home at dabroad, in the campaign sgainst treason, at home, and has a terrible interest at stake in the war. Her hundred thousand cous in the field have more than thrice a hundred thousand friends at home, who will never allow them or their glorious cause to be merged in a more party strife for power and place. But divided (cupsels may divide) our forces, and weaken our power. A full tuin tout of the committee should be had, and great care and prudence should be exercised in the insuguration of 8 partfelic movement, which may tell largely, now ion of a patriolic movement, name and the nation.
and hereafter, upon the Commonwealth and the nation.
SPEC FATOR.

Mr. Cleveland's Readings. For some time past Mr. S. M. Cleveland, of this city, has been giving weekly Shakspearian readings at the Assembly Building, Tonth and Chestnut streets, combining them generally with an analytical lecture. Last evening his subject was "Romeo and Juliet." His audience, though not large, was select, intelligent, and appreciative. Mr. Cloveland is quite a young gentleman, and from the taste which he evinces for literature, and his persistent energy in lesting thousanders, or his patiks tertainments, he ought to succeed. The play discussed last evening, being of his own selection, we presume afforded a fair specimen of his powers for the field he has entered. As a whole, we were not disappointed in the performance. We confess our solves pleasantly, and perhaps not unprofitably, entertained. His personal appearance is propos sessing; his manner easy, for one so young, and his voice, in the lower tones especially, excellent. In the treatment of his subject, however, he evinces a degree of confidence that invites criticism. committing the too common error of young genius of volunt eering contrastive opinions, to the disparagement of older heads. The analytical, or ture part of these entertainments, we must say, has less merit than his reading. The style in which he renders Shakspeare, and the manner in which he delivers his own comments thereon, are, possesses, of which he gave us satisfactory illustra

if not equally dramatic, at least much too similar for the best effect. The matter also of his criticisms might be much improved by more attention to tersences of expression, and less attempt at "fine writing." Dramatic power he unquestionably tions in his rendering of the opening of the playthe quarrel between the servants of the two rival s of Capulet and Montague; and the celebrated garden scene, in which the adoring Romeo and the easily-won Juliet were acted with much artistic skill. The love speech of the former was characterized by Mr. C. as "the fullest outgush of human passion ever penned by mortal.' In connection with this fine passage from "the million-minded poet," Mr. Cleveland read Tennyson's love invocation in "Maud," commencing, For the black bat, night, has flown,"

as embodying a similar ideal. The latter he regarded as the most healthfully-written of modern ove-letters.

There is a clear-out distinctness in Mr. C.'s enunciation, and a stage-like manner in his de-livery, that probably affords to the non-theatregoing public the best opportunity they can have of hearing Shakspeare read, and, as these "evenings with the poets' are to be continued, we hope that Mr. Cleveland will find the encouragement he deserves, as we have no doubt he will, especially by giving attention to the few minor matters which we have here kindly intimated, and which we doubt not his own judgment, upon reflection, will approve.

Burns' oft-quoted polition,
"O wad the powers the effic gle us,
To see oursels as ithers see us," can in no way be better answered than by heeding

STATE TREASURER -The approaching election for State Trensurer, on Monday next, the 20th inst., is not likely to give rise to an exciting contest. The ble office is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion. Those who have had business relation with his Department agree in the opinion that strict integrity and the conscientious discharge of his whole duty have characterized his course in his present important position, and that he has wisely d justly decided the many difficult questions which have necessarily arisen during a term in which the finances of the country at large have

been so much disturbed. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED .- From W. B. Zieber: The North American Review, No. 194,-in which the principal article is a notice of the Do mestic and Foreign Relations of the United States, ing the Mason and Slidell case. We also have the Tribune Almanac for 1862, containing much official and statistical information relative to the United and "the so-called Confederate" States. From the publishers, we have the January number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by Isano Have, M. D. It contains a large quantity of original and selected information, for the benefit of the medical pro-

prising proprietors of the Continental Hotel are about adding to their already extensive establishment, by opening first-class restaurants-one for ladies and one for gentlemen; the rooms appropriated front on Chestnut street, both connecting with the hotel, and admirably adapted to the purpose, being well lighted and ventilated; 16 feet high and 150 feet deep each, by 25 feet wide, the rear end connecting directly with the culinary de. The patrons of the hotel onn hereafter be accom-

modated on either the European plan or the American, at their own option; affording moderate livers an opportunity to lessen the cost per day from the regular hotel charge, while the most delicate appetite can be catered for. For local business an establishment of this kind has been long wanted in Philadelphia, and will be a credit to the city, while under the management of the Messrs. Stevens it cannot fail of being popu-

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Decides that Gen. Lanc Entitled to his Scat in that Body. GENERAL CAMEBON'S APPOINTMENT NO

YET CONFIRMED. A PHILADELPHIAN ESCAPES FROM CENTREVILLE. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1862.

Official Circular on the Culture of Cotton The Commissioner of Patents has issued a circular n which he says the cultivation of cotton, in the free States, is beginning to attract general attention. To prevent failures in its cultivation, it is proper to remark that it is a principle in vegetable physiclogy that tropical plants can never be acclimated North except by a repeated reproduction of new varieties from the seed. The attempt to acclimate the sea island cotton, such as is now being brought from Hilton Head, would prove a failure n any portion of the free States.

The only variety that is capable of successful cultivation in those sections now seeking its introduction is the green-seed cotton, such as is now being raised extensively in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and portions of Kentucky, and which produces the white fibre. The seed should be obtained from mate will influence the size of the plant, the length and fineness of the fibre, and the product of the crop; but no reasonable doubt is entertained of the success of the culture in all the wild por-tions of the Middle States, and efforts are now being made to procure the proper seeds for distri-

The Commissioner turther says that the results of the cultivation of sorgha the past year settle the question of its entire practical success, and that one of the difficulties presenting itself is the want of pure seed. To meet this want this bureau had ordered seed from France for distribution in the ensuing spring. It must be borne in mind, however, that the same causes which have produced deterioration here exist there, and well-grounded apprehensions are entertained that the seed thus imported may not be free from suspicion. Farmers who are interested should secure pure seed from among themselves, when it is possible, as the season is so far advanced that direct importations from Africa or China will be impracticable. The New Railroad Route.

The following is the resolution reported by Mr. Baker, of New York, (not by Mr. Van Horn, as erroneously printed,) from the Committee on Roads and Canals, which was agreed to:

and canais, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of war be directed
to ascertain and report to the House, as early as
practicable, what arrangements can be made and
the terms of the same, with the railroad companies on the line between Washington and New
York, by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia,
for the construction of a side track between Bristel and Chester, in Pennsylvania, through West tol and Chester. in Pennsylvania, through West Philadelphia; and also for the construction of a side track from Back river to the Relay House, in Ma-ryland, through West Baltimore; and also for the construction of another track between the Relay House and Washington, so as to open a speedy and direct communication between the said cities of Now York and Washington; and furthermore, that he be directed to invite propositions for the construction of a distinct and direct road from New York to Washington. Investigation of Contracts.

The Government contract investigating committee are now ergaged upon the subject of alleged frauds in this vicinity. They discover that the same horses have been twice sold to Government, and the superintendents and in-pectors bribed to certify to the soundness of horses, and sometimes selling them to private indi-viduals; also, that the enormous amounts paid by the War Department for transportation had induced strong competition among the railroad companies, that many colonels in the West have received from \$1,500 to \$2,000 as a bonus; also, that some sutlers are making \$3,000 per month, and that nearly all the sutlers south of the Potomac soil pital stores," or packed in barrels and marked

Major Jourdan, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, having been appointed lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Legion, enables Representative VAN WYCK, who is its colonel, to give much of his time to the business of the investigating committee, which will on proceed to the examination of the contracts for wintering disabled and sick horses, as proposed by Representative McPuenson's recent resolution

The Exchange of Prisoners. So far, about one thousand prisoners on each side have been exchanged, nearly five hundred of whom were connected with the army of the Potomac The system of exchanges inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities. General Cameron.

General CAMERON, in roplying to the resolution of the Senate calling for information relative to of the contracts and the payment i, myself, have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Con-gress as contemplating that the heads of bureaus who are experienced and able officers of the regula army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches of the service under their charge respectively.

The New Secretary of War.

The new Secretary of War will not make any changes whatever in the present clorical force of his department. He will, however, appoint at leas thirty new clerks. Appointment of Brigade Surgeon Dr. G. D BEEBE, of Chicago, has been appointed

brigade aurgeon. Arrival of a Philadelphian from Centre-ville.

A Philadelphian, who had been impressed into the rebel service in North Carolina, came into General HANCOCK's brigade vesterday from

Centreville. He was on foot and armed with a Mississippi rifle. He occupied three days in making his way through the enemy's pickets, and brings important information. A New Sort of Bombshell Several thousand persons were attracted to the grounds between the President's house and the

Potomac river, to-day, to witness the explosion of a Greek fire bombshell, which invention the proprictors desire shall be adopted by the Government Mr. Cameron's Appointment Not Yet Confirmed. The Senate were in executive session for four

hours to-day on the nomination of Mr. CAMERON a Minister to Russia. The debate is represented as having been carnest and spirited. No definite vote was taken, other Senators being desirous of previously expressing their views on the subject. Financial Schemes.

Among the schemes presented to Congress is one proposing a permanent annual revenue of \$220,-000,000, and pointing out the mode of raising the sum. The writer advocates the issuing of \$300,-000,000 of demand notes, and \$1,000,000,000 of sixper-cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the vernment after twenty years. The demand notes to be converted into six-per-cent, bonds at any time. Another proposition is, for the Government to receive specie on deposit, issuing certificates therefor, payable at any of the public deposi-

Colonel Berdan's Sharpshooters. Sharpe's rifles have been ordered for the Sharpshooters, at Col. BERDAN's request.

The Kansas Contested Seat in the Senate. The contested-election case of Franchick P. STANTON against Gen. LANE is considered one of the most interesting that ever came before the Sonate. Gen. Lane's right to his seat was confirmed by a vote of twenty-four against sixteen. It is understood that he, together with his staff, will shortly leave Washington for the purpose of assuming the command of his division. There is a perfect harmony of views between him and Gen. HUNTER, who is in command of the Department of Kansas. His friends to-night complimented him with a screnade. The Pennsylvania Contested Seat.

Mr. Loomis opened the debate in the House on the contested seat in the First Congressional distriot of Pennsylvania, in favor of Mr. Burlen. He was followed by Mr. Woncester, who advocated the claims of Mr. LEHMAN, the sitting member, to retain his seat. Other gentlemen participated in the debate, which was confined strictly to the merits of the case, and an examination of the facts and the law. Washington News and Gossip.

The city is in a feverish state of evoltement growing out of three causes—the rumored Cabinet esignations, the state of the finances, and the onward movement of the army. To the first the answer is, there will be no further resignations in the Cabinet; to the second, Secretary Chase has amicably arranged with the capitalists for all the money that the Government may require; to the third, General McClellan keeps his own counsels. The city is much distressed for the want of small change in a trade way. Some of the heaviest retail dry-goods stores refuse to give change for a five-dollar Treasury note, unless over two dollars' worth of goods are purchased. The paymasters and sutlers also complain of the want of small gold for change.

The desertions from the rebel army are continuing daily, and it is beginning to be a very serious natter whother it is policy to admit all who desert to their liberty on parole. The report that Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, intends to resign, is without my foundation in fact. The tender by Mr. Lin-COLN of the Secretaryship to him, on the resignation of Gen. Cameron, which he gracefully declined, is probably the occasion for this report. Mr. Scorr will not desert his post while the country is

The Spread of the Small-Pox. There is no use of endeavoring to conceal the fact that the small-pox is spreading in this vicinity. The army is free from it, but the citizens are attacked. Fortunately, as yet, but few fatal cases are known to have taken place. The city au-

thorities should at once take such precautionary measures as are necessary to prevent its further spread. A writer in the Star this evening very sibly suggests that "whenever it shall be known that an individual has contracted the loathsome disease, a yellow flag shall be displayed over the side-walks in front of the house in which the nations lies; that no persons convalescent from small-pox shall be allowed to leave their houses for a certain number of days after the fever has subsided : that any individual found wilfully disobeying shall be fined fifty dollars."

Miscellangone The Military Committee in the Senate have, to-day, reported a bill for converting a large number of the new volunteer regiments of cavalry into inantry.

nntry.

There were only two votes in the Senate yestersy against the confirmation of Mr. Stanton as Seretary of War. Secretary Welles positively denies the rumors of his intended resignation of the Navy Depart-The bill to return all dead letters to their writers

pecame a law to-day.

The Senate Committee will report on Gen. Ca-MERON'S nomination as minister to Russia to-day. Gen. Cameron remains in charge of the War Department till Monday, when Mr. Stanton will ener upon his duties. The Committee of Ways and Means, in the Clouse, did not come to an agreement on the subject of the direct tax, at their meeting to-day.

AN ARRIVAL FROM PORT ROYAL.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- The steamer Matanzas, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 9th inst., arrived at his port to night. The weather at Port Royal was mild and plea-The Matanzas passed the steamer McClellan owing a light ship into Port Royal on the evening

On the afternoon of the 15th inst, the Matanzas passed a fleet of vessels, comprising the Burnside expedition, this side of Hatterns. THE WAR IN KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 16.—Intelligence has been

eccived here that 4,000 loyal Indians, in Chere-

see county, were attacked on the 6th inst., by a

superior force of Texans and rebel Indians, and were compelled to retreat. They are now in Kansas.

Brigadier General Denver left to-day for Western Virginia.

A continual guerilla warfare is carried on in Johnson and Bates counties, Missouri, between scouting bands of rebels and detachments of Jennison's command.

A quantity of Government stock has been re covered, and rebel property confiscated.
On the 5th inst., near Columbus, Johnson coun-

FROM CAIRO.

and five men killed.

y, the Federal troops were fired on from ambush

The Force Sent to Paducah. CAIRO, Jan. 16 .- The force sent from this poin o Paducah has been pincteen regiments of in fantry, four regiments and two companies of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery.

The steamer January, with the Ninety-fifth IIlinois, Col. David Stuart, is aground 20 miles above Cape Girardeau. She cannot be moved by the steamers sent to her assistance. A land force, with a provision train, has been sent to her. The troops

will probably march to Jonesborough, and come here by railroad. The river is full of floating ice. Mason and Slidell Safe at Bermuda. NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Captain Pray, of the brig Mountain Eagle, which arrived here at seven o'clock this evening, reports that the British steamer Gladiator (? Rineldo.) having on board the two traitors, Mason and Shdell, had arrived at iliquor with the knowledge of the officers; that it is St. George, Bermuda, on the 9th instant, and sailed smuggled in boxes marked "Government and hoswould take passage for England.

> New Jersey Legislature TRENTON, Jan. 16.—Col. James W. Wall sent in to the Legislature to-day a long statement of his grievances at the hands of the General Government, in being arreated by order of Secretary Cameron and taken to Fort Lafayette, and there incarcerated in a prison for weeks, without charge preferred, and without his knowledge to this day for what he was arrested. He reviews the rights of the citizens to personal liberty and protection for what he was arrested. He reviews the rights of the citizens to personal liberty and protection from unreasonable selzure or searches, and calls upon the Legislature to instruct the Representatives of New Jersey, in Congress, to inquire into the causes and authority for arresting her peaceable citizens. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Gubernatorial Contest in Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 16.—The Supreme Court of Kansas is now hearing arguments on the gubernatorial question. The attorney for the contestant por filed the pottlen for a write of impedantal to your filed the pottlen. or George A. Crawford, for Governor, at the

U. S. Senator from Missouri. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—Robert Wilson, the President of the State Convention, has been appointed by Governor Gamble to fill one of the vacancies in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the expulsion of Johnson and Polk.

Nothing has been heard from the expedition which left Rolla on Tuesday for Springfield. Marine Disaster.

Marine Disaster.

New York, Jan. 16 — The schooner I. Wallen reports that, January 16th, in lat. 32.20, long. 60. 20, she spoke and boarded the brig William H. Parks, of Harpswell, Maine, from Philadelphia for Portland. Her captain reported having been blown from Cape Cod to south of the Guif stream. She had lost all her head sails, and was leaking. Part of her deck-load had gone overboard, and she was going into Barmuda to ronair. was going into Bermuda to repair. Arrest for Forgery.

Boston, Jan. 16.—Daniel B. James has been ar-rested at Newberg, charged with being an accom-plice of Tirrell, the forger. Five thousand dollars of the missing money was found in his possession. The Arabia at Halifay

HALIFAX, Jan. 16.—The steamship Arabia arrived from Liverpool this afternoon, and will sail to-night for New York. Cotton from Lavernsol.

New York, Jan. 16.—The ship Australia, which arrived at this port from Liverpool yesterday, brought 700 bales of cotton. A Modern Haroun-Al-Rashchid.

THE DENEYOLENT DEEDS OF AHMED PASHA.

A Modern Haroun-Al-Rashchid.

The Denevolent Deeds of Ahmed Pasha.

The following literal translation of a "leader" in The Garden of News, an Arabic paper, published at Beyrout, gives a curious idea of the social system of Mohammedan countries:

"The public is aware how assiduous is his Highness Ahmed Pasha in seeing to the order and well-being of the inhabitants of the city, and how that he makes every effort to promote the prosperity and comfort of those under the shadow of the Sublime Porte.

"Amongst other instances of the care he has for the order and quiet of the city, we may mention that he has a regular custom of going out into the city under the protecting wing of night, in various disguises, to prevent his being recognized by the beholders. Thus incognite he patrois through the streets of the city, and stands at the cross roads to investigate in person the causes of disorder, and to see to the preservation of peace and quiet.

"Whilst wandering thus on one of these nights he passed one of the houses and heard the voice of a child crying most vociferously, there being, apparently, no one to mind it. After having waited some time, and the crying still continuing, he went up to the door of the house and began knocking, but, thunder away as he liked, no one came. At last, after a considerable time, the people of the house came down, and a man and his wife appeared at the door. On his Highness inquiring what was the cause of the child having cried thus violently, they informed him that they had slept so heavily that they had never heavel. His Highness warned them not to let this occur again, and advised them, if they slept so heavily, to have rome one to attend to their child.

"On another night, having gone out, he passed by some gardens, and observed a crowd of people

if they slept so heavily, to have some one to attend to their child.

"On another night, having gone out, he passed by some gardens, and observed a crowd of people sleeping in a miserable hut, with notited cor nor window. He approached and called out to them, and inquired who they were. They informed him they were some of the sufferers in the masserbs; and, on his asking why they slept in such a place as that, they replied that that was the only place they had had given them by the Government to live in. 'Present a petition to his Highness the Governor to-morrow,' said ho,' and I will answer for it that you will be heard.' He then put some more questions to them as to the condition they were in, distributed some money amongst them, and departed.

"On the morrow they went before the Governor, not in the least suspecting it was he who had advised them to do so, and immediately an order was given to provide them with a house fit to live in, and they retired, putting up prayers for their generous benefactor.

"Another time, whilst riding beyond the city, he perceived a surveyor laying out a road. Whilst he was stopping to look, the owner of a house cless hy

"Another time, whilst riding beyond the city, he perceived a surveyor laying out a road. Whilst he was stopping to look, the owner of a house close by came out, and complained of the injury the construction of this road would be to him were it to run as the surveyor intended. His Highness immediately alighted from his horse, and gave orders to the surveyor that the road should run so as not to interfere with the owner of the house, for which, it is unnecessary to say, the owner knew not how to thank him enough.

'Lately, also, that diseases of all kinds have increased so greatly in Boyrout, his attention and humanity have known no bounds. An order has been issued for the dectors of the town to assemble to consider the best means to be taken for stopping the ravages of the epidemic, and certain dectors have been appointed at certain stations to give medicine and advice to all who ask for it."

A writer, elsiming to be a woman, publishes in the Augusta Chronicle a coarse and bitter article against the United States Government, and all con-nected with it. From the superabundance of gall she pours forth, we judge that she must be "galled jade."

We learn that Gen. Buckner says his troops are an armed mob, and that he must have time to work then up before he risks a fight. Let him risk the fight, and Gen. McCook will work them up for

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented the memo-ial of the Legislatuse of Michigan, asking an appropria ton for a naval depot at Grand Haven, on Lake Huron tion for a naval depot at Grand Haven, on Lake Huron. Referred.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented a memorial from the Society of Friends, adopted at the yearly meeting for Indiana and Eastern Illinois, asking that hereafter all differences with foreign Powers be referred to the arbitrament of some foreign Power. Referred.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of Inc. Powell, directing an answer to the resolution of last session in regard to contracts, &c. The answer states that the first resolution was received at the Department just after the lattle of July 21st, and since then the clerical force of the Department has not been sufficient to allow the Secretary to answer the resolution.

The answer also states: "I, myself, have not made a single contract for any purpose whatever. The heads of bureaus made all the contracts." Referred.

Mr. KING, of Now York, presented a petition that the lands of all convicted traitors be awarded to soldiers, and also to abolish all fees and porquisites of office. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a but.

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Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a but.

end use of minimal rees and perquisites of office. Re-ferred. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend certain articles of war. Also, a bill for the better organization of the cavalry forces. Referred. Mr. HALF, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that Ward H. Lamen, marshal of the District of Colum-bia, by his recent order, communicated to the Senate, ex-cluding members of the Senate from the jail without a pass, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and of contempt of the rightful authority of this body, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the President. Laid over.

communicate a copy of this resolution to the President.
Laid over.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved to take up the
bill to promote the efficiency of the dead-lotter office. It
was taken up and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the select committee
on compensation, &c., introduced a bill in relation to the
Governo ent printing.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampahire, offered a resolution asking the tecretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether
or not the ship Adadama, at the Portsmouth navy yard,
and ship Virginia, will be taken to pieces, and their matorial used in the construction or repair of other yeasels.
Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, called up the resolution
asking the Secretary of War what amounts have been
paid by the Government for the railroads of Virginia,
Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Juresy, and for the
outstanding accounts with these reliroads. The resolution
was adopted.
On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, the bill for
the protection of overland emigrants to California and was acopted.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, the bill for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed to be held to service or labor, by officers of the military or naval service of the United States, was taken up. The bill provides that any officer attention and person be discharged from the service.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermoni, offered an amountment as a substitute, that no officer of the army or navy, militia or volunters, shall assume to exercise any authority to arrest, detain, hold, or control any person on account of such being held to service, and any officer so offending shall be dismissed from the service.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offored an amondment, as a new section: "Nor shall nay soldier, or officer, under like penalty, in any way ontice, decoy, or retain any such person from his master or owner." He said he thought that the officers or soldiers of the United States ought to have nothing to do with the question at all, either way.

Mr. EURS of Missagester wayed to add after the real-

States ought to have nothing to do with the question at all, either way.

Mr. RIOE of Minnesots, moved to add after the world "master or owner" the words "who may be a loyal citizen of the United States." Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment. He said he was opposed to any kind of justification of slavery. What he wanted was to prevent officers from returning slaves. Some officers had already diagraced the service in that way, and, God willing, and if he (Wilson) had the power, he meant to prevent their confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, said that the effect of the bill would be, without it was amended, to invite all

MIN. PEARUE, of Maryland, said that the effect of the bill would be, without it was amended, to invite all the slaves of the loyal State of Maryland to come to the army, where they would be safe from the legal rights of the owner. He thought that justice demanded that the bill should be amended.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business of yesterday came up, being the contested seat of the Sensitor from Kapsas.

The question being on the motion of Mr. OLARK, to strike out the work "uno?" in the resolution of the Committee on the Judiciary that Mr. Lane be not entitled to the seat.

he seat.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, opposed the amendment, and contended that the President had authority ment, and contended that the President had authority, under the power to suppress insurrection, to appoint Mr. Lane a brigadier. He thought the Senator from Kansas was attempting to exercise military and legislative power at the same time, and, in fact, had no right to his seat in the Sename the Senate.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he had refused to accept the office on the 22d July. He referred to the contest in Kansas with Mr. Stanton for the Senate, and said that four days after he was elected, the Governor, whom he had overthrown, and the contestant whom he had beaten, clared his seat vacant. Mr. WRIGHT, of Indians, thought the question was Mr. WRIGHT, of Indians, mought the question was purely a legal one. The President having appointed him to an office which was not created, the Senator from Kansas could not accept it, and, therefore, did not vacate his sent in the Senate.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Lauc, Stanton, Clark, and Foster. The vote being taken on Mr. Clark's motion to strike out the word "not," it was

Mark's motion to strike out the word "not, agreed to by the following vote:
YEAS—Messre. Bright, Browning, Chandler, Clark,
Collamer, Cowen, Doolittle, Fessendon, Hale, Harlan,
Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Morrill,
Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkin-Comeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkin-on, Wilmot, and Wilson-21. NAYS—Mesars Anthony, Bayard, Carlilo, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Johnson, Kennedy, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Ton Eyck, and Wada_16. wade—16.
Mr. DINON, of Connecticut, offered a resolution that the usual mileage be allowed to the contesting member.

The Senate then went into executive session.
The Senate subsequently adjourned. HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of West to furnish the prisoners of the United States army in the revolting States with clothing and other necessaries of life, and for this purpose employ such agonts as may be necessary. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, with amendments, the bill amendatory of the act of 1857, to enforce the attendance of witnesses. It repeals that part which exempts witnesses who have testified before any examining committee of either house from being used as evidence in a court of justice. if justice.

Un motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, it was
eselved that the use of the Hall of Representatives

iablish a Bureau of Agriculture. Referred to the com-mittee on Agriculture.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, asked leave to present the memorial of one hundred and forty colored persons, asking the English of the Colored persons, and the Colored persons, or the Colored Color Will not be a badge of degradaon.
The FPEAKER said the memorial could be presented. oner the rule.

Mr. BLAIR asked that it be printed, to which the House screed. hir. BLAIR users was the Mouse spreed.

Mr. LOOMIS, of Connecticut, of the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from the First Congressional district of Ponnsylvanis, John M. Butler against Wm E. Lehman, the latter being the sitting member.

After a debate of several hours, the House suljurned, with the understanding that the question on the Butler with the understanding that the question on the Butler.

with the understanding that the question on the Butle and Lehman contested election case should be taken to norrow, at 10 o'clock A M. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, January 16, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by th peaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowman, chaplain of a New York egiment.
Mr. PENNEY reported from the Judiciary Committee
as committed, the bill to refund to Sami. J. Walker corof communities and the formula to cannot be a manage of the money erroneously pail by him for collateral follitance tax; also, with amendment, the bill relative orged mortgages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CONNELL, a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia; also, a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and iliding Association. Mr. STEIN, a bill relative to mercantile appraisers in Forthampton county.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a supplement to the act
f March 27, 1713, concerning limitations of actions.

of March 27, 1713, concerning limitations of actions, RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LAMBERTON offered a resolution to print four hundred and fifty copies of the annual report of the State Librarian for the use of the Serate, and fifty for the use of the Librarian. Agreed to.

Mr. CONNELL offered a resolution to print two thousand copies of the report of the Auditor General on Railroads, which was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TREASURES. NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TREASURER.
On motion of Mr. SERRILL, the Senate proceeded to make nominations for State Treasurer, when
Mr. MOTT nominated Albert C. Brodhead, of North-Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, nominated Henry D.

Dir. DONAVAN neminated William V. Magrath, of Philadelphia.
On motion, the nominations were closed. PAY OF VOLUNTERRS.

Mr. BENSON reported from the Finance Committee
the bill providing for the payment of the officers of
clonel McLane's regiment at Erie, which, on motion, Colonel McLanc's regiment at Erie, which, on motion, was taken up.

Mr. EMITH, of Philadelphia, held that the bill ought to be general in its previsions, as there were a number of regiments in the same situation. It should be made to cover all cases where the claims were ascertained by the accounting officers to be equitable and just.

Mr. LUWRY thought that no other regiment was placed in the same position as that of Colonel McLanc. This regiment was enlisted for three months, and ordered by the Governor to Pitkburg. After some time they were ordered home, and paid for one month and a half, but required to remain, subject to orders to the end of the term of enlistment.

but required to remain, subject to orders to the end of the term of enlistment.

Mr. PENNEY had no doubt that the case was very menitorious. There were others of the same kind. He suggested that the bill be recommitted for amendment, after which it would go on the file and be perfected, so as to meet all similar cases.

The mediant to recommit was agreed to as to meet an ammar cases.
The motion to recommit was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the bill relating to the
pay of families of volunteers in Allegheny was consilered, and passed finally.

The joint resolution from the House authorizing the ranking of envelopes for the use of officers and soldiers now in Camp Curlin was taken up; and, after some discussion, recommitted to the Finance Committee.

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 11 A. M. by the speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hay, of the Lutheran Church. BEDFORD COUNTY CONTESTED RESCRION.

BEDFORD COUNTY CONTESTED EXECTION.

Mr. RHOADS, of Cumberland, on behalf of the commit ce appointed to try the contested-election case of Georgé W. Householder, of Bedford county, made a report deposing the sitting member, Mr. Householder, and giving the seat to the contestant, Mr. John Cesma.

The report, which was very longthy, embraced many facts in reference to the part bistory of the counties of Bedford and Somerset, now forming one Representative district. It referred to the constitutional guarantee of separate representation for each county, and declared that the union of these named in 1857 was unjust and unconstitutional. Bedford, at the time of its organization, contained a sufficient number of taxables to entitle on, contained a sufficient number of taxa tion, contained a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it in the numal representation, and, as Mr. Cassan and 1,000 rasjority in that country, the committee declare that he was duly elected. The report was necepted, and Mr. Cassan was sworn into office.

Mr. STRANG, of Tioga, on behalf of the minority of the committee, asked and obtained beave to file a minority report.

Mr. VINCENT, of Eric, presented five petitions from titizens of Warren and Eric counties, praying for the os-ablishment of a naval depot at the city of Eric. Also, a petition for the repeal of the act taxing brokers and pri-cetts bunkers. vale bankers.
Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, presented the potition of citizens of the Siath district of Philadelphia, contesting the seat of John McMakin. Laki on the table.
Mr. RVON, of Schuj kill, presented the petition of Caroline Parks, praying for a divorce. KNLISTMENTS BEYOND THE STATE. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, asked that the potition of Henry Forest, of Westmoreland county, might be

end.

The petitioner was a private in the Second Virginia Regiment. On April 1, 1861, he was one of the parties The petitioner was a private in the Second Virginia Regiment. On April 1, 1861, he was one of the parties organizing the "Plummer Guards," of Pittaburg. The company having been completed, toulered its services both to the President and Governor, but was not accepted. When the three years' call was issued it again made an effort to enlist under the State, and was again rejected. Finally, on June 1, it was accepted by the Governor of Virginia, and has since been in service. The patitioner complains that under these circumstances, and while being a taxpajer and property owner in Greonsburg, Westmoreland county, he can receive no aid from Pennasivania, being debarred therefrom by theact of the

COSTASTED SEAT OF WE. M'MAKIN. CONTRIED SEAT-OF ME. M'MAKIM.

The petition contesting the seat of John McMakin, of the Sixth district, declares:

First. That the alleged majority of 138 votes of John McMakin over Harman Baugh was obtained by counting illegal votes, and that the Board of Beturn Judges acted under compulsion—a write of peremptory mandamus having been issued by Judge Ludlow.

Second. That in reality John McMakin received but 1,500 votes instead of 1,890, and that Harman Baugh received 1,629 votes.

Third. That 187 votes, claimed to have been cast for Mr. McMakin, were taken without authority of law, and received at polls outside of the said city. Mr. McMakin, were taken without authority of law, and received at poils outside of the said city.

Fourth. That 175 votes werefease by persons in the milliary, outside of the city, who were not competent to exercise the elective franchise.

Fifth. That a large number of votes cat for Mr. McMakin were counted in violation of the law of February 2d, 1854, (30th section.) which enacts that "The general, special, municipal, and all other, except military elections, by the qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia, shall be held in the respective election divisious of the wards of said city."

Sixth. That the military votes were not returned according a law. Sixth. That the military votes were not returned according a law.

Seventh. That the votes of Companies C, E, F, G, and K, of the Second Regiment, were not transmitted according to law.

Eighth That three votes of the Thirty-seventh Regiment were not legally transmitted; that the same illegally affects the votes of the Thirty-first Regiment, as well as those of the Third and Twenty-first Regiments.

Ninth. That other informalities exist.

Ninth. That other informalities exist.

COMMITTER ON FEDERAL EBLATIONS.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the Committee on Federal Relations:

Mesar. Williams of Allegheny, (Republican), Tracy of Bradford (Bepublican), Bmith of Cheeter (Union Democrat), Cessus of Bedford (Democrat), Armstrong of Lycoming (Hepublican), Scott of Huntingdon (Union Democrat), Hains of Fayette (Democrat), Strang of Tloga (Republican), Boss of Luzerne (Union Democrat), Greenback of Philadelphia (Democrat), Abbott of Philadelphia (Bepublican), Powan of Warren (Republican), Pershing of Cambria (Democrat).

Persining of Cambria (Democrat).

SEVENTERTH DISTRICT CONTESTED ELECTION.
The House proceeded to appoint a committee to try the contested-election case of Charles E. Abbots, of the Seventeenth district, Philadelphia. The usual formalities having here gone through with, the following-named gen-liemen were chosen:

Merers Gross, Calwell, Strang, Chatham, Scott, W. B. Ross, Schrock, Happer, and J. R. Smith.
The Committee were ordered to meet immediately.
The House then adjourned. The State Treasurer REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

HARRISAURG, January 16.—À caucus of the Republi-members of the State Legislature assembled this svening, at half past seven o'clock, to nominate a candi-date for State Treasurer. John P. Penney, Senator from Allegheny, was called to the chair, and Mr. Smith, of the House, was appointto the chair, and Mr. Smith, of the House, was appointed ecctary.

Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, nominated the Hon.
Henry B. Moore, the present Treasurer.
Senator Hall, of Blair, moved that further action be
postponed, and that a committee of three be appointed
to confer with the Union Democrata and Union Republicans, to report at a cancus to be held on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Hall, Moore, and Vincent were appointed the committee. The cancus then adjourned. DENOCRATIC CAUCUS-NOMINATION OF WILLIAM Y. M'GRATH.

M'GRATH.

The Democratic members also held a caucus this ovening. Hon. Henry B. Mott presided, and Musers. Netmon and Duffield acted as secretaries.

On motion, a ballot for a candidate for State Treasurer was gone into, and resulted as follows B William V. McGrath. 31

A. G. Brodheal. 14

Henry L. Diefenbach. 4

Alexander H. Dixon. 4

William V. McGrath was declared the purpose of the

William V. McGrath was declared the nom ucus, and the nomination was made unan The meeting then adjourned.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnari, January 16.—Sales of Flour at \$3.90@4.

Whisky is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ chigher. Hogs active, and a shade higher;

3,000 sold at \$2.30@3.45. Mess Pork \$9.25@9.50. Lard

6\frac{1}{2}\$ c jet the close, Pork and Lard were held higher.

Excharge firm.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. CONSIDERTAL TREATES—Wellont street above Kightle. The War for the Union"—"Sixteen String Jack." WALNOT-STREET THEATES—Ninth and Walnut ste.— Itish Post"—"Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty"—"The Magic Joke"—"Thish Clynn." ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth— Delicate Ground"—"Handy Andy"—"Shocking TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-uct streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

EXCITEMENT AT THE NAVY YARD-STEIRS F ONE THOUSAND EMPLOYEES-DISCHARGE OF FIVE HUNDRED MORE .- For more than a month the employees of our navy yard have been in an unwonted state of excitement, caused by rumors of a reduction of pay, a measure extremely un-palatable, as it came in midwinter, and directly upon the heels of an increased working-time.
On the 20th of December last Congress passed an act by which the pay of workmen in the various departments was made the same as that of workmen employed in the nearest private shipparda The effect of this measure at the Brooklyn navy yard is well known. The men there after "striking" at length consented to return to work, under protest, however, and have since been employed

The effect of this measure at our navy yard was o alter the pay of several of the departments as follows:

 Plumbers
 2 00

 Moulders
 2.00

 Coppersmiths
 2.25

 Tibsmiths
 2.00

 Blacksmiths..... 2.00

without intermission or loss of time.

At the same time the working hours were arranged as follows: From September 20th to March 20th, from three-quarters of an hour after sunrise to sunset, with one hour for dinner; during the balance of the year the men were to be required to work from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., with an hour's intermison Wednesday evening, five hundred and four-teen of the men were discharged from the follow-ing departments: Laborers, 400; riggers, 71; painters, 43. No unusual excitement accompanied this measure. The men had been anticipating it. this measure. The men had been anticipating it, and few were taken by surprise. They were paid off in United States treasury notes. Most of them quietly proceeded to their homes, though, no doubt, with heavy hearts and dark forebodings. But others cursed their eyes and buttons, and wont upon drunken sprees; these were the few is number.

Last week two hundred and fifty-four had also

tired.
Mr. Crosland resumed his remarks as follows:

Mr. Crosland resumed his remarks as follows:
Gentlemen—Congress has resolved that we shall
work for so much. I think we are equally as competent to judge of our own affairs and protect our
own interests as they are. I move, therefore, that
this congress resolve that it will not work for so
much. [Applause]
Another mechanic arose and expressed his dissatisfaction that all of the employees of the yard
had not quit work as well as those whose wages had
been cut down. been cut down.

Mr. Crosland replied that this could make no dif-

been cut down.

Mr. Crosland replied that this could make no difference. If the carpenters did not lay the keel, and the borers did not drive the bolts, the vessel could not be built. [Applause.]

A resolution was then offered and adopted, to telegraph the announcement of the strike to the New York, Beston, and Washington navy yards.

On motion, a committee of ten, consisting of two from each department represented, was appointed to wait upon the authorities at Washington to secure a modification of the act, and also to secure the co-operation of the Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Washington navy yard employees.

A committee, which had been chosen to consult with Mr. Hoover, constructor of the yard, reported that they had had an interview with him, and that he had informed them that Congress was the only authority to whom they could address a memorial of their grievances, it having passed the law.

The following motion was next offered:

Recolved, That this meeting stand adjourned until 90 clock, to-morrow morning, and that it reassemble at that hour, at Jefferson Hall, corner of Sixth and Christian streets.

The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

The grounds upon which the strike was deci

journed.
The grounds upon which the strike was deci upon are as follows:
Firstly. The increase of the working time fift minutes per day. Secondly. The reduction of the wages, (25 cents per day from the carpenters, 50 cents per day from the joiners, and 25 cents per day from the black-

per day from the carpenters, 30 cents per day from the joiners, and 25 cents per day from the blacksmiths.)

Thirdly. The delay in making payment.
Fourthly. The summary discharge of the workmen on the above-mentioned occasions.

The third-mentioned grievance has been occasioned by a soarcity of small change, and not from any inability of the Government to discharge its debts. The wages of the men were due on Wednesday, the 15th inst, and, for the above reason, they had not been paid up to noon yesterday.

By our last report, published less than two weeks since, it was shown that the number of mon employed in the yard was as follows: Carpenters, 500; guncarriage makers, 81; carpenters, 500; guncarriage makers, 81; carpenters, 103; loiders, 128; casulkers, 135; poincers, 208; casulkers, 135; spinners, 37; reasors, 57; sorapers, 7; laborers, 642; yard do., including watchmen, 42; sailmakers, 77; sparmakers, 20; riggers, 121; painters, 117; boat builders, 15; plumbers, 107; blockmakers, 41; engineers en dock, 16; machinists, 57; gunner's crow, 40; yard carpenter's gang, 4; teamsters, 9; writers, 5; superintendent, h. Total, 2,715. Of this number the plumbers, 112, laborers, 200, and gun-carriage makers, 81—in, all abort 400—are, we believe, the only men pass at botts, 29,10. of distancer tab planters, 11, alborts, 200, and gun-carriage makers, 81—in all about 400—are, we believe, the only men row at work. A complete revolution has occurred. The yard has an appearance of being deserted. No konger the deafening clamp of the hommer accomplete with rough the two ship-bouses, and, unless the demands of the men are complied with reasonable force must be entertained that neither the Misson. fears must be entertained that neither the Moscon-galiela nor the Junious can be completed until gatela nor the status can be compresed until many valuable morths have passed.

The master workmen are not concerned in the strike, but many of them believe that the action of Congress was imposline at the present juncture.

The Hartford and St. Louis are ready to pro-

burg. Westmoreland county, he can receive no agu from Pennis Ivania, being debarred therefrom by the act of the Legislature of May 15, 1801. His family at Groen-burg has been refused any portion of the county relief fund, and he now aske either that his property may be exempt from taxation for the aid of volunteers, or that his family may receive a moiet; of the fund.

The RIGITIAN and D.L. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from Rayting and Dit. Louiz are to apply the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed to see as soon as their crews and the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed to see as soon as their crews shall arrive from the ceed t