# THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1862.

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EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPERCH OF STRPHEN'A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armics 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 neutrals in this war. There can be one but patriots and traitors."

**YOB BALK**—The double-cylinder "Tarlon" Passs on Which this paper has been printed for the last nine months. It is in excellent condition, having been made do t-der systar ago, and will be sold at a bargain. For dermi apply at this office, or address JOHN W. FORMET, AIT Outsthut street, Philadelphia.

### THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Further particulars of the recent battle at Somer set will be found in another column. The rebels in their precipitate flight from Mill Springs, left two hundred dead and wounded on the field, be sides all their cannon, ammunition, and commissa ry and quartermaster's stores. Their rout was complete, and as no official intelligence from General Thomas was received yesterday at General Buell's headquarters in Louisville, it is prosumed that he is busily engaged in following up the enemy, and making prisoners of a large portion of them. The affair was one of the most brilliant victories achieved by the Federal arms since the present rebellion broke out, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the gallant officers and privates who were engaged in it.

The State authorities of Rhode Island and Massachusetts have, within a fow days, received a communication from the War Department at Wash ington, inquiring what number of troops could be sent into active service, from each State, within the next seven days.

The annual official return of the British navy has been published. The list shows a total of eight hundred and fifty-six vessels building, prepering, or in commission, of which seven hundred and two are steamers. It comprises "oighty-one line of battle ships, each mounting from seventyfour to one hundred and thirty-one guns; twentytwo women's each with an armament of from sixty to seventy guns; forty-four 51-gun frigates, the whole, with the exception of about ten of that number, being screw steamers; fifty seven ships, each mounting from twenty-two to fifty guns, and the us have done with these superficial distinctions. majority of which have a tonnage as large as ships of the line ; twenty-nine screw corvettes, or frigates, each mounting twenty-two guns; three hundred and seventeen screw and paddle-wheel steamers, e ach carrying less than twenty-two guns; and one hundred and eighty-five screw gunboats, each provided with two Armstrong guns." The fleet in American waters comprises fourteen line-ofbattle steamers, ranging from fity-one to one hundred guns; seven from twenty to fifty, and fourteen smaller vessels exclusive of all the yes. sels ordered to join the same command. The Paris correspondent of the New York Eve-

ning Post, writing from that city, under date of January 31, says:

January 34, 5ays: "I heard yesterday a very important and inte-resting bit of news abont Queon Viotoria and tho despatch to Lord Lyons, on the answer to which so much is now deponding. You may rely on it as coming from avery authentic sourco. It is in substance this: The original despatch, concocted hot and strong, as boftred the excited state of the British Cabinet as well as of the British people on receipt of the Trent affair, was handed in to the Queen for approval. Viotoria is queen of a great nation, jealous of its honor and rights; but Viotoria is also a Christian woman and a mother. She recalled to mind that America and Eogland were united by many intimate ties. Race, lan-guage, religion, literature, commerco, such were victoria is also a Unristian woman and a mother. She recalled to mind that America and Englaud were united by many intimate ties. Race, lan-guage, religion, literature, commerce, such were the considerations which readered a war with America a sort of civil war in her eyes. Then she remembered how the Prince of Wales had been received among us, and that thought alone made the idea of war revolting to her mind. When she ran her cyto, size of the of the instructions to Lord Lyons, she ex-claimed, 'But this is war! war against our flash and blood—war against those who have so lately given their hospitality to my boy. This must not be ?! Prince Albert was then naturally consulted. Though the Prince held no political position, the British press is ungaincous in admitting that he was the Queen's best friend, advisor, and guide. The recult was that he Prince made such modifications in the language and tone of the despatch, that from a peremptory and absolutely warlike document, it was transformed into a galm and courteous mee-sage. So that, perhaps, we ows it to Prince Albert that our county is eared from a dissattons war

The latest London papers bring us an imculty, and that is to drive straight at it, and either pluck it up by the root, or trample it level with its surroundings. Who turns aside portant financial document-the annual and quarterly return of the British revenue for 1861. From this, it appears that there is a for a mountain will easily come to avoid a net decrease in the last quarter of \$6,011,545, molchill; and what is true of the single man is equally true of the aggregations called naand on the year 1861 of no less than tions. Great, and irresistible by human means, \$16,817,620. The falling off is mainly in the Property Tax (nearly \$15,000,000 in the year), is the momentum of human energy, when once fully aroused and properly directed. and in the Excise to the amount of nearly Like the mountain-lake, swollen by the spring \$5,000,000. In Customs, Stamps, and Post floods, if it rends its barriers, it cleaves the Office there is an increase. The annual revehills, bores the mountains, that block its path, nue for 1860 was within a fraction of seventytwo million pounds (\$360,000,000), but the receipts for 1861 amount to less than sixtyand thunders on to its destiny-the sea. So it gravitates to its level, which is but another name for PEACE.

THERE IS DUT ONE WAY to overcome diffi-

ectives preceded.

ring justice, are smelted.

nine million pounds-actually to \$843,019,255. There is a class of men in the loyal, as well The main falling off is in two articles which as in the border States, who seem to be lookshow the prosperity or decline of the middle and working classes, viz: Property-tax and izg at these times through the large end of a Excise; and it would be amusing, were it not elescope. This class takes to itself much also somewhat vexatious, to see the English pride for its conservatism. But its conservatism consists in resisting motion in any direcpapers endeavoring to decry American resources and credit, with its own Revenue falltion. It abhors everything that threatens to

destroy inertia, which it adores. And it is so ing down to zero. The anxiety which pervaded the English wedded to this idol, that were it to practice the art of healing, it would study to cure the mind respecting the arrival of news from the United States was manifested in a remarkable victim of disease without destroying the disease. It would deplore the prevalence of manner. The Africa, which was expected on fevers, but frown upon the man who should the Sunday after Christmas, did not arrive propose to drain a miasmatic marsh, or con- until New Year's Day, having been detained ruct sewers to convey away the filth of a city. from the 18th to the 20th of December for the This is a great evil. So obstinately to resist conveyance of Lord Lroxs' despatches. At innovation is to declare that our governmental and social forms are perfect, and that this stuthe latter date, Lord Lyons had not delivered Earl Russell's letter to Mr. SEWARD. The pendous civil strife has no object better than Africa's despatches arrived at Queenstown lomination. But such is not the fact. This at three o'clock on the morning of the war is natural in kind, in degree, in everything first of January, left Queenstown, by spewhich distinguishes it; as natural as is the cial boat, for Cork, at 3.40, and were sent lightning, the rain, and the hail, which sucon to Dublin, and thence to Kingston, by ceeds a period of calm and sultry heats. As special train. At Kingston, where a steamer a people, we shall never deserve success until had been kept day and night with her steam o learn to look facts in the face, and to call on, they were put on board for Holyhead, things by their right names. "God is God," where a special engine had been ready for said the philosopher, " call him by what name two days, and reached the Euston-Square you please." So, wrong is wrong, and right Station, London, at 8.50 that same evening. s right, and war is war, no matter by what ad- | The journey from Queenstown to London was thus accomplished in ten minutes over seven-

Some Notable English Items

The sooner we begin to look upon this teen hours. From Holyhead to London the distance is 264 miles, which was ran on the struggle as we would upon a war with rail, all stoppages and delays included, in five England or France, the sooner it will be ended. Is it a war with brothers? In the hours and forty-three minutes, without the ordinary traffic on the railroad being interrupted. sense that " all men are brothers," yes; but in the sense of a true brotherhood, NO. These This makes 264 miles ran in 348 minutes. relations of brother, friend, and neighbor, are The last accounts represent the war fever in England as very much on the decline. The inalienable. They depend neither upon contone of all the anti-American papers, The tiguity nor the accident of birth. Are loyalty and treason twinned at a birth ? Never! Let Times excepted, was considerably abated. Our old enemy, Punch, is as insolent as ever-These are but the slag of the furnace in which without exhibiting wit or humor. In the last number received-the opening number of 1862 the ores of true relations, of right and endu--there are fifteen separate articles ridiculing If there be a man in all these States who or abusing Americans and their country.

Here is one, entitled "The Free Born Ameharbors the expectation that nothing but hurican Citizen's Privilege," which we sucman life, and the business interests of the ceeded in understanding, after half an hour's country, are to be sacrificed in this fight: that all the infinitude of cogs and wheels now serious study : To make our Presidents, the right claim we. Whether with an "si?" or a "ce." thrown out of gear, are one day to drop back

n their old places, with neither a cog nor This is meant to be a play upon the words wheel, more or less, than before-if there be President and precedent. This is rather heavy any such expectant man anywhere, he makes joking. The Cartoon, entitled "Boxing Day," poor use of history, and ignores the law, represents Punch as a pantomimic clown, which, by laborious process, fashions a Kohiarmed with an enormous poker, on the handle of which the word "Peace" is inscribed, noor out of the beforetime unsightly and opaque. Perhaps not all that is false and inwhile "War" figures on the other end, which apatible with higher national life will be he holds very near "a lean and slippered Panshred away; but the palpable wrong, the untaloon," with stars and stripes on his dress, to disguised and patent shams, that have made whom he exclaims, "Now, then! which end us absurd in the eyes of the world-these must will you have, Jonathan ?" This is positively die the death. The momentum of our energy what the wit and sarcasm of Punch has dwinas a nation is gathering for a decisive blow; dled down to. The hunchback has fallen into and when it falls some of these idols will be ground to powder. It is inevitable ; and why his dotage.

Death of Ex-President Tyler.

worship it; save that ! custom sanctions and Ex-President John Tyler died in Richmond, Vir-ginia, on Friday night last. He was born in Charles justifies it." Let the false go-up with the true. The aroused energy of the nation will county, Va., on the 29th of March, 1790, and at the hew right through these wooden walls, and age of nineteen was admitted to the bar. Two level these seeming difficulties; and finally set years afterwards he was chosen a member of the us before the world wiser, better, and purer for Virginia Legislature. In 1815, when, by the death of the Hon. John Clopton, a vacancy occurred in the representation in Congress in the Richmond

# LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

out out the hand and cry, "spare this ! we

the ordeal.

the Gubernatorial term of Mr. Pleasants expired, WASHINGTON, January 21, 1862. and Mr. Tyler was chosen his successor. He con-The battle of Somerset, Kentucky, is a territinued to fill that office till 1827, when he was ble blow at the rebollion. It is a forcrunner chosen by the Legislature to fill the office of United States Senator, made vacant by the exof their defeat on a more extensive field, and piration of the term of the Hon. John Randolph. He was early noted for his opposition to the princia sure pledge of the deliverance of Tennessee. We shall now almost daily hear of victories. is possible that as the traitors are wal méasures of General Jackson's Administrat and when the Force bill was before the Senate, he the flank and rear, the great struck in opposed it in an animated speech. After a lengthhost on the Potomac may make a compaened debate, the bill was passed, Mr. Tyler being ratively easy advance upon Richmond. The the only Senator who recorded his vote in the nefriends of General McClellan justify de gative; the other opponents of the measure having lay in this quarter by the argument absented thomselves from the Senate Chamber that 'he will not move till he can while it was being adopted. In 1833, he was redo so irresistibly. And if you have care-fully read the late Richmond papers, you will elected to the Senate, but he resigned before his term expired, and returned to his home in Virginia., In 1840, he was cleeted, by the Whig party. remember that they no longer conceal the Vice President of the United States, and panie and discontent that have been created death of President Harrison, in April, 1841, he sucamong the Southern people by the formidable ceeded him to the office of President. His disagreepreparations of the Federal Government and ments with that party on the bank question. the poverty and indecision of the rebel usurare familiar to all our readors. At the close of his torm, he retired to his mansion, near Fortress pation. · Day is at last dawning; and when it Monroe, where he resided when the present rebellion broke out. In 1861, Mr. Tyler was comes upon us, the heart of the nation will be lifted from despair, and every element of soappointed by Governor Letcher, one of the Virginia delegates to the so-called Peace Congress, ciety, business, politics, and religion, will feel its reviving influence. convened in Washington. He was elected Presi-dent of that body, and although, during its ses-Felix K. Zollicoffer, who fell at Somerset on Sunday last, was one of the most reckless sions, he professed to be an ardont friend of the Union, he carly distinguished himself as one of the and gifted of all the rebel chiefs. He was cruel, remorseless, and cold. I knew him well most active instigators of the existing rebellion. as a Representative in Congress from the On the adjournment of the Peace Congress, he repaired to Virginia, and was elected one of her representatives to the Rebel Congress. In that body he exerted all his influence to keep that State in hostile attitude to the Federal Government. He was seventy-one years old when he died, and leaves a wife and sovoral children, by each of his marrisges, among whom are Robert Tyler and John lege, and was directly or indirectly connected Tyler, Jr., who formerly resided in this city. with Whig newspapers, even while holding

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1862. Secretary Stanton's Policy.

It is very evident that the new Secretary of War intonds to create some radical changes in the management of his department. Already he has infused new energy into his subordinates. The in-fluences which hampered Secretary CAMBRON will not be permitted to hamper Secretary STANTON. However necessary care and caution may be to protect the public interests, it may happen that my officers of experience and assumed integrity may commit as many mistakes as civilians, and ave as many favorites. Mr. STANTON is complete-y independent of all mere political managers, and his bold and vigorous character will strengthen him in introducing some of the most wholesome, as well

as some of the most startling and rigid reforms. The Star, of this ovening, says :

It is understood that a thorough reorganization It is understood that a thorough reorganization of the War Department's rapidly progressing, and that it will, in a fow days, be fally up to the de-mands of the occasion. Among other things, it is not improbable that the following will occur: 1. That in order to leave room for promotions for gallant acts in the field, and other reasons of public policy, no further appointments to any rank in the army (unless of men in the field) will be made until the stat of March.

policy, no further appointments to any rank in the army (unless of men in the field) will be made until the lst of March. 2. That all the nominations that have been made, and are now pending before the Senate, will be supported until after the lst of March. 3. That the disorganization produced by officers frequenting the city instead of remaining in eamp to instruct themselves and soldiers in the military art, will be checked by dropping from the list those who frequent the city otherwise than on mi-litary duty and by command of their superior of-ficer.

littry duty and by command of their superior officer.
4. That in order to conduct the business of WAR as war, the Department will be closed four days in the week against all other business than what appertains to active operations in the field.
5. That Saturday of each wock will be devoted exclusively to the transaction of the business of Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that Monday of each wock will be devoted to the business of other persons requiring personal interviews with the Secretary.
6. That the Secretary of War will transact no business whatever, and will see no person on business and the despatch of business by mail or written communications will have the preference, and will receive the personal attention of the Secretary on the morning of each day before entering upon other duties.

other duties. The foregoing order is generally accepted as authonic, although not endorsed by the Star. The Cabinet, in the session of this morning, approved all the suggestions of the Secretary of Wa unanimouly, but it is proper to add that the second proposition in reference to the suspension of nomi-nations before the Senate is not expected to affect those cases that have passed the regular committee or to interfere with deserved promotions.

A Correct Version of the Attempt to Shoot Gen. Montgomery. The following is a true version of the attempt to

shoot Gen. MONTGOMERY, at Alexandria, on Saturday : It appears that a shot was fired in a house of bad repute, about half past eleven o'clock. Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. MCLEAN, Captain J. REESIDE WHITE, and Lieut. HERGESHEIMER, with a guard, entered the house, and found two captains of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers drunk. After considerable trouble the guard succeeded in getting them into the street, when one of them backed himself into the street, alongside the house, and swore he would kill the officer or any of the guard who would attempt to arrest him.

and finding how matters stood, called on the guard to do their duty. One of them at this time raised his pistol and pointed it towards the General. Licutenant Colonel MCLEAN struck and grappled the arm of the drunken man, but he succeeded in discharging two loads of his revolver at the General, fortunately without effect. The lieutenant colonel (hrow him across the steps, the captain still maintaining the grasp of the pistol, when Captain WHITE struck him a severe blow moss the head with the barrel of his revolver, which compelled him to relinouish his hold upon the nistel. He jumped up and showed fight, when one of the guard pierced him with his bayonet. Even after this, in conveying the drunken captain to the provost marshal's office, the guard was compelled to knock him down cight or ton times. Arrived at the guard-house, his wounds were dressed by Assistant MITCUELL, of the Eighty-eighth Ponnsylvania. Gen. JAMISON, in whose brigade they belonged, was telegraphed to, and the next morning an am-

bulance, with a guard, was sent, and took oharge

our officers estimate the rebel force at this point as high as fifty thousand, and it is scarcely probable that they would desert the strongest hold-Manas-sas Gap-they have, and fall back. It is their Thermopyle, and when it is given up, the war, as The rebels cannot make another successful stand on the seaboard.

ment Pennsylvania Volunteers, while on picket duty near Munson's Hill, was accidentally shot through the heart by a comrade, who was carelessly dling a musket. Out of the fifty-nine wounded volunteers in the Dranesville affair, but one has been compelled to undergo amputation-Joun HARNIS, of Company D. Ninth Pennsylvania.

State of Affairs at New Orleans. MEETING OF THE FRENCH RESIDENTS.

THEY DESIRE TO LEAVE THE SOUTH.

from New Orleans that a large meeting of the French residents of that city was held, on the 10th

and the South. A committee was appointed to communicate with the United States forces at Ship Island upon the subject to obtain the assistance of the Federal

# THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Thomas in Pursuit of the Enemy

ceived here from Gen. Thomas to-day, nor any tidings of the Federal loss in the battle feught on Sunday. Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces

Mr. SUMNER said the gentleman from Indiana had intimated that there was some personal feeling on his Intimated that there was some personal feeling on his part against bim. Mr. BEIGHT. I said no such thing. Mr. RUMNER. I wish to state that I never had any perional feelings against the Senator. Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned. Thomas has been too busy in using the boats to carry his troops across the river southward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and providing other

recent fight. No private telegram of military matters can

to the movements of our troops.

ates to the 7th, arrived here to-day. An express from Mesilla arrived at Santa Fe on the evening of the 4th, bringing information that eight miles of that post. The scouts from the fort d been driven in, and a sovers' battle, expected, as the Texans were fighting principally for food.

the 5th, says that the enemy had retreated without naking an attack. It is not known whether Col. Canby, in command of the Federal forces, intends o pursue them or not. The scouts from Pecots had not arrived when the mail left.

Col. Capby has a force of 1,000 regulars, and 1,500 volunteers and militia, in his command.

and John Gwynne.

the enemy during the return march. Only two regiments of Federal troops now remain oncamped

XXXVIITH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Several petitions were presented in favor of emancipa

avor of a continuance of the coast survey. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohno, presented a petition of the usyor and others, of Sandusky, Ohio, for a naval depot and the character of beams, the construction of the committee on Foreign a finite, roported back the resolution to allow certain efficers to receive presents from the Japanese Go-

which makes the cost 20.04 per year, which by fing half and sub-criticiton wouse our cost 5.5.6. The Gin-cinnati dallies insist that 60,000 papers go there overy morning. By their own calculation, at the lowset post-nge, S50,000 of postske is thrown away, and about the same at Chicago, small as their circulation is compared to New York; and then, adding the other great newspaper centres, like Boa-ton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Et Louis, &c., ho be-lieved that over a million of dollars would be realized; and if so, with the franking abolished and the Calfornia unal path for out of the tressury, as provided by law, the supposed possibility of making the department self-mustaining would be nearly if not quite realized. After

expression's find it profitable. A man is fitred \$5 for writing the words "all well" on a prepaid paper, while at the same time over a post route established by Congress tons of papers gy free. Ile also contended that subscrivers would not pay as much under this bill as now. In Obio they pay for the Olaveiand dailits on a shifting per week, or \$6 50 par-year-through the mail the postar of 78 cours per year added makes the total charge \$5.78. In Northern In-dirate inter gap 20 cents per work for the Othewa dailies, which makes the total charge \$5.78. In Northern In-dirate inter gap 20 cents per week for the Othewa dailies, which makes the cost \$10.40 per your, which by the buil and subscription Norm one way as \$5.75.

HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill egulating the carriage of printed matter outside of the naile, requiring postage to be paid, Ac. The bill requiring newspapers to pay postage coming

HOUSE The Honse was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by a Speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Robinson.

The Breaktr. Frager Was Oldread by Rev. Hr. Schingen. THE ISENE OF BAATS BONDS FOR THE WAR. A communication was received from the Auditor Gene-al, the substance of which was as follows: The second section of the act of May 16, 1861, providing or aload for arming the State, requires the Auditor Gene-al to make an annual report to the Legislature ou son the ordition of the said loan. In conformily with this re-ulterment the Auditor General states that, since the close f the fiscal year, b ands of the value of \$127,000 have cen taken. Of which 322500 were by the Pannevirants

LEGISLATIVE FRAUDS OF 1861.

The following resolution from the Senate was pre-

that a committee of three members of each House be populated to inquire into the interrate of the legislation of the last session, and especially enactments affecting orporations, and that such committee have power to

corporations, and that such commune and a such as a send for persons and papers. Mr. ELLIOT., of Tioga, moved to postpone certain freedutions of the same tenor, which had already been originated by the House, and to consider the proposition of the Heunte.

of the Brank by the Jonke, and to Consider the proposition of the Brank States of the Consider the proposition of This special order of the day being the resolution of Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, (presented on Friday Inst.) the House proceeded to its consideration. The resolution is as follows: Whereas, it has been alleged, and is believed by many citizens of this Commonwealth, that Improper infinences

"not use it in is been alleged, and is holieved by many citizens of this Commonwealth, that improper infimences were used in producing the passage of an act, at the last evelon of the beginsture, entited "An act for the com-mutation of the ionnage duties;" And Whereas, It is due to the parties implicated, and to the public at large, that the altegations upon which said belief are predicated should be investigated, in order that the truth may be viadicated, and justice be done to all: Therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed of three, to inquire into all the facts connected with the passage of said act, and thut they have power to sond for persons and papers.

ARGE-BERERT THEATER-Arch street, above Binth-Handy Andy"-" Forty and Fifty"-" Mad as a March

HANDEL AND HAYDN MUGIG HALL.-Southeast Corner Sighth and Green surgets.-Literary and Musical Soires. MUSICAL FURD HALL-LOCUST street, above Eighth.-MF Folks Concert.

TRMPLE OF WONDERS-N. E. corner Tenth and Obest-at streets.-Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

DUB STORE AST CASE IN COURT-A WIDOW SWINDLED DUT OF A FARM.-A singular case of alleged conspiracy came before the Court of Quarter Bessions yesterday, wherein six hidies, named Bowen and Payne, acoused four defendance, named MoManus, Husband, Huxley, and Anthony, of at-tempting to cozen them out of a farm and its per-quisites, under circumstances of a heinous charac-ter. Mr. District Attorney Manu gave a statement of the outlines of the case as follows: The characteristic products have been made, public Whereas, repeated allegations have been made, public ond private, against the integrity of legislation in Penn-ylvania; and Whereas: members of the present House of Represent-tives, in their place, have directly charged that both ranches of the last Legislature were influenced corruptly o enact important public measures: Therefore, *Resolved*, if the House of Representatives comm, *Resolved*, if the House of Representatives comm,

THE CITY.

AMUSEMEETS THIS BYRNING.

tempining words areas them one of a term and its per-quisites, under circumstances of a heinous charac-ter. Mr. District Attorney Mann gave a statement of the outlines of the case as follows: Some ten years ago a Mr. Bowen owned a farm contrining 2524 acres of land in Millvillo, Camber-land county, N. J. He died, leaving a widow and five children.. The family lived on the farm for some time, and then moved and rented out the cul-tivated portion of the farm for one hundred and sixty-five dollars per annum. A short time since the family were induced to move to (Honcester, where it was supposed they could get employment in the factory. Being disappointed in this expects-tion, they moved to Canden. Up to this time the farm was entirely clear of incumbrance. The family had been in Canden but a short time when it became known that they were the owners of this land, and it is alleged that an effort was started by interested parties to get Mrs. Bowen to raise money by mortgage in order that the proceeds might be used for some purpose. This was suc-cessfully resisted. A proscoulion was then started as their disinclination to sell the proceeds. May were sent to prison in Camden for non-pay-ment of fines (\$100), and were incarcerated five or six weeks. While in prison, they were again asked to cell the farm to raise the fine. They still refused. Mrs. Bowen, however, got into debt to the amount of about \$75, and this seems to have been the first step to effect the ruin of the family. After the re-lease from prison they were horoget to Philadel-phis. and taken to Bedford street. Hore they re-ment of first \$100, and were the reaver the prison the bouse of Francis Ilaxley (one of the defend-ants), in South street.

nd papers, An amendment, appointing five instead of three, was gread to The question then recurred on an amendment offered by Mr Scott, of Huntingdon, on Friday last, viz: to the scott. 

 Annu that the committee be instructed to report the panues of all persons of theres, either in or out of the Laggislature, by whom, and upon whom, they shall findauch corrupt influence to be used."
 Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphis, said that the amendment was the most objectionable feature of a very objectionable measure, giving, as it did, the power to three times to format throughout the Commonwealth and publish the names of certain persons to the world. The House was not convectent to take any such astion. Could any gentleman say in what manner the committee could accomplicit their object. How would it be possible to open the lips of witnesses? One idea probably was to reach the Executive of the State, who might respond, with propriety, that his acts were answerable only to the people, and that with James Buckhann and John Adamy (with whom the same attempt was made) he rofused to recognize the power bees committee. And what could be done in case the witnesses refused to tastify? Punish them for contempt? I Japossible? Let the House abandon such ideas and confine itself to acts of practical bornet.
 Mr. WIULTAMS, of Alleghony, declared that the normarks of the gentleman were extraordinary, as coming from a professional man. It was actually donied that the House had power to send out its process or to take any measures which might involve one of the functionaries of the State, bid the gentleman not know that the load power to send out its process to nake out a presumptive case before the public impeachment.
 Mr. DENNIS granted the right to impeach the Governor; but if this end would be legal, but it did not follow that the flowe or out appoint a committee of three, with a raving commission to go through that contare the section of the resolution was not legitimate.
 Mr. DENNIS granted the right to impeach the Governor; but if this proceeding had that object, the lange appoint of the contare of the resolution and the section of the contares to accompise t the house of Francis Huxley (one of the defend-ants), in South street. While at Hurley's, Mr. Miller, a friend of Mrs. Bowen, called upon her, knowing that she was dis-tressed by the debt of \$75 to the parties in Candea, and told her that if she was desirous of solling her Bowen, called upon her, knowing that also was dis-tressed by the debt of \$75 to the parties in Candea, and told her that if she was desirous of selling her property he could procure a party willing to pur-chasse. About that time Henry McMauus, another defondent, called upon her and told her he had a plan by which the family could be relieved of all difficulty. He referred to a lawyer whom he had known from heyhood, who was good to the poor and who would not charge much; that he was very rich and would lend them money to live on while negotiations were pending for the sale of the property, if it was put in his hards. The family were then taken to the office of Mr. William A. Husband, where they met that gentleman, who expressed great pity for their skuation, and proposed to become a protoctor to them if they placed the property in his posses-sion for a purchase. But so soon as he made his appearance, Mr. Husley went to Mr. Has-band and brough back from him a note to Mrs. Bowen instructing her to have nothing to call again on Mr. Husband, where an agreement was (drawn up. Miss. Bowen bad inquired what Mr. Husband's fee would be, whether \$100 would be enough. and in reply he told her he could not tell, but he preferred to take his pay in the form. of a per centage. She did not know the meaning of the term "per centage." Mr. Husband er-plained that he sometimes got five, ten, twenty, birty, forty, and fifty per cent, but he explained that the higher the fagures named in the agree-ment was then signed, by which Mr. Husband was to receive fifty per cent. for his services. The property is estimated to be worth \$4,000, and tha Distruct Altorney stated that it would be in evi-dence that Mr. Husband fixed that price on it. During this time the family were living with Huz-ley, where pistols and knives were kept, and when Mr. Miller would call, Mr. Huxley would floring the the family here centage. A short time after the perpendent was signed, a message was sent to Mrs. Husband face has had infra

there he would be assaulted. A short time after the agreement was signed, a message was sent to Mrs. Howen to come to Mr. Husband's office, that the farm had been sold for \$1,500, and she was needed to sign the papers. The daughters refaged to go, asserting that the farm was worth much imore, and they would not agree to the sale upon these terms. The olerk of Mr. Husband was sont to bring the girls, and, when they still refused, Mr. Huxley took a cart-whip to drive them up, and they were threatened that if they did not go to the office they would be driven to the street, and sont to the Almsbouse. They wont to the office.

they would be driven to the street, and sent to the Almsbouse. They went to the office. The property and been sold to Paul B Authony, (another defendant,) and it is alleged that he was a party to the transaction. When the women at Mr. Husband's office were about to sign the papers, Mrs. Bowen inquired how mouch Mr. Husband was to receive for his fee, and he replied, "Good God Almighty! madam, I can't answer a thousand ques-tions at orce; this has got to be settled first." The papers were signed. and Mrs. Bowen received \$700 for her share, Mr. Husband retaining \$300. Subse-quently Mrs. Bowen had to pay Huxley \$100 for board ; she had to pay the parties in Cainden, and enbagonently Mr. Husband complained that there

Just at this time Gen. MONTGOMERY came along,

district, Mr. Tyler was elected to that position, in which he continued till 1821. In December, 1825.

of both of them as prisoners. The wounded man was badly hurt, the bayonet piercing his left lung. The officers and mon of the Fighty eighth are on duty day and night, and it is no small matter to preserve the peace of Alexandria, as it is visited by about twelvo hundred soldiers daily, and as many civilians as can got passes from Washington. The arrest of men and officers has averaged two hundred and fifty daily-the major part of them for drunkenness.

**EXI** 2.2, 1862. The would have employed counsel. If he had kpown that there was a regular party organization against blin, and letters and speeches on the subject printed, he would have been better prepared. If shader could have driven him away, he should be where the Senator from Massa-chuestis had said be ought to be-in the South. He had be on charged by a calumpions sheet, the Clainville Democral, with being a brigadier general in the rebel army, and by that still more calumpions sheet, the Clainville Democral, with retruiting for the robel army to Ken-tucky. He paid no stitution to these attacks until an old friend wrote to Intr about them, and then he wrote bits second latter, which secues to be more offeusive to sentemen here than the other. He wibed to hold no relations with the Senator from Massachasetts, but felt kindly toward the other Senators, and what he now said was to the more offeusive to general, with y complete the theore. He subse-quently came West to live, and eid the bargest basiness of any main In Adlaus as a wholessle meychant, and es-tablished a character for truth and probity. He then went to Texus and engaged in missing cantils He came here afterwards to forwara the project of the spacific Ballroad. He (We of the some layed they they have by his semmed the he was only follow letter to Davies by his semmed the he was one had they they are differents of any main In Adlaus as a whole here in the final also tablished a character for truth and probity. He than afterwards to forwara the project of the pacific Ballroad. He (Mr. Bright) had no recellection of this letter of introduction, but he must have writen it He had also given Mr. Luccoln a letter to Davies by his semmed the he was only follow letter to Davie by his semmed the he was only follow letter to Davie by his semmed the he was only follow letter to Davie by his semmed the below at that time would have way. He did not believe at that time we would have way. He did not believe at that time far as the Cotton States are concerned, is done. A private belonging to the Seventy-fourth Regi-

CAIRO, Jap. 23.- A report has been received

instant, to devise some means of leaving the city

Government.

rust. Dir. FESSENDEN, of Mulne, asked if the Senator did of suppose there was to be any war, what occasion was here to suppose that Davis wanted an improvement in LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21 .- No news has been re-

there to suppose that parts names a super-frearms? Mr. BRIGHT replied that he had said repeatedly that he had no recollection of giving the letter to Mr. Lin-coln. He had before given Mr. Lincoln a bitter to Floyd, and if he had been in collusion with the South he would not have sent an improvement in arms to this Govern-ment, but he had no doubt Floyd throw the matter over-board and then Lincoln bored him for another letter and he eave it

across the Cumberland, and which, in their precipi-tate flight, they failed to destroy. The theory at headquarters is that General

means of transportation, to send the details of the

come over the Southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received here relative

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

BAND OF HUNGRY TEXANS MABCH ON

FORT CRAIG AND BACK AGAIN. KANSAS CITY. Jan. 20 .- The Santa Fe mail, with

1,500 Texans, with seven pieces of artillery, were marching on Fort Craig, and were within thirty-

regularing the carriage of prin (cli matter outside of the mails, requiring postage to be paid, &c. Thie bill requiring barsels to pay postage coming up, Mr. COLFAX proposed a substitute, limiting its ope-rations to trains carrying the mails which are delivered at the various post offices, and allowing newspaper dealers to receive packages at the same abatement as is allowed to regular subscribers, and allowing newspaper dealers to receive packages at the same abatement as is allowed to regular subscribers, and allowing newspaper dealers to receive packages at the same abatement as is allowed to regular subscribers, and an all telegraphic messages except-ing those for the Government or tho press. Mr. Colfax said he preferred this substitute to the original details of the bill, as drafted at the Post Office Department. He wished to avoid all reasonable objections that had been made. The bill was unpopular with the widely-circu-lated metropolitan press and the newspaper dealers, and he had here asverely criticised for reporting it. But the loyal public bad insisted on faxation to pay for fighting, in which he concurred; and the most matural suggestion was that all mallable matter should pay postago. Therefore, two bills were prepared —one abolishing the franking privilege, which was dis-tasteful to many of our members, as it took from them a privilege enjoy ed aince the commencement of the Govern-ment, which they were partoid neough to press. The other was this bill, withdrawing a privilege of exemption from poetage enjoyed aince like, by the press, which they denounce as unjust and unwise. He argued that for the farsi fifty-six years of our Government Conreces lad con-sured the constitutional provision to establish post offices and post roads, to giv the department the acclusivicidit for carriage mallable matter. In 1845, honeves, ex-presers were on third, end run down to 577, 000, a loss of one third, although the population had increased ane-third, only the fitter postage had increased ineo-third, nud Gov. Connelly had called on the ontire military of the Territory to prevent their progress. A later express, which arrived on the evening of

Santa Fe was in a state of excitement, and martial law had been declared. The through passengers by this mail are Col. Street, J. Howe Watts.

The Return of the Cairo Expedition. CAIRO, Jan. 21 .- The last of the expedition into Kentucky came up to day. They saw no signs of

on Mayfield crock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1862.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, presented a petition in

that our country is saved from a disastrous that our country is saved from a disastrons war with England. For I hear of no one in the Cabi-pet of Great Britain but Lord Palmerston, 'whose voice is still for war.' This was the last not of the lamented Prince's lifegrand assuredly in the whole course of his life he never did a more immensely important service to his country and to the world-'' The Washington correspondent of the Augeburgh N X County Country in a Busselin the cou-

The Weshington correspondent of the Augeburgh (N. Y.) Gazette, speaking of Dr Russell, the cor-respondent of the Lendon Times, says: "When I remarked to Mr. Russell that he had fallen into some disfavor here on account of his de-scription of Bull's Run, he explained to me the eir-cumsized which he had written the letter. He strived, he told me, on the ground only when the battle was already over, and he fell into the midst of the rout. This, therefore, remained es-pecially impressed on his memory, and ho wrote off his letter immediately after his roturn to his dara-ters, and after a ride of some fifty English miles; and he bad to despatch the letter when it extremely are almost fuel and the star-prised at much which appeared in the letter when it arrived out here six weeks after."

We have some definite information this morning, by way of Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, from the Burnside Expedition up to Friday last, at which time the flect was all in Pamlico Sound, but had not commenced its operations or indicated its real destination. The Virginia papers contain but little Nashville (Tenn.) district. He was more of information on the subject, the recent law for the a controversialist than an orator. Tenacious in suppression of war news doubtless preventing its debate, logical in his argument, and perfectly publication. A private despatch to a gentleman in | fearless, he was a formidable adversary at all Richmond, from a merchant of Wilmington, states | times. A highly educated man, he became a that a fleet of thirty vessels was at anohor off the practical printer after he graduated at colmouth of Cape Fear river, and a demonstration upon Wilmington was hourly expected. Wilmington is the capital of New Hanover county, N. C., and it is situated on the left bank of Cape Fear river, just below the entrance of its northeast branch, thirty-four miles from the sea, one hundred and thirty-five miles southeast from Raleigh, one hundred and eighty miles northeast from Charleston, and four hundred and sixteon miles from Weshington. It is the largest and most commercial town in the State, the business and population having been greatly increased by the construction of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, which extends north to Weldon, on the Roanoke river, one hundred and sixty-two miles. and forms part of the great highway of travel North and South. Another railroad was not long since opened from Washington to Manchester, in South Carolina, where it connects with the Camden Branch Railroad. The length of this line is one hundred and fifty-six miles. In 1860, Wilmington

THERE ARE two classes of Democrats in the North, and their distinctive principles are becoming daily more and more manifest-those represented by DIORINSON, MEAGHER, and AN-DREW JOHNSON, and those controlled by such traitor forces. men as VALLANDIGHAM and WILLIAN B. REED. The first class are for the war-for the best means of putting down the rebellion-for the restoration of the Union. They are willing to confide in the Administration-they are in favor of taxation-they consider no sacrifice of blood or treasure too great to attain these results. To them a party organization is a name -a thing of the past-a temporary convenience which gave way to a national necessity They are for the country at all times and under all contingencies. The second class were against the Government in the beginning, and are against the Government now. Their symnathies were always with the men of the South. In the old times of peace they were the slaves of the Southern aristocracy-they followed them into Conventions, they voted with them in Congress. There was no legislative proposition too offensive for them to endorse, and whenever Northern humiliation or an outrage on Northern sentiment was intended, the Southern statesmen found their most willing implements among these people. When the rebellion broke out, they defended its leaders and misrepresented its motives, and clamored about coercion and compromise, while BEAU-REGARD was building batteries on Charleston Bay. When Fort Sumpter fell, they were silent. During the dark hours succeeding Bull Run: they were silent. In every period of danger, they were silent. In times of victory, they showed no joy. In times of defeat, they exhibited exultation. They clamored for an English war, and denounced the Administration for refusing to precipitate an English war. They are the enemies of the

country as truly as DAVIS or BEAUREGARD. They are striving to show their enmity now. They desire to obtain control of the

Democratic organization, that they may use it and the masses it represents for their treasonable purposes. This fact is daily becoming more and more apparent, and the duty of meeting the danger is daily becoming more and more important. That duty is the politicalunion of all men for the sake of the Union, and we long for its speedy consummation.

## Public Amusements.

being a Whig he advanced into Know-ARCH-STREET THEATRE.-The drama of " Handy Nothingism; and from being a vehement Andy," as rewritten by Sterling Coyne, bids fair to be the most successful comedy that has been pro-Unionist, of the Henry Clay-John Bell school, duced by Mrs. Drew. It is replote with event, and he broke out into a worshipper of the Calhoun the humorous parts are effectively alternated with incidents of a more stirring character. The wit is doctrine of Secession, giving up his life as a sacrifice to that shameless heresy. Is it not often striking, and the broadest passages are dolistrange that so many of the Southern Americate as contrasted with those of more protontious cans should have become so active in the re-Itish comedies. The present version is better beilion? John Bell, himself, Zollicoffer, constructed than that previously adapted by Mr Drew himself. The acting of the entire company was most creditable. Mr. Wallis rendered an of the same State; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky ; Albert Pike, of Arkaninfirm and irritable lawyer with his usual faithfulness ; Miss Wells was not less accurate in the rensas, have been among the most unforgiving of dition of an old woman ; but John Drew was the these leaders. The secret is undoubtedly to life of the comedy-so true to nature that the audibe found in their hatred of the adopted citience countenanced even his ondless habit of repozens, who are distrusted in the South, and retition, and so merry that his associates upon the stago were compelled to laugh. In walk, move-mont, fouture, and dislect Mr. Drow preserved his cognized in the North for their loyalty and courage on the side of the Union. Zollicofidentity with the part, and a broad grin sat upon the people continually, as upon the face of one man. Of the ladics, Miss Price (hereafter Mrs. \_\_\_\_), and Miss Henri were noticeable. Handy fer was not quite fifty when he fell. He resembled John Hickman in appearance, though a little taller, and was greatly confi-

ded in by his followers. He has shown great Andy will be repeated to night. Mr. Barney Williams produced at the Walnut tact and energy since the breaking out of the rebellion: and was, beyond doubt, the best street Theatro, last evening, an amonded vorsion of an old Irish spectacle, under the name of the "Lakes of Killarnoy." This piece ran two wocks general that Tennessee has furnished to the The next news from Kentucky will prove in New York city, and was received here by a good that our Pennsylvania boys have been doing house. Two of the scenes are very beautiful, and an Irish May-pole dance is rendered effectively. good work. They are regarded with high Mrs Williams h:s no rival in the eccentric dance

favor by Mr. Crittenden, Andy Johnson, and which she cssays, and she is, in this, as snimated, supple and graceful as over The dialogue of the the other Union men in Congress from Kentucky and Tennessee; and they will do honor icce has no claim to originality; the plot, if we to their State and country when an opportunity can in charity so call it, is looso and irregular, and is presented to them. · OCCASIONAL. the incidents gossipy. The conclusion of the first not leaves nothing tangible upon the mind as u

EDITOR OF THE PRESS :-- In your issue clue to what follows, and we are left indifferent to the fates of any of the personages. Noither is this morning, under the heading of " Latest War News," you say that the Bailie Peyton who has just been killed, was "the son of the prominent good natured of the audience found opportunitie Tennessee politician of that name, who was minister o Brazil during President Fillmore's Administratien"-an error ! Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, a true and loyal

official positions for twenty-three years. From

Percy Walker, of Alabama; Jere Clemens

American, was minister to Brazil during Mr. Fill good song or two, and retrieved the humor of the good song or two, and retrieved the number of the picco whon it occasionally became ghastly. A love quarrel was invested with a sort of indicrous pa-thos. Hemple, Johnson, and Vining Bowers made creditable representations of the lesser personages. more's Administration. He was succeeded by General Trousdale, of Tennesses, who was sent out by President Piercoa distinguished Southerner he was-and could not "Handy Andy" will be repeated at the Arch to spell " plenipotentiary." SECREFARY. Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1862.

PRODUCTIVENERS OF CALIFORNIA.—Califor-nia is a wonderfully productive State. Cattle have got to be so numerous as to be almost worth-lest, and every kind of fruit and farm produce is abundant and cheep. During the autumn full-grown fat cattle have been sold for \$3 to \$5 per owt; horses from \$10 to \$50; hogs at all prices; sheep from 75 cents to \$1.50. Contracts for good fat beef, with the necks and legs aut off, have been made for the army at \$1.50 per 100 pounds, and still, such are the facilities for raising stock in that climate, money can be made at the above prices. Good clean barley, in 100-pound sacks, is selling at \$15 per ton. Whest at \$30 to \$35 per ton. Excol-lent grapes at \$20 to \$35 per ton. Potalces this year are unusually high, there having been but a short supply planted. Thoy sell at 24 cents per pound, twice as high as grapes. The Old Folks and Blitz continue. Signor Blitz, the admirable magician and ventriloquist, will give afternoon and evoning ons to-day at his Temple of Wonder The feats of metamorphosis are to be of an astonishing character, and the ventriloquism laughable and surprising. The learned canary birds will likewise take part and amuse old and young. The Signor announces his intention of soon leaving us, but we hope he will not execute his purpose. We cannot spare him from Philadelphia. A USEFUL Dog .- Mr. Schonck, at th Farms, has a deg which goes out near the railroad track every night, a few moments before it's time

Donna, twice as high as grapes. On a bitter cold night of last week John Fanwright, of Londen, C. W., while drunk, turned his family all out of doors into a neighboring bush, and wont to bed. The attention of the family was soon called to their house by seeing it in flames. The eldest girl resched it first, and, opning the door, she called to her father, who answered, when she rushed in and pulled him out by the arm, he having been lying on the bod. When taken out it wes found that every stitch of clothes he had on was consumed, his body being literally roasted from his head to his feet. He lived for about four hours, suffering the most excruciating pain. nan, and carries it to his master. He is always on hand at the regular time, and never fails to bring the paper when it is there. Monday night he came back without it, and so confident was Mr. Schenck that it had not been thrown off, that he walked to Rockport, and there learned that another person Acceptor, and there testined that about prior had been on the route that day, instead of the regular expressmin, and had forgotten to throw it off. This same dog used to get the paper by the stage-coach, ere the cars commenced running, and never missed being at his post when the stage came along.—Cape Ann Advertiser. A Protest.

From the clerks of the Adjutant General's office memorial has been presented to the House, protesting against the injustice done them by the recent passage of a bill in the Senate rating the entire number of clerks authorized as of the first class, salary twelve hundred dollars per annum, that is, to grade with the lowest priced clerks of other departments, who are required to perform one-third less labor, so that not a single person connected with this department is placed upon an equality with clerks of other departments, who receive from one-sixth to one-half groater com-pensation for less labor. It is argued that since the employment of over four hundred thousand volunteer troops, in addition to the increase of the regular army, an enormous amount of labor has been demanded in the Adjutant General's office. It is asked, at the utmost, that the bill be so amended that the sum of \$21,000 be appropriated for the employment of eighteen clerks, at a rate of compensation not to exceed the sum of \$21,600 in the aggregate.

The American Colonization Society, The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society took place to-day. The following named States were rapresented : Massachusotts, Maryland, Maine, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Connectiout, Penn-sylvania, and Ohio The receipts during the past year amounted to \$112,200. Over \$11,000 are now the treasury. The operations of the society since the last meeting have been principally confined to the internal affairs of Liberia, including the case of the recaptured Africans. No emigrants have been sent thither during the year. Ninetycight who were emancipated in Virginia, Louisiana, and Tennessee, were to have left this country in May, but were prevented from doing so by the palitical troubles. Two intelligent colored men to-day gave the

Board much valuable information, and a gratifying account of affairs in their republic.

The forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Ameri-can Colonization Society was held to-night, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The presi-dent of the society, Mr. LATBORE, of Baltimore, and a colored merchant from Liberia, delivered addresses, the latter arguing in favor of the recognition of that republic by the United States Go-vernment, and showing the advantages presented to colored emigrants from this country. The only members of Congress present were Representatives MAYNARD, of Tonnessoe, and FRANK, of New York.

The Assistant Secretaries of War. The passage by Congress to-day of a bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Secretaries of War, was, according to a statement made in the House, by the request of the Secretary of War himself. This is preliminary to a thorough reorganization, by which not only will the transaction of all business of the army be facilitated, but visitors have an equal opportunity of obtaining access to the proper officers of the Department

without unnecessary delay. New Representative from Missouri.

THOMAS L PRICE, elected to fill the vacancy rom the Fifth Congressional district of Missourl occasioned by the expulsion of REID, the Secenthe humor of the piece broad, although the more sionist, was to day sworn in a member of the House A Salt Tax.

for laughter, as who will not laugh at an Irish Salt, in consequence of the supply to the South drama? In point of construction the piece is a failure, but as a spectacle it is pleasant, and may be being interrupted, is selling in Washington at 30 cents per bushel. This article, it is said, will be noderately successful. Barney Williams sang a placed in the new tariff bill as a source of consideable revenue.

### Presentations.

On Saturday, Captain J. F. GLENN, of company A, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volun-teers, was presented with a beautiful sword, &c , all the gift of the men of his company. Captain DAVID BROWN, of company B, McClellan night, and "El Hyder" at the Continental Theatre. Body Guard, Major CHARLES BARKER commanding, hus been presented with a handsome sword, sash, bolt, and spurs, the gift of the men under his

for the cars, and waits until they pass, then picks up the paper which is thrown off by the express-

ing, hus been presented with a handsome sword, saak, belt, and spurs, the gift of the men under his constant.
ind the state of the results are fortified at Centreville. Some of the result are some fortified at Centreville. Some of the result and the result of the result and the result of the result and the result of the result are s

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, objected. He thought be resolution loosely drawn, as it did not state the names the creation loosely drawn, as it did not state the name the officers, nor the presents they were to receive, an as a bad procedent. instaining would be nearly if not quite realized. After peaking an hour, his time was extended by unanimous oneant, and he read a letter from the Postmatter Gon-a, favoring the bill, also a letter from a valued friend,

rm, favoring the bill, sico a letter from a valued friend, who wred him to give up the bill, as the press would roll a mountain on him and crush him. He said this only rule was to stand by his convictions though the heavens fall; and if he could aid in relieving the people of the tax necessary to make up the post office deficit, and this without Adding a burden to any one, the mountain might fall and his public life end. He corrected an alleged error in his quotation of the law, made by the Philaid-phia Inquirer, by reading the laws of 1852 and 1853, which modified the have of 1854 could be fraguerer, and still that though he could scarcely hope for the passage of this bill with the able metropolitan press against it, so potential in forming public opinion as they are, he had performed his duty to the department and the public newner.

able revenue. Mr. UOLMAN, of Indiana, suggested a proviso that his act detail not apply and operate on newspapers for istribution within fifty miles of their place of publica-

the resolution loosely drawn, as it due not state the handet of the officers, nor the present steps were to receive, and was a bad precedent. The resolution was parsed—yeas 22, nays 14. Mr. BIROWNING, of Illi ols, ourred a resolution that the Campitte o on the Judiciary liquide into the expol-ency of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer the right of cuizonship on foreigners who may serve in the present war. Adopted. Mr. TEUMBULL, of Hillhols, offered a bill to are thorize the exminimation of District Attorneys. Mr. FESEXDIEN, of Maine, introduced a bill to are thorize the exminimation of parties in the courts of the United bines. Referred. On moleu of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the bill to complete the defences of Washington was taken up, and the amendments of the House agreed to. Mr. WILSON offered a new sectios, ropealing that no prisons hereafter mustered in the service shall be unite its years of age, but the oath of enlistment shall be con-clusive as to nge. Mr. PO WELL, of Kontucky, moved to strike on the last part, which makes the oath of enlistment shall be con-clusive as to nge. Mr. WILSON offered another amendment, sitering the aridens of the amendment was lost. The amendment providing the built do dath ponality to any person found the first of the dubor and sub of the low of the amendment providing the dota of onlist was trike on the aridens of maxed another amendment, sitering the aridens of war, providing the puncherment of doath to person found the site sourd of anily to any person forcing the sefe-gund. After further discussion the bill was haid over till to morrow. Mr. RUMBULL, of Illinois, presented the menorial

morrow. Mr. TRUMBULI, of Illinois, presented the memorial of N. C. Jewett, of Colorado, protesting against immo-

this act ohall not imply and operate on newspapers for distribution within hfly miles of their place of publica-tion. Mr. MOBRILL, of Vermont, said that any logislation on the subject would be strictly in relation to the Post Office Department, and near an means of roplenishing the Preserv. He was no shing, and it would be im-proper, to rists what the Committee of Ways and Means continuitie, but he might remark that they propose levsing a tax in some form, perhaps Ly shamp, on all newspapers, and also a tax on telegraphic commutation tons. While he would corduily co-operate with the chairman of the Post Office Committee (Mr. Colfax), in relieving the bundeus of that Department, he believed likely the bundeus of that Department, he believed likely for the monopole of the newspapers to go intri the mails we shall be compeled to pay larger erices for the trans-mission of the nois when the contract are renewed. Hence there could be but little, if any, pecuniary relief to the Department. Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to commit the bill to bring an one imposing stamp duties on newspapers, in lieu of its passing. The low spapers and the sound of the multience of which and Means, with inservations to bring an one imposing stamp duties on newspapers, in the committee of Ways and Means, with inservations to the transt was established for the transmission of heters, without special reference to printed matter. He due not see why the manufacture of newspapers should be more the subject of fax than the manufacture of pig iron, or any other. He moved to lay he whole subject on the bill to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report on increasing the postage from three to first without special reference to printed matter. He due not see why the manufacture of newspapers should be more the subject of fax than the manufacture of pig iron, or any other. He moved to lay the whole subject on the bill to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report one increasing the postage from three to first cuts. The org morrow. Mr. TRUMBULI, of Illinois, pressured the memorial of N. C. Jewett, of Colorado, protesting again-t immo-diate action on the slaver sy question, from its tendency to prevent the re-establishment of peace, claiming that the sentiment of neither the North mort the Sonth was re-precented in Congress, and proposing the joint action, North and routh, for an anendment of the Constitution prevising for the gradual emancipation of alavery in thirty years. On motion of Mr. WADF, of Ohio, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two Assistant Secreta-rics of War was taken up. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment as a substitute, to wit. That the President, which the consent of the Senate, shall appoint two additional Assistant Secreta-rice of War, at a salary of \$3,000 each, the offices to last for one year. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was pased.

Senete, shall appoint two inditional Assistant Secreta-rices of War, at a salary of S3,000 each, the offices to last for now year. The annendament was agreed to, and the bill was passed. Mr. II ALE, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution for the regulation of the compensation of collictors of customs and marshald's officers. Inferred. The resolution to expel Mr. Bright was then taken up. Mr. SUMNEL, of Massachusetts, said the expansion of a fornator was one of the most solemon of acts, but such during in an above the most solemon of acts, but such during in the performed, expectally when the zood nume of the Senate and the welfare of the country, are at stale. In former cases, the persons who were thus to be expelled were absent, but in this case the person space of the person charged in bill of Roms, appeared in the Senate, and Benedict Arnold, while com-mitting transm, appeared at a coult tagrill in Philla-delphik. Therefore, there could be no argument from the presence of the person charged in bill actor. It was clearly the right of the Senate to expel a momber on the evidence before them. Tour facts in this case were few, and could be stated briefly. Mr. Is then briefly referred to the leading events of the rebailton, and war ac-tually commenced sgatast the Government. At thistime, Jesse D. Bright, a Sonner of the Durited States, writes a letter to the chief of traitors. The bitter was read. J Mr. Bright had always been notoitously a friend and sympathizer of Davis and Sil-del in their schemetis flowr of alarytry, and always to the whithem. He commented on the address of the letter, "O His Excellency Jofferson Davis, President of the confederate States," and claimed that it ways, we far a correspondence with a public emeny or traitor, and was a circle solution of the pretender as President of the robel States. The letter, in its general character, was a correspondence with a public durity to re-bellion, stretched forth his hand in friendly adatation. An American Scenator sond bils friend to the robele BENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gans, of Harrisburg. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Johnson, of Ly-coming, for a few days. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. The SFEAK WER presented the petition of Wm. Cobheit, late of Philadelphila, how of Loadon, excutor of Wm. Cobbett, Sr., praying to be reimbursed S04,000. Mr. t MiTt, of Philadelphila, memorial from Phila-delphila, for the passage of a law relative to copartners-ships. of philes, the passage of a data the termination of the biles. Mr. CONNELL, a memorial from stockholders of the Farmers nu didelumides Land and Bullding Association, for an extension of their charter. Mr. LANDUN, a petition from Pomeroy & Bro, of Bradford county, for the repeal of the act taxing brokers and standard any for nd private pankers.

ay resisting. The letter might have been written carelessly; but of

pense of such imprisonment shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated. Fection 2. That if any such person so committed to price shall persist in his refusal to swear or allien, or, duanty hirs. Bowen and to pay introver show for board; she had to pay the parties in Caimden, and aubsequently Mr. Husband complained that there had been a mistake committed, and that \$70 would have to be returned to the purchasor, and Mrs. Bowen gave hershare-\$35. In this way her share was reduced to between \$300 to \$400 for a farm said to be worth \$5.000. The case will occupy soveral days. Huxley is not upon trial. How far the ovidence sustaine the allegations above made has not transpired. The plaintiffs are very ignorant, and it may be that they will be tripped up in some of their de-velopments. prion shall persist in his refusal to swear or many being sworn or aflumed, shall still, on being brought be-fore such house from the prison, refuse to test's, such house may make a further örder for the detention of such delinquent in said prison, until the next succeeding the delinquent in said prison, until the next succeeding the state shall have met, and until the proper house the such deling the one which orders the commitment origing the same state of the state Legislature what have use, and until the proper house succerding the one which orders the commitneent origi-nally shall inske an order for his forther detention or discharce, as to them shall seem expedient. The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. Scatt, of Huntingdon, was acreed to. The resolution, as smended, then came before the Humo.

The resolution, as smended, then came verore the flowse. Mr. ABBOT contended that if the object was to re-peal the set of lars resolution for the commutation of the the only tribunal to which recourse could be had. It was usurplicz judicial powers not properly belonging to the Assembly. Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, said that if the theory was true, but the needed could not appeal through the

relopments.

WHAT BECOMES OF FORFEITED BAIL?-It might be of advantage if some inquiry was made into the manner of collecting money that has been forfoited on scourity. We believe that, during the last ten years, not more than five thousand dollars have here paid into the city treasury from this cource. In that time, perhaps, a hundred thou-sand dollars have been forfoited. The *modus* operand in these cases is, we believe, for the crier to announce in court that the security of a prisoner is forfeited by his non-appearance, and the District Attorney then authorizes the sheriff of the county either to collect the ball or to lavy upon the pro-perty of the security. If the action ever goes that far, it generally goes no further. The sheriff is generally appealed to on behalf of the security, and his sympathy aroused—so that the law does not take its course, and convicts escape. There are around our courts and alderman's offices doesnad of professional ball goers, who, for a small bouns, will swear that they are possessed of any karoonal of property. These are known to professional thieves. The case is fresh in the minds of the people of the New York receiver, Snow, who was held to bail in the sum of \$10.000, and afterwards recorpand to Canada. His security is a resident of this city, and a man of property jout, although cover after court bas decided that the security is a forfoit, it has never been paid. the Assimilate. Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, said that if the theory was true, that the people could not append through the Legislature for the favesilization of frauds, there was but little vitality in our system of government. The question had been asked, Where were the people 1 and had been properly answered by the gentleman from Allogheny [Mr. Williams], who, on a preview so choose of the object to the faces of new members around him, and shown had, them acked, Where were the people 1 and be gound to the faces of new members around him, and shown had their asked, Where and the ballot-box, those people that, through the tribunal of the ballot-box, those people that, through the tribunal of the ballot box, those people that the set of the set of the ballot of the city of Philladiplate, there was but on odd member in the House that the resolution was open to the suspicion of the House that the resolution was open to the suspicion, as they could find to assail their the suspicion of having other objects than mey olavestigation. It lo desired to reselve the advect in the truth or falsity of certain allegation-pard, if they were found to be true, but night find as good reason there in a cost of the Legislature. Might were taken hore the the luxestigation who have hung its vanities and, if y were found to be true, but might find as good reason there in or out of the Legislature. Might weng then have, if they were found to be true, but might find as proved the find to be true the true and the intergraves whether in or out of the Legislature. Might weng in the Hardley were found to be true the find of investi-particular peoples at the other can of the Capitol, or disevertion who have burne filthe consisting for one and be consistive who have here and of the Capitol, or diseverts. Mr. ABBOT, of Philadiciphia, explained a remark

sation he not directed from their purpose by the futter-ing of wounded pigeons at the other end of the Capitol, or discolore. Mr. A BROT, of Philadelphia, explained a remark which he had made on Friday Last, and which had evi-denth been inkundersload by the gentleman who had just speken. At limit time he had said that the resolu-tion was each to the suspicion of being prompted by other methese than these of more investigation. The form "other methese is not intended to refer to anything more than a supposed desire on the part of some members to obtain a repeal of the ast commuting the tonnage tax, under the order of the methese of the Legislature of light, unless the affidavits were sustained by oath or affirmation. More rumors shead in ever receive even a respectable treatment No inveice of the peace could be found in the Common whith who would issue a subpean upon such vague allegations. The names of Governors, A torney General, new-rest of the Cavard, and other officiale, had been finited with rumors for years past, no mitter how honorable many of them may lives been. court after court has decided that the security is a forfoit, it has never been paid. To be released upon bail is virtually to get rid of justice, and the more incorrigible the offender and the offence, the more means he has at his dis-posal to hood wink the law. The sheriff is sworn to fulfil his functions, of which this is one-by the neglect of which both justice and the treasury are left at fault.

THE DEATH-WARRANT READ TO A MUR-DENER.—On Tuesday last the shoriff of West Ches-ter received from Governor Curtin the death-war-rant of Lewis Green, the colored man who mur-dered a pedlor, near Mortonville. On the follow-ing day the shoriff, attended by his counsel, Mr. Pennypacker, and the Rev. Mr. Moore, proceeded to the felon's cell, and read to him the warrant. He listened to it with very little apparent concorn. After the sheriff had read the document, he inquired how long a time was given him; he was told about seven weeks. He then savid the thought he had been used pretty hard, that others had got clear who were as guilty as he was. Mr. Moore then admonished him with some appropriate remarks. He was told if others escaped through the imper-fection of human law or its administration it was no reason for him to murmur at his fate. The guilty must and ought to be punished, and he must suffer the penalty of his erime. His comrade in guilt was dead by disease, and will be judged by the Judge of all the earth. He must now prepar-for his doom. He appeared stolid to his fate. The time fixed for his czecution is Friday, the 7th day of March. THE DEATH-WARRANT READ TO A MUR-

other officials, had been fainled with runnors for years past, no mitter how bororable many of them may have been. He then alluded to the results of the passage of the resolution. The effect upon the mind of uneducated percensin the Commonwealth would be to Rt a damning intred to Lexislative proceedings, while the effect upon the educated class would be to as a keen a lateau surpleion. There is an adapt to the effect that it was always asfer to travel immediately after great railer all accidents, and it might be easily after great railer all accidents, and it in specification to be noted—wise itber that the commit-tee would find themedives without power to act, or that having some the wind they would rease the withely and exposed to exist. Mr, HOPKINS, of Washington, said that reference had been made to the Canal Board. He had how would cheerfully suffer a great investigation, the bear a unm-ber of that body, and if any geniteman for a might be would all as y callenges on with cor-ruption, would offer a resolution appointing a comwithe to investigate the proceedings of that body, he would there Chamber, who was not covered all over with cor-ruption, would offer a new boring arbiving arrived, the debate was suspended, and the lones proceeded to appoint. The hour of treive having arrived, the debate was suspended, and the lones proceeded to appoint a com-mittee to try the constant-election case of Mr. MoMakin, of the Sixth diarized of Philadelphia. The following named members were chosen—viz: Mesters, Armetrong, Worley, Chambard, Sarabam, Strang, Ranney, Banka, and W. S. Ross. The Honse then adjourned without any further action on the resolution. CHARGED WITH BURGLARY .--- Yesterday af-CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.— Yesterday af-ternoon, John Owez was charged before Alderman Beiltor with burglary. It is alleged, on the night of the 4th of January, he broke into the store of Mirs. Mifflin, at Twentieth and Locust streets, and stole therefrom some monoy and a clock. After considerable difficulty, Detective Sam Henderson recovered the clock in the possession of Jane Hor-ner and Mary Edwards. These woman, after some trouble, were induced to testify, and alleged that Owen gave them the clock, and they presumed, at the time, it was stolen, but were afraid to say anything about it for fear he would do them some harm, as he had made threats. The defondant was fully committed for trial.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 20.-In the case of Craw-ford versus Robinson, contesting the Governorship of Kansas, the Supreme Court has refused to grant the mandamus applied for by the contestant. Under this decision, Robinson, the present incum-

This committee for trial. THE CONNELLY MURDER.——Thus far, the offer of five hundred dollars reward for the de-testimony likely to lead to such a result. The police. however, are still on the queerer, and the inviolability of the law must ultimately be vindi-cated. The coroner's jury hold a meeting the day before yesterday, and rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by a stab at the hunds of some person or persons unknown. There were no witnesses present. bent, holds over for a year. Considerable excitement prevailed at Atchison between the citizens and a band of Jayhawkers. Some arrests were

made, but more trouble is anticipated.

THE CASE OF GLUTRIST-UNITED STATES DISTINCT COURT-JUNGE CAMWALADT.-The CASE Of William Glichrist, charged with tresson, was fixed for yesterday morning, for a hearing on the writ of habeas corpus granted by the judge. A continuance of the case was asked by District At-torney Ashton, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Baker, an important witness. Mr. Baker is now at St. Louis, and, according to a telegraph de-spatch from Washington. he will return on the 23d inst. The court fixed Friday, the 24th, at eleven o'clock, for the hearing.

A NEW ALTERED NOTE .----------------Yesterday coun-

A NEW ALTERIED NOTE.—1 esterday coun-terfeit fives, on the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank, altered from ones, were circulated in this city. The counterfeits are exceedingly well ex-ccuted, the "one." in colored ink, being romoved, and the "fre" substituted with green. They are well calculated to deceive, and shopkeepers and others should be on the look-out for them.

afternoon Elam Arter, alias George Thomas, was cbarged, hefore Aldorman Beiller, with passing a counterfeit five-dollar note on the Blue Hill Sank, of Dorohestor, Mass. He was committed to answer.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.---THE ADMIAN meeting of the Mercantile Library Company was held 1ste vereing. The annual report was pre-sented, and from it may be gleaned that 67,500 books were loaned at, various periods during the year. The receipts were \$9,716.20, which is an excess of \$350 71 over the expenditures

HOSPITAL CASP. — Yesterday afternoon Wm. McCopnell was admitted into the hospital, with a slight wound in the head, caused by being struck with a musket at Camp Chase.

From Kansas. to-day, owing to a collisi

ferrad to in his speech, which was disagreed to, one of the sections proposing a tax on telegrams. The original bull being before the House for final action, Br. DAW US3, of Mas-chusetta, moved to lay it on the table. Carried—yeas 75, nas 80. The Serate bill, havin-chusetta, moved to lay it on the table. Carried—yeas 75, nas 80. The serate bill, havin-the perform such duties as the So-cretary of War may prescribe, or may be required by law, the term of appointment being one year, passed. The House then adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 21, 1862.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

county, Mr. BINSEY, a supplement to the act to secure to armora certain rights in the markets of Philadelphia. Mr. HIESTAND, a bill to incorporato the Continental

RESOLUTION. NESOLUTION. Mr. MCCLURES offered a resolution, that the Quarter-master General be requested to furnish the C-amulities on Finance all claims connected with the x-innteer service which have not been allowed, and cannot be prid under existing laws. Adopted. The SPEAKLEN laid before the Senate the report of the

FIRE.-About 9 o'clock last night a fire, attended with little damage, occurred in the trunk manufactory of Messrs. Focor & Kenny, in Edward street, below Second, in the Sixteenth ward.

chail, of Philadelphia, was considered and passed. DEATH OF HARMAN YERKES. Mr. CONNELL announced the death of Harman Yerkes, late seggent-at-arms of the Senate, and pull a high tribute to the merits of the decased. If the concluded by offering the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Senate hasheard, with deep regreet, of the death of Hurman Yorkes, late scrapant-at-arms of the Senate, and that, as a token of regard for his cour-theous and latithru discharge of duty while an offler of the Senate, and na a mark of respect for his memory, do order this resolution to be entered to the jurnal. Passed unanunously. Adjourned.

REFORTS OF COMMITTERS. Mr. DENSON, (Finance,) as committed, the bill to pay officers and volumicors enlisted under Col. McLane, at Erie; and Capt. Dick, at Meadvillo. Taken up and reason dimalis at Eric; and Capt. Dick, at Meadville. Taken up and passed finally. **FM**. NICHOLS, (Corporations,) as committed, the bill io incorporate the Association for the Publication and Dif-fusion of Religious Periodicals in the Lutheran Church. Mr. CLTMEN, (came.) as committed, the bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Bucks counties. Mr. ROBINSON, (same.) as committed, the bill to extend the charter of the Farmers and Muchanics' Land and Building Association. Taken up and passed. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (same.) as committed, the supplement to the act to extend this charter of the Pennas Ivania Sait Munufacturing Company. Taken up and passed. Mr. LOWRY, (same.) as committed, the bill supple-mentary to the act incorporating the borough of Potta-with MCCLUEN (Collegade) as committed the the Will Mr. MCCLUEN (Collegade) as committed the hill supple-

office, MoCLURE, (Railroads,) as committed, the bill bir, MoCLURE, (Railroads,) as committed, the bill of incorporate the Newcastle and Beaver Valley R ulroad Company. Taken up and passed.

Mr. KETCHAN, a supplement to the act relative to courts in this Commonwealth. Mr. GLA 12, a bill to provide for the recording of in-rentories of appraisements of decedents' estutes in York

Express Company. Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a bill relative to copart-norships: also, a supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia

The SPEARER laid before the Senate the report of the Auditor General, in compliance with the act creating a loan and providing for arming the State. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill incorporating the Publication Association of the Lutheran Church was taken up and pared. On motion of Mr. CLYMER, the bill to refund to Samuel J. Walker the sum of \$439, erroneously pair as collateral inheritance tax on the estate of Januar J. Mar-shull, of Publication, was considered and passed.

SINCE the preparations for the Burnside ex-Since the preparations for the Burnside ex-pedition began to be made, the applications from women for passes to the South have more than quadrupled, as they did while the Port Royal ex-pedition was on flot. All are well armed with vouchers from members of Congress and other Union men, but somehow they are sure to present themselves in fullest force when the information they can carry will be most valuable to the rebots.

HINGRY BURGEARS-ANOTHER "SPIRITUAL" MINTERY. Some time between Monday night and yetterlay morning, a dwelling house in the vininity (i Twelith and Richan streets was burglariously entered by a party of vorsolous teetotallors, who made sand havoa with the odibles. Having effected an entrance to the kitchen, they lit the gas, put on the tenpot to boil, and then ransacked the drawers and classics until they discovered a loaf of bread, a quantity of crackers, and a five-pound lump of choese. After they had eaten to contentment, and drained the tespot of its ambrosal neetar, they turned off the gas and wont their way, taking with them a leg of muttor! But the most incompre-hensible part of the whole affair was the fact that a bottle, whose contents ware solay "spiritual." (no allusion to the cotemporary,) was left undis-turbed upon a dresser. A nice little sapper the teetotaliers must have had to themselves, decided-jy'. And what a commentary upon tostotal andn-city, that the sound refs hould by their "evening devours" to a dwelling house in part occupied as an alderman's office ! Morn! Look up the tespot before you retire for the night. HUNGRY BURGLARS-ANOTHER "SPIRITUAL"

# THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY .--- The annual

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY .--- Yesterday

