## The Press.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF TEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy break up the Union is a fact new known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no wentrals in this way. There can be tone but patriets and traitors!

on which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made to crder a year ago, and will be sold at a bargoin. For terms apply at this office, or address JOHR W. FORMEY. 417 Casetnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The accounts of the battle fought in East Kentucky are not sufficiently circumstantial to give us a clear idea of the contest, but enough is known to prove that a very brilliant and decided Union victory has been achieved. Zollicoffer was one of the most adventurous of the rebel generals. Defeated in several previous attacks upon the Union troops at Wildeat Camp, he somewhat unexpectedly reptured upon another encounter, which proved fatal to himself and a large portion of his command. We understand that the Bailie Peyton who is reported to have been killed is the son of the preminent Tennessee politician of that name, who was minister to Brazil during President Fill-

more's Administration. The position of the troops at Somersot is thus described in a letter from there, dated January

The status here is simply this: Crittenden, having taken the command of the troops at Mill Spring, while Zollicoffer has gone to Nashville, remains with the bulk of his 12,000 men, entrenched, and defended by eleven pieces of field artillery, and sometwenty of the cannon manufactured in the Confederacy, and warranted to burst on the third discharge. His right fishe is protected by the river, his left by White Oak creek, a stream with high blind banks, impassable at the camp to our troope, while his front rests on a succession of hills, not steep, but so commanding that they cannot be taken without great slaughter, unless their defenders cut and run. With their only route of escape cut off by our forces moving toward Monticello, we may wall imagine that if the enemy fights at all it will be with desperation.

On our part, General Boyle is somewhere on the Cumberland river, near Burkeaville, waiting for artillery. General Thomas is fifteen miles this side of Columbia, or was at last accounts, waiting fill a creek runs down, and we are here waiting for orders. The telegraph has caught the general infoction, and after getting within eight miles of us has stopped, waiting for insulators.

A despatch received last night confirms the in-

A despatch received last night confirms the inelligence of Zollicoffer's death. His body is now in possession of our troops. Not satisfied with repelling the rebel attack, Generals Thomas and Schoepff, yesterday morning; made a combined attack upon the rebel entrenchments, which was fully successful, and resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners and all the camp property of

Zollicoffer disgraced himself by committing many fearful outrages in Southern Kentucky. The loyal inhabitants of that region have been most unmergifully maltreated and plundered by his prowling bands. His forces were mainly relied upon to prevent the march of our troops into Eastern Tonnessce, and his death and the defeat of his army will probably not only render Southern Kentucky free from the ravages of the enemy, but greatly diminish the difficulties of a forward movement through the Cumberland Gap.

For some days before the late battles, the opposing generals were seeking favorable opportunities for attacking each other. Several weeks ago it was announced that Zollicoffer had thrown up fortifications north of the Cumberland river, about six miles from Somerset. He had then eight thousand men under his command. Gen. Schoopff made several ineffectual attempts to draw him from these entrenchments several days ago. It is probable that a belief that the Union forces at Somerset had been very much weakened, for the purpose of strengthening the forces that are now ture upon the movement which has been so fatal to himself and so glorious to the soldiers of the Re-

General George H. Thomas, the sonior Union

general engaged in the late battle, is a native of Virginia, and is one of those loval officers in the regular army from the secoded States who resisted the machinations of the rebols. He graduated at West Point in 1836, with the rank of brevet second lieutenant of infantry, and on the first of July, 1840, he was appointed second lieutenant third artillory, and subsequently brevetted first lieutenant, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the war against the Florida Indians." In April, 1841, he was promoted to the first lieutenancy. For "gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey" he was brevetted captain, and sabsequently bravetted major for the gallant part he took in the battle of Buena Vista: In 1850 he at various recruiting stations, to make this was appointed instructor of artillery and cavalry, present rebellion, when he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and placed in charge of a division in Gen. Patterson's command on the unper Potomac. When the rebels first invaded Kentucky, he, with Generals Sherman and Schoepff, was sent to that State to take charge of the Federal t cope, and repul the invaders. His subsequent career has been, from time to time, chronicled in the columns of The Press, and is no doubt familiar to our readers. In the regular army he holds the position of colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and he is reported to be one of the most skilful officers in the

General Schoepff, his associate brigadier, is a Hungarian by birth, who came to this country to escape the persecutions inflicted on his countrymen. At the commencement of the present rebellion he held a position in the Patent Office; but, being known to possess military qualities of a high order, he was, on the recommendation of Hon. Joseph Hult, appointed to a brigadier generalship, and assigned to duty in Kentucky.

The New York Evening Post's Washington correspondent says that Gen. Lane has, in several interviews with the President, disbussed his plans, and that, in a conversation with Gen. McClellan. the commander-in-chief thus addressed him:

wernment, my pink is of make teem a winderness. I would give the traitors twenty-four hours to choose between exile and death. Sir, if I can't do better, I will kill off the white traitors, and give their lands to the loyal black men!" The friends of Lane assert that, upon hearing this roply, McClellan laughed heartily, and said: "You must work out your own plays. Go your way, and see to it that no rebel sets his foot in Kansas."

The following is a translated copy of the despatch of Count Bernstoff, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Prussian ambassador at Washington, on the Trent affair:

Berlin, December 25, 1861.

Monsieur Le Baron: The warlike measures which Precident Lincoin has taken by see against the Southern States, which have separated from the Union, were calculated immediately upon their cocurrence to inspire upon his Majesty's Govern-ment the apprehension that they might easily give occasion to the legatimate interests of neutral States being thereby injuriously affected.

This apprehension has been unfortunately entirely tified by the violent capture and carrying away Messre. Mason and Slidell from on board the neu

ral mail steamer *Trent*, by the commander of the North American war ship San Jacinto. North American war ship San Jacinto.

This occurrence, as you will easily believe, has created the greatest sensation in England, as in the whole of Europe, and has not only placed the Cabitet, but also public opinion, in a state of the most extreme expectation.

Although England is certainly alone immediately affected by that act, still one of the most important and generally-recognized rights of neutral flags is at the same time called in question.

It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the points of law precisely into

the same time called in question.

It is not requisite that I should now enter into an explanation of the points of law precisely involved. Public opinion in Europe has pronounced itself with rare unanimity, and in the most candid manner, in favor of the injured party. We, ourselves, have only hitherto hecitated to acquaint you with our views upon the transaction, because, in the absence of reliable intelligence, we doubted whether the captain of the San Jaconto had been guided in the course he adopted by instructions from his Govarnment or not. We still, at present, prefer to believe the latter supposition correct. Should, bewever, the former prove to be the actual state of the esses, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the matter.

Should, however, the furmer prove to be the actual state of the size, we should feel ourselves compelled to ascribe a more serious importance to the metter, and to regard it, to our great regret, not an isolated fact, but rather an open threat of the rights appertaining to all mintrals.

We are, as yet, not positively acquainted with the demands forwarded upon the part of England to the Cabbest of Washington, upon compliance with which the instintinance of peace appears to Annual.

depend.
As far; however, as we are informed of them, we entertain the conviction that no terms here been proposed by England by which the dignity of President Licotia, could reasonably be offended.
His Mijesty the King, noniented by the sincenest wither for the well-being of the United Rustes of North America; had defined me to advocate the cause of prace with President Lincotin; through you, in the meet couphalle manner. We should consider somethes for unable if we succeeded by this consider somethes for unable if we succeeded by this consider somethes into the needed of the constitution of a

Frady decided upon and expressed his resolution.

But, of whatever nature this may be, it will at any, rate be consolatory to the King's Government, looking back upon the uninterrupted conditions of sincere friend-hip which have prevailed between Prussia and the United States since their foundation, to have frankly submitted to the Cabinet of Washington its view of the present case, as well as the wishes which are the results connected. the wishes which are therewith connected.

I beg to request you will read to the Scoretary of State at Washington the above despatch without delay, and, if he desires it; will leave with him topy of the same. I shall expect to be favored by a speedy notification of the fulfilment of this committee.

I have to present to you the renewed assurance

Bernstoff. A telegraphic despatch from Washington, re seived late last night, informs us that it is reliably reported in that city that the rebels, fearing a foridable attack in their rear, by way of the soaward, are making preparations to evacuate Manassas, and fell back to some point further South. The expedition which left Cairo under General Grant has returned to that place, having accomalished its mission.

Taxation. The secret of good taxation consists of four lements-viz, that the tax shall be produclive; that it does not press too heavily; that it e lightly felt; that it be easily and inexpensively collected. The exigencies of the country now demand the imposition of a heavier axation than we have had any previous experience of. That taxation will be cheerfully orne, because one feeling animates all hearts -namely, the burning desire to see rebellion crushed under foot. That taxation should be as little vexatious as possible, it should be levied with the ultmost fairness. Whatever else we do, taxes upon Knowledge should be eschewed. From newspapers, at this day,

three-fourths of our population obtain three fourths of their current information. The project, emanating from the House Representatives, of making all newspapers sent over mail routes pay postage, finds no favor from newspaper people. The objections to it are plain. At present, an immense quantity of newspapers are not sent by mail, because that is too slow a mode of transmission. They are sent, chiefly by railroad, in parcels, to agents, who distribute them without delay; if sent through the post office their delivery would be much retarded. Moreover, the evening newspapers would most materially suffer, because, in few cases, and in few places, do the mails start at hours which would suit them; yet, were the tax imposed, it would be payment for service not rendered. An evening newspaper not delivered until the next morning might as well not be published.

Another objection is: This postage-tax on newspapers would diminish their circulation, by causing a necessity for augmenting their price, or of fixing additional payment, for postage, on the subscribers. The proposed tax on paper, added to this, would inevitably make newspapers dearer. To pay for service rendered by the Post Office, is fair enough, but o pay for being incommoded, annoyed, and injured by the Post Office not doing what is to be paid for is a sheer absurdity.

That part of the proposition which goes to abolish the privilege now conceded to newspapers, of receiving their exchanges free, is not objectionable. The result would be to weed the exchange lists of all but really useful

It is suggested, we perceive, that there shall be a tax upon every newspaper sheet issued—as well as the postage. It is odd that any one should wish us to take up the cast-off imposts of John Bull. Years ago, he gave a great impetus to newspapers by abolishing the stamp duty, which had been a great nuisance, and, last year, he also removed the duty upon paper. These are precisely what special admirers of the English system innocently recommend Congress now to impose! If this taxation be laid on, the price of papers must

be augmented. That would follow, of course. The Post Office, we know, does not pay its own expenses. Why not act upon the suggestion first made in THE PRESS some weeks ago, of putting a three-cent or a five-cent tax upon every paid-for message sent by the Tolegraph? This would yield a very large annual revenue,—if the Telegraph companies made honest returns of their business. It could be easily collected, too, and at little expense. Another tax would be easily leviable, and certainly productive. In England, of late years, there is an uniform tax of two cents upon every receipt, promissory note, bill of exchange, and bank-cheques. It has been found productive, and would lean so lightly upon the public as to be scarcely felt.

WE UNDERSTAND that the State of Pennsyl vania having, already exceeded her quota of troops to the General Government, is now willing to place at its disposal, within the next ten days, a complete division of soldiers, in other words, to rendezvous at Philadelphia nine new regiments of infantry and one new regiment of cavalry. We have soldiers enough in the State, organized and mustered into the service as companies, and now awaiting orders division, and Governor Custin has tendered which position he held at the breaking out of the it to the General Government. The idea of his Excellency is to embark this exclusively Pennsylvania division at Philadelphia, on a Southern expedition, and under the command of a Pennsylvania general like Heintzel MAN, FRANKLIN, OF REYNOLDS. It is thought that other expeditions will be sent to the Southern States speedily, and we can see no reason why these troops should not be em-ployed on such duty. There are facilities at Philadelphia for fitting up an expedition promptly and thoroughly. There are soldiers here praying for an opportunity to carry the flag of the Union into the extreme South, and the General Government could pay no better compliment to the State of Pennsylvania than

to accept the proffer of her Governor. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that an election has been ordered in the Reserve Rifle Regiment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel BIDDLE. By one of the provisions of the law creating the Reserve division, the election of the field and line officers is participated in by the privates and officers something after the fashion of an election for constable or common councilman in one of our wards; and we infer from our correspondent's despatch that a strong effort is being made to supplant Col. "Suppose you find no Union sentiment whatever where you go?" "Then," replied Lane, "I will take good eare to leave no robel sentiment behind me. If Missouri, Arkanses, and the Indian country will not come peaceably under the laws of the Government, my plan is to make them a wilderness. I vania. He has been connected with it constantly, leading it on the march, and undergoing the most arduous and exacting duties of the soldier's life. When Colonel Biddle faltered, Lieutenant Colonel KANE remained true. At the battle of Dranes. ville he behaved like a hero; and in all the re-

lations of military life he has shown himself to be the gentleman and the soldier. He has the conscience of this fight deep in his soul, and in a cause like ours, that is everything. We sincerely trust he will be elected.

HORACE BINNEY.—The pamphlet, on the right to suspend the Habeas Corpus under circumstances of ebellion, originally printed for private circulation s now on sale, by permission of Mr. Binney, its pa-

AS THE EUROPEAN STEAMER leaves Boston this week, the Postmaster advertises that a supplementary mail will be closed to-day at 12 o'clock M. Our merchants would do well to make a note of this new arrangement.

GENERAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, YABNS, MANILLA HEMP, BOOTS, SHOES, &C .- The attention of purchasors is invited to the general aggorithm to f dry goods, merino shirts and drawors, woollen fackets, buck gloves, machine silk, feather dusters, Balmoral and hoop-skirts, blankets, flannels, cassimeres, bleached muslins, ingrain, Venetian, and hemp carpetings, mats, cotton yarn flocks, Manilla hemp, &c.; also a large and regular assortment of boots, shoes, &c., embracing a de-sirable assortment of seasonable goods, to be peremtorily sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing thi morning, with the dry goods at 10 o'clock, the shoes at 11½, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SATE OF STOCKS REAL ESTATE, &c., to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. Sale of Rooks, Paintings, &c., this afternoon, at See Thomas & Sons' catalogues and advertise-

ments of both sales. An admirable report of Park Benjamin's lecture

last night, is crowded out until to-morrow. Thated States Senstor from Missouri St. Louis, Jan. 20 .- John B. Henderson been appointed by Lieutonant Governor Wall U.S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the exyou, in the most suprante manner. We should pulsion of Trusten Polis. Mr. Henderson is a consider surveives fortunate if we succeeded by this means in contributing to a presentable solution of a means in contributing to a presentable solution of a manner. He was a member of the State Convention, make a figure that we have a

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, January 20, 1862.

Some of our public men do not hesitate to say, that rather than bring back the seceded slave States into the Union, they would agree to a peaceful and prompt separation. They contend that in the event of a reunion the slave despotism will rule by its unity, and with the aid of the Breckinridge Democrats of the free States, and by means of the divisions of the Republicans, the destinies of the future of our country will be completely controlled by traitors to the Federal Constitution. Although no open demonstration in favor of this theory has yet been made, it is undoubtedly sincerely entertained in certain influential quarters. No more dangerous and demoralizing doctrine sould be preached, and it is the duty of independent journalists to put it down forever. Separation would be productive of almost universal and perpetual distress. The States now in revolt would suffer, if possible, more than the States that stand by the old covenants. The cotton Commonwealths would at once become the dependents of the British Government, subject to all the chances and changes of foreign intrigues and wars. The mouth of the Mississippi, held by a hostile Power, would result in aposing taxes upon the products of the Northwest seeking an outlet to the sea. Both sides of that great river, occupied for hundreds f miles by people entertaining different sentiments on the subject of slavery, would bristle with armies, and bloody forays would be frequent. If separation is ecceded to, who would hold the capital? The North would never consent to yield it; and yet, to secure it, neighbored by two disafected States, all the time in sympathy with the Cotton States, would require an enormous standing army. Border conflicts would be inevitable. And how long could we expect to retain Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri among the loyal States? Could they be restrained by a treaty, with the active ele-ments of education and interest at work in their midst on the side of the Cotton States Separation, on the idea enunciated in the sentences at the head of this letter, would almost at once compel California and Oregon to declare themselves an independent Republic. As to the great Middle, Western, and Eastern States, their situation would be inconceivably distressing. Factions would spring up everywhere as a result of separation, but the factions in these States would be more numerous and mischievous than in any other quarter. To swell the general calamity, bankruptcy, poverty, anarchy, and total disregard of law, would contribute their many nameless horrors. Such is a brief summary of the certain evils of separation. Will not our sta eqmen consider them well before committing themselves to so frightful an alternative? But one course is, in fact, left to the Government and the people. We must fight this battle through. The traitors must be struck such blows as will inflict severe and lasting wounds. If they will not yield they must be subjugated; and if the worst comes to the worst, their peculiar institution must be attacked, front and rear, until its overthrow is effected. If slavery is indeed the bulwark of

the rebellion, then let it go down-and the sooner the better. But there is another great duty that cannot be disregarded. There is an active party in the loyal States which, under cover of being for the Union, are at work to force a dishonorable peace, by sowing the seeds of disaffection among the people. Its leaders have called to their aid the worst prejudices and the basest passions: and if they can divide the true friends of the Government, they will clamor for an adjustment, and toil to bring back the despots who have long ruled and ruined our happy country. How to checkmate these schemes is a great question. It cannot be done by exclusive counter party organizations-nor yet by hasty legislation-nor, sides; but if such a combination is not effected, the cause our brave countrymen are fighting for will end in a bloody catastrophe. He who stands in the way of such a fraternization as will be vital, enduring, and instinct with the elements of conquest over Treason, will be guilty of a crime in the sight of God and man. OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Case of Senator Bright Before the Senate.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTER RECOM MEND THAT HE BE NOT EXPELLED.

PRUSSIA AND THE TRENT AFFAIR. REPLY OF SECRETARY SEWARD TO THE

PRUSSIAN MINISTER. GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND STAFF PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO MR. STANTON.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, January 20, 1862. Important from Manassas—The Robels Evacuating Their Position at that

Information has been received from parties direct from Manassas, that the rebel forces have evacuated that point, falling back to a position further South. The object of this movement is supposed to be to counteract an apprehended movement of our troops from the seaboard.

The News from Kentucky.—The Press Ahead of the Government Despatches. The news from Kentucky causes intense delight. It is credited in all circles, including the army No official confirmation had been received, how-ever, up to 9 o'clock to night, but the news is re-peated from so many sources, that there can be no doubt as to the main facts. Reply of Mr. Seward to the Prussian Minister.

The Prussian Government, through its minister here, having endorsed the course of England in the Trent affair, Secretary SEWARD, in response, while transmitting to him a copy of the printed documents bearing upon the subject, trusk they will satisfy the Government of Prussia; that, if the general peace of the world is to be broken, the fault will not be in anything the United States have done to produce such a disaster, or in the emission to do anything which a just and generous Power could do to prevent it. The United States at a very early day addressed themselves to the unapprociated task of securing the incorporation of a just, equal, and hu-mane principle in the code of maritime war; they have energetically persisted in this great enterprise through all changing events, equally when acting as a neutral and when themselves engaged as a belligerent. The Scoretary asks to be allowed the liberty of suggesting to the consideration of the Plussian Government the expediency of improving the occasion which has justly excited so many apprehensions, to recommend the general policy rela ive to neutral rights, as suggested by our Government, to the consideration of European States, adding, "It is only in a spirit of the utmost respect and deforence that I take leave to remark that the periods when the United States will have occasion to act the part of a belligerent will, probably, be few and brief; while, judging from past experience, we cannot yet hope for so constant a preservation of peace among the nations of the Eastern continent."

Views of Hon. James Guthrie. A letter has been received here from Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury under General Pience's Administration, which generally sustains the financial view taken McCLELLAn's defensive position upon the Potomac; but he thinks that offensive operations by the Federal columns are the best plans for driving the rebels out of Kentucky. General Buent is made the subject of his high commendation.

General Sumner. General Summer, commanding a division of the army in Virginia, who was recently injured by the stumbling of his horse, has sufficiently recovered to resume his duties during the coming week. The Release of Miss Poole.

Miss Pools, recently an inmate of the prisen appropriated to women, left here this morning in charge of an officer on the way to Richmond. She was released on parole not to give aid or comfort to THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

signed to assume his place in Congress, is ordered for Wednesday. There is some excitement in the SECOND GREAT VICTORY regiment as to the result. The candidates, so far as I have been able to learn, are the present Lieut. THE ENEMY'S ENTRENCHMENTS Colonel THOMAS L KANE and Captain McNEAL, of the same regiment. But little doubt exists of Colonel Kane's election. ATTACKED AND FORCED.

Capt CHAPMAN and Lieut. McHENRY, who committed the murderous assault on General Monrog-meny, at Alexandria, on Saturday, are to be tried by court martial immediately. There is no doubt, as it is a plain case, but that they will be sentenced to be shot. They may escape the death penalty through the intercession of General Montgomery. McHenry is well known in Philadelphia. He had AND HEAVY LOSS. a recruiting station in the neighborhood of Fourth d Chestnut some time since.

Government Railway Surveys. Some days ago the House of Representative adopted a resolution salling upon Secretary CAMEnon to inform them what surveys are in progress for a railway from Washington to New York, to in-tersect the Northern Central Railway at a point outside the limits of Baltimore, and whether these urveys were undertaken by the authority of the War Department, and if so, under what law. A reply was received to-day, in which it was said that no such surveys have been undertaken or directed and the Department has no knowledge of any such

Colonel Kane.

The election for Colonel of the "Bucktails," to erve in place of Charles J. Biddle, who re-

The Assault on General Montgomery.

surveys being in progress. The Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment. This morning, the President received most cordially a committee of privates from the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, who presented to him a proest against the action of Governor Mongan in hanging their number to 84. The memorial was tastefully engrossed, and signed by the entire regi-ment. The committee was introduced to the Preaddent by Hon. Moses F. Odell, their Representa

The Health of Washington Colonel Rucken has been appointed to confe with the Mayor of Washington, relative to the reoval of dead horses lying unburied within and without the corporation limits.

The Released Federal Prisoners. The one hundred and thirty-six released prisoners from Richmond are quartered at the Soldier's letrest, near the depot. Several of them are sufering from wounds received in battle. There are everal from Pennsylvania. From the Third Pennsylvania Regiment we notice the names of H. Sul-LIVAN, HUGH MOORE, and W. H. BROTHERTON. he poor fellows were kindly cared for yesterday y persons who sent them a substantial Sunday

Washington News and Gossip. The dreary weather of the past few days precludes the possibility of any movement of the troops on the other side. The roads are in such a wretched ondition that it is with the utmost difficulty that the Government wagons can reach some of the enampments. It is stated that the terms of enlistment of several

of the Gulf State regiments, now encamped at Mas predicated on the different statements made by rters from the rebel ranks. Active measures are on foot to afford aid and comfort to all loyal refugees from the rebel States.

An application will be made to Congress for aid in furtherance of the object. Several refugees from Virginia are now in the city. They have been compelled to leave comfortable homes, and are

without any means of support. Secessionists in Alexandria The streets of Alexandria, wherever there is a show of business, are occupied by merchants engaged in supplying military stores to sutlers and selling goods to soldiers. Brigadier General Mont-GOMERY is the military Governor of the town. The General, from some cause or other, appears to be exceedingly unpopular with some of the Union men, who complain of his levity towards known Secessionists, and some go so far even as to charge him with sympathizing with them in political sentiment. This is, however, a mistake, and originates

in prejudice. There is no use, however, of attempting to disguise the fact that pineteen out of every twenty of the old residents are rebels at heart, and are held only in check by the presence of the military who surround them. Union-loving people cannot walk the streets without encountering insult, and these insults come mostly from women in the garb of ladies. There is most unquestionably a founabove all, by efforts to weaken the Executive and his constitutional advisers. The loyal voters must be got together. This is the re-medy. It cannot be resorted to too early. Of of this assertion. If Gen. Monrought could traitors, it would be highly satisfactory to a large number of true Union-loving men in Alexandria.

Presents from the Emperor of Japan. The Government received to-day as presents from the Emperor of Japan two elephant tusks, eight feet in length, a sword inlaid with gold and posrls, and other articles of minor value, including a brief address or letter to the President.

The New Secretary of War. a few volunteer officers, proceeded to the War Department to pay their respects to Secretary STAN-TON. They were in roduced by Adjutant General THOMAS, and were in full uniform. This coremony being concluded, they repaired to the residence of General Camenon, where they formally took their

The papers for the recall of Cassius M. CLAY from his position as Minister to Russia, he having been relieved at his own request, will probably go out by the next steamer. His nomination as a Maor General is thought not improbable by his friends. if it has not already been sent to the Senate.

Presentation to Captain Glenn. The privates of Company A, in Col. Birney's Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, have prosented their captain, Mr. J. F. GLENN, of Philadel phia, with a beautiful sword, sash, and belt. It is expected that Col. BIRNEY'S Regiment will soon be removed from their present encampment, on the Bladensburg road, to the other side of the Potomac. Miscellaneous.

The Eighth New York Volunteers left their encompment, at Good Hope, this morning, bag and baggage, and marched through the city towards the Chain Bridge. This movement, made when the roads and weather are horrible, (soldiers, horses, and wagons, being covered with mud), looks as if things were proceeding under some inexorable order contemplating important demonstrations. This would seem to be the most probable, from the fact of the very strict rules recently enjoined by General McClellan against giving leaves of absence from camps, except in cases of great necessity. Everybody says, who comes from camp, that wagons now go the hubs on the main roads. But this condition may not last long, and if the narrow neck of Virginia running to the Pennsylvania line, still in essession of the rebels, is to be a field of struggle,

our army can move in it as readily as can that at Mapassas and Centreville. BERDAN'S Sharpshooters stendily declined to take other arms than breech-loading rifles, which have at last been turned out at the Sharp manufacturing establishment in Connecticut. Rifles were promised the men when they enlisted, but it

Our sentries do not allow crowds to gather to look at rebel prisoners who are confined here. How different at Richmond, where our soldiers are shot who look out of the windows of their prison.

DEFENCELESS CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.

Our Forces at Ship Island.

CAIRO, Jan. 20 - A gentleman from New Orleans, who arrived here last night, reports that when he left that city the citizens were daily expecting that Fort White, commanding the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, would be attacked and captured by the Federal troops, from Ship Island. There were not over 5,000 volunteers in the city, and not more than 2 000 additional recruits could be raised in ase of an emergency. There are no batteries on the river, above or below the city, and the only defence against an attack from the Gulf are two forts, on opposite sides of the river, towards the mouth. He thinks the city could very easily be captured by

THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVING OVER THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS

The Rebels Driven to the River. LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

ZOLLICOFFER'S BODY IN OUR POSSESSION BAILIE PEYTON, JR., KILLED.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]
CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A combined attack was made to-day on Gen. Zellicoffer's entrenchments, by Gen. Schoepff and Gen. Thomas, resulting it a complete victory

The "Stars and Stripes" now wave over th

Our troops captured all the camp property and Our troops captured all the camp property and a large number of prisoners.

The loss of the robels is heavy. Zollicoffer's dead body is in the possession of the Federal troops.

Considering the boasted impregnability of Zollicoffer's entrenchments, this is one of the most signal victories of the war.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The Baille Peyton who was killed in the recent coveragement represents.

when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole force of rebels fled in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but it is thought to be heavy. The Bailie Poyton, Jr., who is among the killed. is a son of the distinguished ex-member of Conress of that name from Tennessee.

Our victory is said to have been very decisive, and will result in the rout of the whole force defending the right flank of the rebels' position at Bowling Green.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning. Gen. Thomas, on Sunday afternoon, followed up of the Guil State regimber, now analyse at masses, will expire to-morrow, and the general belief the rebels to their entrenchments, is ixteen miles is that they will return to their homes. This belief from his own camp, and was about to attack them this morning. [Later advices state that this attack was a victory.—Ed.] He found their entrench-

ments deserted-the rebels having left all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses, and wagons, which fell into our hands.

The rebels, in dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland river in a steamboat and nine barges, at White Oak creek, opposite their encampment a Mill Spring.
Two hundred and seventy-five (275) rebels were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Peyton. The dead were found on the field.

The Tenth Indiana Regiment lost 75 killed and wounded. No further particulars of the Federal loss have yet reached here.

THE LATEST FROM CAIRO. RETURN OF OUR TROOPS FROM THE GRAND

RECONNOISSANCE TO COLUMBUS.

CAIRO, Jan. 20 .- | Special despatch to the Chicago Journal.]—General Grant and his staff arrived in town yesterday morning. General Paine's brigade reached Fort Jefferson on Saturday, and General McClernand's brigade will arrive to-

The object of the expedition, it now appears, was The object of the expedition, it now appears, was a reconnoissance in force of all that part of Kentucky in which a portion of the operations against Columbus will necessarily be performed, and a demonstration to aid General Buell's right wing.

If PUBLIAN, of Indianal from the Government Contract Committee, reported a resolution directing the regressitate arms to bring before the object to be found attention to appearing before the committee as witness at the time they held a meeting in Cluchmati. Adopted.

Mr. WASHBURING, of Illinois, from the Government Contract Committee, reported a resolution directing the respective to the committee, reported a resolution directing the respective to the committee, reported a resolution directing the respective to the foundation of the contract Committee, reported a resolution directing the respective to the foundation of the contract Committee, reported a resolution directing the respective to the foundation of t engineer corps, under Col. Webster, have a full and accurate knowledge of the country. It is understood that Gen. Smith has taken the camp equipage and whatever was left in Camp Beauretusks, eight | gard, the rebels having fled to Columbus. Gen. McClernand's brigade went to within seven miles of Columbus, and encamped on Thursday night in sight of the rebel watch-fires. He after-

wards visited the towns of Millburn, Lovelnceville, At noon to-day General McClellan and staff, and Blandville, surveying all the roads as he went, together with at least a hundred other army and A part of Gen. Smith's command will return to Paducah to day. Сліво, Jan. 20.—Gen. McClernand's brigade has returned from the expedition, and taken its old quarters. The Twentieth Illinois Regiment, which have

expedition started, will be up to-night. Official Bespatches. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21 .- The Govern-

ment has received despatches fully confirming the intelligence from Kentucky. The facts reported in the press despatches are substantially correct.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1862. SENATE. Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, por the employment of homocopathic umy. Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, presented the petition of Beviamin Siliman, Elias Leomis, and others, asking for BIT. DIAON, of Connecticut, presented the petition of Beugania Sillman. Eliss Leomis, and others, asking for the continuance of the coast survey.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York against the appointment of a Solicitio of Customs for that port.

Mr. SHERMAN. of Ublo, from the Select Committee on Componsation, &c., reported a bill in regard to the pay of officers of the navy.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, offered a resolution providing an overland daily mail from Utah to Oregon.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the Sectionry of War to appoint one or more assistant socreteries. The bill provides for the employment of such assistants for one year. Beferred.

Mr. WADE also introduced a bill to promote the administration of justice. The bill repeals the law exempting witnesses that may be examined before Congressional committees from examination in courts of justice. He said he wanted the former law repealed, before he went much ho wan'ed the former law repealed, before he went much further in the examination of witnesses before his committee. The bill was referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a joint resolution authorizing certain officers of the mayy to accept presents from the Japanese Government. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to authorize the payment of rent for property occupied by troops of the Ubited States. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to amend certain articles of war was taken up. The bill provides the penalty of death to sples and persons forcing the safeguard of the army. Its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow. he wanted the former law repealed, bef

ration was postponed till to-morrow.

11. WADE, of Ohlo, offered a resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the special committee on the conduct of the war. Referred. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, the con-

facturing establishment in Connecticut. Riles were promised the men when they enlisted, but it is a matter of some doubt whether better execution can be done with them in battle than the now rifted musket of the Springfield armory. The killing range of these is at least a half mile, while that of the old-fashioned smooth-bore did not exceed two hundred yards. The men of the battalion of regulars from Utah that first reached here, under Colonel Gove, could, upon an average, hit targets of the size of a man forty times out of a hundred, when placed at positions ranging from on hundred and fifty yards to one thous nd.

Colonel Gove, could, upon an average, hit targets of the size of a man forty times out of a hundred, when placed at positions ranging from on hundred and fifty yards to one thous nd.

Colonel Gove states that it was necessary to destroy immense quantities of the munitions, &c., which were sent out to Utah during Ftovrh's administration of the War Department. Not only were infinitely more sent than wore needed, but a large [portion of them were not suitable to the army. Probably they were sent there to get rid of them, just as the Utah war and the tariff of '57 were parts of the Southern conspiracy to swamp the treasury.

On the principle that it is not inexpedient to learn from our enemies, Congressmen should not now taboo West Point, for it is understood that Jeff Davis has sent back to their schools the military professors who had collisted in the army. Experience daily demonstrates here that the soldlers generally like commanders best who are the severest disciplinarians. A pride of obedience is soon begotton, and every element of true soldlery developed.

We constantly see accounts of vessels that leave England, laden with arms, &c., for the robol States. Meantline, such exportation has been laterly forbiddent to the United States. Can it be that this distinction is now kept up in Great Britanian collection of the Course when he wrobe the coercity policy of the Government and Abolitionists. The

established, and Davis elected President in February, and on the let of March was engaged in trying to overthrow the Government. The act of aiding Davis in this attempt was treason. He contended that the Sonator, by addressing a latter to "Bis Excellency Jefferson Davis, Freeident of the Confederate States," recognized him as such in an official capacity, as well as in a fleendly manner. It was not only the language of friendship, but of diplomacy, and the letter, by a fair interpretation, was absolutely trehaonable. The Senator from Indiana know that Davis was a traitor, and that the man Liccoln was going to the aid of Davis Yet the honorable Soustor gives him a lotter, commending Lincoln to Davis as "a friend, reliable in all respects." He also marked the letter "private and confidential." He also marked the letter was not so marked, and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee would bear him out in the statement.

Mir RRUMBULL, of Illinois, said the committee had a sworn copy of the original letter, and on that copy these world did not appear.

Mir. BRIGHT said he bad stated repeatedly that he had no recollection of writing this letter until it was published. He wrote no "private and confidential lotters." He had given another letter to Mr. Lincoln, introducing him to Captain Franklin, who was then in charge of the extension of the Capitol, and the phrasoology of both letters was very similar.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was in the minority in the committee on this aubject, and the majority had not seen fit to bring all the facts before the Senate in its report. He read the affailar of the officers who arrosted Lincoln in Ohio for treason, and copies of the letters to Capital Franklin and Davis. This man, Thomas D. Lincoln, stood to-day charged with treason. Before the Ist of the officers who arrosted Lincoln in the facts before the Senate in its report, the treason, and be firearms. In his ophion that been fired into; the treason, and to the chief of these traitors the Senator from Indiana wrote a letter commendin

aitors to his country. Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, thought the Senator was Mr. PEARUE, of Americand, thought the Senator was untrely miletaken in 8 saying that the country was in a fate of war when the letter was written. He quoted rom the State despatches to foreign ministers as showing bat no war existed. He thought the letter was written n such terms as are common and usual. A fee should still be civil.

Without concluding the matter, the Senate adjourned.

Considering the boasted impregnability of Zollicoffer's entrenchments, this is one of the most signal victories of the war.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The Baille Peyton who was killed in the recent engagement proves to be Baille Peyton, Jr., attached to Zollicoffer's staff, and not Baille Peyton, Sr., as first reported.

Further Particulars of Saturday's Battle.

Cinc.nnati, Jan. 20.—The Lexington (Ky.) correspondent of the Commercial, of this city, gives the following account of the battle fought on Saturday:

General Zollicoffer, learning that the Federal forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at 3 o'clock, on Saturday morning, and attacked General Schoepff in his camp. 9

Our pickets were driven in at an early hour on Saturday morning, and before daylight the attack was made. The battle is said to have raged with great fury until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole force, and contact the committee of the use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of Ney Hampshire, or one was a contact to the Committee on force applied to the use of a seminary now in operation in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of Ney Hampshire, or one was a contact to the committee on the force of the committee on the force of the committee on the following the conficulties of th HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

piled to the use of a seminary new in operation in that Territory.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS, of New Hampshire, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether further legislation was necessary to secure to the relatives of volunteers who have been killed in battle or died from wounds or discase, the bounty provided for by the act of Congress passed in July last.

Mr. DIVEN, of New York, introduced a bill to establish an additional judicial district in New York and in relation to the United States courts in that State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, recorded a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, recorded a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the 1st of March, the bands of the volunter regiments.

On motion of Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary was directed to furnish the House with the names of those who distinguished thomselves at the recent brilliant affair at Dranesville.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAR, of Ohlo, gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the

cent brillians affair at Dranesville.

Mr. VALLA NDIGHAM, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Post OMEC Department.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, dired a resolution, that, in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriation new or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall to used in or applied to the prosecution of a war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, the resolution was tabled—year \$\text{2}\$, read \$\text{2}\$, read \$\text{3}\$. The following is the vote:

YEAS—"Messer. Aldrich, Allen, Arnold, Babbitt, Bailey (Massachusetts), Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Hlair (Missouri), Bleke, Bufflinton, Burcham, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Collax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Gutter, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Ellot, Fenton, Fesswell, Frank, Granger, Gurley, Hely, Hanchett, Hooper, Horton, Hutchlus, Kelley, Kellogg (Mileb, Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, Loveley, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Nixon, Ohin, Patton, Phelps (Cal.), Pomeroy, Portor, Rice (Mass.), Train, Trumble, Trewbridge, Van Hore. Van Valkoutreh, Van Wyck, Verse, Wall, Wallace, Walton (Me.), Walton (Vt.) Washburne, Wheeler, White (Ina.), Wilson, Windoms, and Worces-ter-91.

NAME OF STREET, WINDON, WINDOWS, MM OVCOS-ter—01.

NAYS—Mesers. Allen, Ancona, Baily (Pa.), Blatr (Va.), Brown (Va.), Calvorts, Gobb, Corning, Graven, Urisiteld, English, Fouke, Haight, Hurrison, Bolman, Johnson, Knupp, Law, Inazent, Icary, Moris, Noble, Notton, Nugent, Robiuson, Rollins (Mo.), Shiel, Steel (N. Y.), Steel (N. J.), Vallandigham, Vibhard, Vorhees, White (Ohio), Wickliffe, Woodruff Wright—37.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties. Referred to the Committoe on Commerce on Commerce

Mr HOLMAN, of Indiana, from the Government Con-

Mr. WASHBUINE, of Illinois, from the same committee, reported a bill for the payment of the expenses of the investigation, appropriating ten thousand dollars therefor. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Juticiary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making void all sades, transfers, and disposition of property of every kind by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, the Committee of Ways and Means were festivated to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp fax on notes of banks and, other corporations circulating money.

Other resolutions, on a variety of subjects, were introduced and referred.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for logislative, executive, and judicial expenses.

Mr. PESSENDEN. of Maine, spoke of the vehaltion

The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial stapeness.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, spoke of the rebellion in the aspect it piesents Itself to his constituents. It should be put down, and ffis Government as speedily as possible bring into operation its mighty machinery for this purpose. They held that there can be no compromise with robels, who must lay down their arms, dissolve their pseudo Confederacy, restore the national property they have stolen, and give up their leadors to merited pruishment; and they must do this unconditionally. He was one of those who stood squarely on the ground that our aim in proceeding this war should be to preserve the Union, and vindicate the Government of the United States. All agreed to this, but there was a difference of opinion as to what means should be employed for this purpose. Now if, in the prosecution of hostilities, the slaves afford hid to the robellion, was it not the part of wisdom to deprive the insurgents of this advantage? It flavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph mortal ever won over the greatest crime over committed.

Mr STEELE, of New York, said he had supposed that every sane man conceded that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. He had supposed there were such things as State rights and State soversignty, and proceeded to submit what he cancelved to be a few simple, common-sense views on the slavery onesiton. We cannot aid in restoring peace by continually stirring up bad blood and quarreling with the Executive Department, the military commanders, and others. We cannot take direct compile of averything, and must therefore trust in the constituted legal authorities. The solds common-sense views on the slavery onesiton, or the constitution—of the complete philanthropy, and who would override the compact by which our fovernment was founded. The military command

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, January 20, 1862. SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker.
Mr. JOHNSON presented a potition from the commissloners of Centre county for the passage of a law empowering them to borrow money; also, a bill to accomplish that purpose

if, JOHNSON made a statement with reference to the Mr. JUHNBON made a statement with reference to no bill, which was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. CUNNELL read a bill to incorporate the Association for the Publication and Diffusion of Religious Periodicals in the Lutheran Church; also, a supplement to the act incorporating (bo city of Philadolphia, Mr. KINZEY, a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Bucka counties. Bucks counties.

Mr. ROBINSON, a bill to authorize the sale of property of the Sharon Iron Company, in Morcer county. perty of the Sharen Iron Company, in Morcer county.
Taken up and passed.
COMMITTHEE OF INVESTIGATION.
Mr. LOWRY, Senator from Erie, offered the following joint resolution:
Whereas repeated allogations have been made, in public and in private, against the integrity of legislation in Pennsylvania; and whereas members of the present House of Representatives, in their place, have directly charged that both branches of the last Legislature were influenced corruptly to enact important public measures: therefore,

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur),
That a committee, consisting of three members of each house, be appointed to luquire into the integrity of the

ces he was led to fear that we might not find, as twenty years ago, that outsiders were corrupt, but we might find more direct corrupt appliances.

Mr. CLYMEE moved to amend the resolution by instructing the committee to report the names of eil persons or officers, in or out of the Legislature, by whom or on whom they shall find corrupt appliances used.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution. on whom they shall find corrupt appliances used. The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. McCLURE said that, for the first time, his attention was called to the speeches and resolutions in the other branch of the Legislature on this same subject. The time was when the reputations of members of the Legislature were sustained by their acts and shelr speeches; but for the last five years he had seen the Legislature traduced by the moments thomaster. It may be that gentlemen have private griefs, but on this subject he would not stop to insure. He wished to call attention to an important fact. Time was when it was the rule that he who mude chorage of corruption should be prepared to make specific charges himself, or furnish the evidence to make specific charges summing to charge corruption. If the charge was established, the Legislature should be purged a lis corrupt members; if not, the member making the charge ought to be ejected. A member whose star had just emerged from the politations of the Canal Board had offered the resolution in the House to investigate corruption. Weak men may have been the playthings of men about the Legislature called the Lobby, and others tremble because men say that they are corrupt. Was this a ground rf investigation? He admitted that there was a popular impression abroad of corruption; and it was so because members of the Legislature and because it was due to the character of the Legislature, and because it would teach that, while the Legislature may have erred, corruption was about us rather than in us. tire teach it. He should vote for the resolution, because it was due to the character of the Legislature, and because it would teach that, while the Legislature may have erred, corruption was about us rather than in us. He trusted that the investigation would go farther, and inquire whether this movement for an investigation was not made for the purpose of destroying popular respect for authority. He would vote for the resolution, but declined serving on the committee,

Mr. LOWRY had serious doubts whether the charges of corruption against members could be sustained. But in his opinion corporations were more dangerous to the liberties of the people than Beauregard or Jeff Davis.

The resolution was then passed—yeas 33, nays mone.

Mr. NIOHOLS submitted the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of Girard College.

The Speaker and members of the Senate then proceeded to the ball of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer. After some time the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senator seturned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senator seturned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senator seturned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senator seturned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr. Bonghter, teller on the part of the Senators returned, when Mr.

HOUSE. The House was called to order, at 11 A. M., by the Speaker. The reading of the journal was dispensed with except a certain portion, called for by Mr. HOP-KINS, of Washington.

KINS, of Washington.

Mr. BIGHAM, of Allegheny, read a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Pittsburg and East Liberty Passenger Rallway Company.

Mr. CESSNA, an act securing a separate represention to the counties of Bedford, Perry, and Somersot.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, an act to incorporate the American Engravers' Company. Mr. SMITH, of Chester, an act to incorporate the American Engravers' Company.

Mr. WINDLE, of Chester, an act authorizing the trustees of the Mr. E. Ohurch at Downingtowa to convey certain real estative to the pay of militia orders; also, an act relative to the pay of the commissioners of Fayette county.

Mr. MYERS, of Lancaster, a supplement to the act incorporating the Reading and Columbia Ballroad.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Lycoming, an act relative to appeals from the awards of arbitrators, requiring the sfilldavit of appeal to set forth the particulars in which injustice has been done, and leaving it discretionery for the court to give judgment for either party.

Mr. BROWN, of Northumberland, a supplement to the act incorporating the Shamokin and Bear Valley Rallroad Company. he act incorporations and Railroad Company.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Perry, a supplement to the act incorporating the Duncannon and Broad Top Railroad

Mr. KENNEDY, of Perry, a supplement to the act incorporating the Duncannon and Broad Top Raitroad Company.

Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, an act to reduce the expense of collecting unpaid taxes in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act relative to the Bank of Penn Township, allowing the directors to be chosen from any portion of the city, as well as from the old township of Penn; alac, allowing persons to be elected directors who have held their stock less than three months.

Mr. GREENBANK, an act authorizing the District Court of Philadelphia to summon sixty jurors, instead Mr. GREENBANK, an act authorizing the District Court of Philadelphia to summon sixty jurors, instead of forty, which is the present limit.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, an act securing to the people of Philadelphia the right of free travel over certain highways. Also, an act to incorporate the Athenneum Association of Germantown. Also, an act to extend the charter of the Gwynedd Land Company Mr. DUFIELD, an act to incorporate the Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Bailway Company, via Frankford road.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the North Philadelphia Plank and Passenger Railrond Company, giving the comeany power to extend their track down Columbia avenue, between Tenth street and the Delaware river. Also, an act to appoint fence viewers for the city of Philadelphia, and to empower them to adjust all disputed ses.
Also, an act to extend the charter of the Independent Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. ABBOTT, an act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank, the shares being reduced from \$50 to .40.
Also, an act to extend the charter of the Farmera' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association.
Mr. COWAN, of Warren, a supplement to the act incorporating the Oil Creek, Ralicoad Company.
Mr. BUSBY, of Adams, a supplement to the act incorporating the Gattyaburg Ralicoad Company.
Mr. TATE, of Columbia, an act relative to public printing. printing.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, an act to extend the charter of the Granite Land Company of the city of Phi-ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Speaker and members of the Senate were introduced, and the convention proceeded to the election of a state Treasurer.

The ballots resulted as follows: FIRST DALLOT.

SECOND BALLOT. THIRD BALLOT.

After the third ballot, it was annou floory D. Moore, baying received a material color cast, was duly elected State Treasure FIRST BALLOT. The following-named voted for Henry D. Moore, viz:

The following-named voted for Henry D. Moore, viz:
Messis. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Johnson, Kotchum.
Lendon, Lawrence, Lowry, Mercith, Nicholls, Peany,
Robinson, Serrill, G. R. Smith, Wharson, Hall, Abbott,
Alexander, Armatrong, Bates, Beaver, Bebee, Bighum,
Blanchard, Blies, Brown (Mercer), Cochran, Cowan,
Dennis, Dougherty, Eillott, Fox, Freedmad, Grant, Hall,
Hopper, Henry, Hoffer, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman,
McCleilan, McCoy, Mioore, Myers, Bitter, Russel,
Schrock, Seilera, Shannon, Smith (Phitadetphal), stray,
Tracy, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, Wildor, Williams,
Windle.

The following-named voted for William V. McGrath—
viz:

SECOND BALLOT.

Upon the second ballot.

Upon the second ballot the followirg-named voted for Jonas R. McClintock, viz: Messra, Ulymer, Crawford, Mott, Banks, Bushy, Chatham, Craig, Crane, Divins, Ponley, Early, Gamble, Gross, Hopkins (Washington), Kaine, Rhoads, Ross (Luzerne), Scott, Smith, (Chester), Tats, Worley, Rowe. THERD PALLOT.

Upon the third ballot, the following-named Union Democrats voted for Mr. Moore, thereby electing him, viz: Messrs. Busby, Chatham, Ross (Luzerne), Scott, and Smith (Chester.) CONTESTED ELECTION.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House proceeded to appoint committees to try the contested-election cases of Messrs. Hall and Bussell, of Luzerne county.

The following named members were chosen: Messrs. Wm. F. Smith, Moore, Dougnerty, Lohman, Bates, Blanchard, Windle, Dennis, and Tracy.

An additional committee was selected, and the House, after massing a resolution to meet at 10 A. M. daily, ad-

THE CITY. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Wainut street, above Eighth, El Hyder"— "Sixteen String Jack."
WALDUT-BYARRY THEATRE—Minth and Wainut sta.—
The Lukes of Killarney"—"Law for Ledies"—"The Azon-Brazer Thratas—Arch street, above Bixth.—
'Handy Andy''—"The Morning Call''—"The Waterman."

Musical Fund Hall—Locust street, above Eighth.—
Old Folks' Concert. Old Folks' Concert,
TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

SALTING THE RAILWAY TRACKS-MEETING SALTING THE RAILWAY TRACES—MERTING OF THE COMMITTEE.—Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Lynd, Davis, Wetherill, Fox, and Cassin, the special committee of Select Council, appointed to consider the subject of "salting the streets" and to receive the opinions of persons as to the effects upon the health, met in Select Chamber. Mr. Lynd was called to the chair. The meeting was largely attended by the presidents and other officers of a number of passonger railway companies, all of whom were deeply interested in the precedings. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, and those present, who were acquainted with the subject, were invited to come forward and give in their opinions.

duid mixture is of itself colder than the snow alone. Salt and water is colder than snow, which is 32. The mixture of salt and snow is more fluid than mere snow would be, when softening. The transition of snow and salt is far more rapid than snow itself, and the fluid is not any more penetrating. The fluidity of salt and snow is very rapid, and the latter, when once melted, does not frocas again. Snow will melt during the day and at night the halance will freeze. In bad localities, where filth collects, he thought salt would prove very boneficial. If we walk in water formed by salt and snow there is no more danger of taking cold than from there is no more danger of taking cold than from walking in pure water. The moisture from salt and snow is not much more likely to be retained than the haver was onlisted in the successor aft the Coverment, then hear two midsted in the success of the Overment, the first which the chained, when the search from Indiana healthy declared that he was a constitute of the first was given by the till which the chained, when the contract of th

on the snow—one of which was shertening the time for mailing. The street sweepings would also be better as a manner for ground.

Robert F. Taylor, president of the Second and Third-streets Passenger Road, was called. The road was nearly twenty miles long, of which Meeon miles was paved. They use about four hundred bushels of salt in going over the road twice. Last wister they consumed, altogether, eleven thousand bushels. This season they will use less than at any time previous. To clear the snow from the track by employing workmen would occupy sometimes two or three days, and then could not be properly done, as some of it would freeze fast to the rails and impede the progress of the cars. He thought it would be advantageous for the companies to lay the cars up on a snowy day, as the cost of the salt and the wear to the horses was very great. Their road carries about sixteen thousand passengers per day. The other roads sum up about one hundred thousand per day, or about one-sixth of the population of Philadelphia.

George Williams, president of the Tenth and Eleventh-streets road, was called. They only salt the track, and not the intersection between the reils. Last winter they only used about four hundred bushels. Their track is seven miles in length. The tracks of all the railroads within the paved limits of the city amount to about seventy-five miles, after a fall of one foot of snow, there would be 11,800,000 cubic feet. Estimating fifty cubic feet of snow to a cart-load, and eight cart-loads to a day's work, it would cost \$59,400, exclusive of the expense of soraping. To clean all the roads would require more carts than there are in the city, 3,900, or that have been registered. Out of all the employees of the road, shout \$00, there have been no cases of diptheria. The salt and snow has had no effect on the horses, which were never in a better condition. It has no injurious effect hat he observed, either on the care or harness.

Levis Scout, superintendent of the Fourth and Eighth-street road, was called. Eighth-street road, was called. The circuit of the road is eighteen miles, six of which are within the paved limits of the city. They used about three hundred bushels for a seven or eight-inch fall of snow. They used about ten or twelve bushels to the mile. It weighs from sixty-five to seventy pounds to the bushel. They have outlets for the water at nearly every depression in the road.

The committee then adjourned, to meet again on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

on the snow-one of which was shertening the time for making. The street sweepings would also be

THE NAVY YARD .- Affairs at the navy yard presented a more brisk and animated appearance yesterday in spite of the fog and the drizzling rain. At an early hour in the morning, Scoretary Crabbe received the following telegraphic despatch from the Navy Department at Washington, touching the recent strike:

Com. J. PENDERGRAST, Navy Yard: By order of the Secretary pay off the men who refuse to work under law and regulations. Record their names. Send out for others; if not to be procured, the work must be suspended. The paymaster will make a requisition for funds if not on hand.

be suspended. The paymaster will make a requisition for funds if not on hand.

Commodors JOS. SMITH,

Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

We learn that the men will be paid off perhaps to-day or to-morrow. The delay has been occasioned only by the lack of small change.

Quite a number of the men presented themselves at the yard yesterday morning as though nothing had occurred, and proceeded to work. From this fact Capt. Turner decided to commence the repairs of the St. Louis, which was to have been sent to Boston. It may still be necessary, however, to depatch her thither in case that any trouble is experienced from the floating ice. It will be no inconsiderable work to convert her into a vessel carrying heavy batteries. It is intended to take off all her upper works and alter her into a gunboat in the same manner as the Keystone State. She has hitherto been used in carrying stores to the Gulf. Gulf.
The Miami and the St. Louis are now the only

The Ditam: and the St. Louis are now the only two vessels of any considerable size remaining for repairs, out of the flotilla that were here a few weeks since.

'The Minami will be ready for service in a week. Her improvements are being expedited with all repairs, out of the flotilis that were here a few weeks since.

The Mami will be ready for service in a week, ther improvements are being expedited with all possible haste. Yesterday morning her machinery was tried at the wharf, thus rendering a "trial trip" upon her completion unnecessary. Such a shricking of steam, such a puffing and whirring, such a turning of polished wheels, till they all became hot and giddy; such a stupid obstinacy of cranks, that would come and go with feminine vacillation, all the while spitting out drops of grease from the packing boxes; such a satisfaction of engineers and men of science, who all had a word of wit or congratulation; and such a nervous solicitude of black-faced mechanics, working and jerking at purposeless planks and ropes, to show how far a "strike" had always been from their intentions! The test was successful in every detsil—in fact, a series of successes from the time of commencement, when nothing but a panoply of umbrellas was to be seen, with a look of agusat horror at the requish spatters of mud above ancle level, until the bell for dinner rung at noon, and a look of grateful benignity shone stronger than the grime on the workmen's faces.

The United States sloop of war Hartford sailed at noon yesterday, from Reed street wharf. Sne will proceed as far as New Castle, and there anchor antil the complement of her crew has been made up. She still wants about exty men.

The following officers of the Hartford reported themselves on Saturday, with the usual array of trunks and carpet-bags: Edward B. Hazleton, acting midshipman; Herbort B Lyson, do.; and Albert D. Bache, captain's clerk. Mr. Tyson is the efficer who brought the prize sloop Havelock te this port on the 27th of December. After being released from duty by the United States marshal, he was ordered to join the Hartford.

The Juniata, which was so nearly completed that she was to have been launched within a few weeks, will necessarily be delayed in consequence

mes ordered to join the transford.

The Juniata, which was so nearly completed that she was to have been launched within a few weeks, will necessarily be delayed in cossequence of all work having ceased upon her. The hole for the propeller has been completed, and the engine builders will proceed to deposit the bed of her engines this week

The Monongahela, the keel of which was laid a tew weeks since, is likewise in statu quo. If the workmen had continued to work as fast as they had been accretioned to upon her, her ribs and stannchions would have been in position, and she would have assumed the shape of a war vessel.

The four boilers of the United States frigate Pouchatan; built at the foundry of Mesers. Merrick & Sons, are nearly completed, and will soon be removed to the navy yard, to be placed in the vessel. Marshal Millward paid a visit to Vashington on Saturday, ts inquire into the views of the Government as to the disposition of the sixteen rebel prisoners of war brought to this city in the Rhode Island, from Galveston and Pensacola. Judge Cadwalader intimated that the court had no jurisdiction, and the Marshal went on to consult the State and War Departments, not only in reference to these, but future arrivals. An order was issued to take them to Fort Lafayotte.

There could consequently have been no truth in the statement that the rebel captain, George J. Mahe, and the officers and crow of the prize schoener Venus; were transferred to the custody of the United States marshal on Saturday.

The riggers who are engaged in the strike published the following eard yesterday:

"Care To the Public And Fellow-workmen.

We wish to dony the statement which appeared in the ecolumns of the Public Ledger, on the 17th instant. that the riggers employed in the navy fard had gone to work at reduced wages, which is untrue. We are now receiving \$2 per day. If the reporter who inserted it in the Ledger will please to inform the public when we received more, he will confer a favor on the public and

"The Riegers of Philic that she was to have been launched within a fer

"THE RIGGERS OF PHILADELPHIA.
We understand that all the workmen of the y
who had been participants in the "strike," k
returned to their work. with the exception of t
employed in the carpenters', sawyers', caulk
boat-builders', and sparmakers' departments.
proceedings of the meetings held by these def
ments, yesterday afternoon, will be found o
where.

New Horticultural Hall,—The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will hold its next meeting and monthly display of plants, fruits, flowers, vegetables, designs, &c., at their new Horticultural Hall, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut attreets—entrance on Broad street. This institution has reached the thirty-fourth year of its existence, and is about entering upon a new phase in its career of usofulness and refining influence upon the public taste. Hercafter, one evening in each month will be devoted to the discussion or reading of essays on horticultural topics of current interest. The usual monthly display will be held on another evening, on which occasion the competition for premiums will be open to all. The awards of the committees will be acted upon at the next stated business meeting, held on the succeeding Tuesday evening, thus avoiding the confusion and haste arising from holding both meetings on the same night. The remaining evenings will be devoted to social reunions, the reading of periodicals, the interchange of sentiment and experience, the ad-interim exhibition of new or choice plants, fruits, and flowers, and the distribution of new seeds, grafts, and castings.

Lady amnteurs are cordially invited to-contribute to the exhibitions, and especially to offer their productions in competition for the beautiful silver medal of the Society, at the displays in March, April, September, and eccember.

Persons desireus of joining the Society can do so on application to any officer or member one month prior to election. NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,-The Penn-

COURTS.—SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Lowrie and Justices Woodward, Thompson, and Strong.—The court took up the list of Chester, Delaware, and Schupikill counties. Rutherford vs. Wollaston. Judgment affirmed man, and those present, who was the subject, were invited to come forward and give in their opinions.

Professor Rogors, teacher of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was first heard. He said common salt was not a volatile. It is calculated to preserve the streets and their atmosphere in a state of salubriousness rather than otherwise. He thought hygienally the health of the city would be a little improved by sprinkling the streets with salt. The mixture of salt and smow upon the atmosphere is to cool it, and therefore to render it dry. Appellar cror prevailed that this rendered it damp. It drys the atmosphere, first, by condensing; and second, by absorbing. Because a great deal of fluid matter may show itself by a mixture of salt and snow, it does not follow that there should be more molsture in the atmosphere—because that fluid mixture is of itselfcolder than the snow alone. Salt and water is colder than snow, which is 32.

The mixture of salt and snow is more fluid than mere snow would be, when softening. The transitive of the salt is far more rapid than snow of the boy hereafter.

To THE COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS .- We To the Commissioner of Highways.—We desire to call the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Highways to the shocking condition of Bridge street, West Philadelphia, from the Wire Bridge to Thirty-first street. Both in the middle of the street and upon the footways, the mud is in many places ancle deep, and in all cases vexationally over slace top. Is there no remedy for the citizons of West Philadelphia but the missenable nine inch.