The Press.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known 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 neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

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

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY COMmenced running, on Monday, a special train, which will leave this city every morning at four o'clock for the West. This arrangement will afford to us facilities for delivering THE Press to our agents along the whole direct line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg (via Mount Joy and Middletown) four hours sooner than it could be forwarded to them by the regular mail train. It will give to thousands of citizens in the interior opportunities of reading the latest intelligence at their breakfast tables, and will, we trust, do much to cement the bonds between the city and State, and to increase the usefulness of THE PRESS in the populous and intelligent district to which we have referred.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

While all the loval States have nobly sustained the Government in putting down the great Southern Rebellion. Pennsylvania has far outstripped her sisters in this great work. One year ago, and Pennsylvania was defenceless, and without munitions of war. The dastardly attack on Fort Sumpter aroused the slumbering giant. Since the 15th of April last, our State has armed. equipped, and sent into the field, one hundred and thirty thousand men. She has now ready, equipped, and prepared to march, nine thousand more-only waiting for orders from the Government to march. Ball's Bluff and Dranesville attest the bravery of her sons in the hour of conflict. It is not in men alone that our State has developed her power The Iron City, Pittsburg, has furnished a large number of cannon, of the heaviest calibre, as well as monster mortars, and a large quantity of shells for our forts and vessels of war. Philadelphia has furnished more munitions of war than any city in the country; a single firm here has already completed two hundred and thirty improved sixpound rifled cannon for the Government, and upwards of thirty for the State of Illinois. Truly. our State is well named the Keystone State of the great Federal arch. Her sons are not forgetful that the Declaration of Independence was first proclaimed in Philadelphia, and they will pour out their blood like water in maintaining the Union.

Private advices from Virginia state that the heavy rains that have fallen, within the last few line of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad, west of Harper's Ferry. A considerable force of Federal troops are now occupying various points on tirely discontinued. The Piedmont Savings Bank has suspended operations. Piedmont is the largest town in Hampshire county, though Romney, at which place several encounters have taken place recently, is the capital.

it is called by some of our cotemporaries, "Cliff Creek." affords a fruitful theme for comment, and a just cause for exultation among the Union journals of the country. The Cincinnati Gazette says that the rebelsengaged were the flower of the Confederate army, and that "they marched from their entrenchments to attack Gen. Thomas ten thousand day. Their position was one of natural strength, and it would be difficult to construct more formidable earthworks. The rebels were as near to relief as our own army, and they were abundantly supplied with provisions and every comfort. Yet this large army abandoned this strong position and fled, leaving everything—guns, tents, wagons, horses, troops had abandoned their entrenchments, munitions, and stores at Washington, and continued panic is outdone. At that battle Gen. McDowell had eighteen thousand men of all arms. Of these about one-third were panic stricken, and fled from the open field. The rest withdrew in order. At Mill Springs the Confederates, nine or ten thousand strong, took flight from a strongly-fortified position, abandoning everything in their panic."

Our latest advices from the South show that the rebel organs are now compelled to admit that they met with a terrible disaster at Mill Spring, and General Burnside, and their communications with the Southwest cut off by our forces in Kentucky.

ment of the Union army, and they are only exceedpartment of the Potomac, under command of Gen. McClellan. The whole force consists of about one hundred thousand infantry, eleven thousand cavalry, and three thousand artillerists, divided into some twenty batteries. They are arranged in five divisions, commanded respectively by Generals McCook, Thomas, Nelson, Mitchell, and Crittenden. Each division embodies from two to five brigades, and among the brigade commanders there are Generals Negley, Rosseau, Johnson, Wood, Dumont, Turchin, Hascall, Sell, Ammon, Schoepff, Ward, Boyle, Carter, Manson, and Garfield. With the exception of Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, every Western State is represented by more or less regiments. Of the Eastern States, only Pennsylvania has troops in that department. Ohio has sent the Indiana is a few behind this number. Next comes Pennsylvania with five, Illinois with three, Michi. gan with three, Wisconsin with three, and Minnesota with two. Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, each some so contemptible a brace of traitors that we do artillery. Twenty-four infantry and four cavalry not think them worth fighting about. Let regiments are now organized in Kentucky. There them slide! They belong to the class of sinare, likewise, two regiments of exiled Tennessee ners of whom it has been truly said, give Unionists. Three thousand newly-recruited regulars-infantry and cavalry-are also stationed in General Buell's department. Nearly every preparation for a forward movement is completed, offensive, should be receive orders to that effect, at twenty-four hours' notice; and, whenever he does, who can doubt that, with such troops under him as fought and won the battles of Wild Cat and Mill Springs, the Rebellion will be crushed in Kentucky and Tennessee?

An anonymous letter having been addressed to General Rosecrans, at Wheeling, charging him with the persecution of Secessionists in his department, and threatening him with retaliation when "Jeff regards the rights of neutral flags has been the time honored adage respecting the honor of Davis comes," he authorizes the editor of the placed hors de combat. Henceforth, England's prophets, and soforth. His theme to-night will af-Wheeling Press to respond for him as follows:

"2. Whenever a majority of the people have constitutionally chosen a form of government and a Chief Magistrate, they have a right to enjoy the benefits of that choice, and every true man, every true Democrat of the minority, will cheerfully submit to it. or leave the country "3. This people of Western Virginia has chosen to adhere to their old Government and their old laws; against this choice a revolution is raised, and

the people have to put it down.

"4 No man has a right to the benefits of the peace and order which has resulted who wishes the overthrow of this peace and order.

"5 Whatever may be the character of the writer, the sentiments expressed in the anonymous communication are neither those of a Democrat or

sulting, on the public streets, those who have had the courage to stand by their own interests and their liberties and defend them against an iniquitous and unserupulous rebellion, which, if successful, would crush out both State and individual rights, and establish on their ruins an odious military desputies, because of always.

potism, based on slavery.'

The destination of the Burnsile Expedition is still a mystery to all unacquainted with official secrets. The latest rebel papers received contain no tidings of it, save that some of the vessels composing the fleet have been either wrecked or driven ashore during the recent stormy weather. It is supposed by some that, instead of striking a blow upon a point on the North Carolina coast, it has gone to Port Royal to strengthen General Sherman and Commodore Dupont's new expedition now fitting out at that place, to operate against Savannah or some other assailable point on the rebel coast. A gentleman who has arrived at Rolla, from Southwestern Missouri, reports that Gen. Price is at Springfield with about 10,000 men. As an expedition is about starting, or has already gone, from Rolla, under the command of Generals Curtis and Sigel, it is probable that Price will either be forced to leave Missouri forever, or, with his whole army, be taken prisoners by the Federal troops. The Richmond Dispatch, commenting on the late

buttle in Kentucky, says : "This is certainly a defeat for our forces and a victory for the enemy which will elate them wonderfully. Victories to them are few and far between, and all the more grateful when they do come for their scarcity. To us, however, this reverse should only be a motive for increased energy and vigilance The locality where it happened enhances its bad effects, and should all the more nerve our arms for a powerful effort to retrieve our losses and revenge our countrymen who perished in the ill-fated con-flict.

"The incidents of the revolution are evidently taking a concentrating direction, and great struggles are near at hand, it is to be hoped. The fif th act of the national drama has been brought on the stage. we believe, and the end, in which the villain is exposed and the wrong righted, is, we trust, to come before the curtain drops again. There has been an unusual and painfully prolonged time occupied in the clearing of the stage—the removal of the tables and chairs—for the final scene. We have been long tired of the supes, and trust to see no more of them. Let the actors come on, and let us behold their deeds; lot us see them settle the right of the wager of battle by the strong arm, the strong will, and all the high impulses of manhood and patriotism. If we fail, let us fail. But we shall not fail.

TAXATION is a great bugbear. It has been seized upon by demagogues of all times, and made a subject of discontent among the people and a peril to States. The first to raise outery against it are mostly of a class which can be made to suffer least by the levy, either because they have nothing taxable, or because of the availability of their resources. Carefully ignoring the justice and necessity of the tax, they seize upon the thing per se, and, after distorting it into hideousness, fling the caricature in the faces of the people with a great flourish of indignation.

These men care nothing for the people. whether they be wronged or exalted. They care nothing for causes or principles. In all that affects the welfare of humankind they are essentially vile. They have cunning, but of the lower order; their lives are falsehoods. They are false beacons, set to lure the too confiding upon treacherous rocks, and their feast-day is the season of national trouble.

But taxation is sometimes just and necessary; indeed, in degree, it is always necessary. weeks, have caused several land-slides on the What in times of peace would justly arouse popular indignation, in times of trouble may become not only just, but beneficent. Such a time has now arrived. The existence of the the road, beyond Cumberland. At New Creek Government depends upon measures which and Piedmont more than seven thousand men call for a great expenditure of treasure. We are stationed, and business of all kinds is en- are engaged in a war whose least stake—and we say it without fear of successful contradic- spirit of progress should not have cleared tion—is the wealth, public and private, of the country. Ay, though the purchase of an honorable and enduring peace impoverish every man and woman in the Republic, it would be cheap. The means to purchase such The battle, near Somerset, of Mill Spring, or, as a peace must be had, and the burden must be laid upon every shoulder, according to its ability to bear it. From the possessors of dimes to the holders of millions, each and all must be permitted to take his share of the bur-

There is but one way to adjust the burden so that it shall bear equally upon all. The strong. A letter found in their camp states their productive wealth of the country must be letter found in their camp states tuen productive mounts, let every sinecure, what taxed. But first, let every sinecure, what it is a subject to the state of the they probably had as many men there as our gene- expenditure we can abate so much tax. Let rals could have brought against the position the next every salary paid by Government for services rendered, be taxed, and as heavily as may be necessary. Or, if it be more feasible to reduce the salaries of public servants, let that be done. If it be necessary to cut down every salary to the living minimum, do that; then commence with the President and heads of departments, and let the work of retrenchment descend to the humblest employee of the Government, provisions, and baggage. Even the cannon were excepting no man, of any grade whatsoever. not spiked. This beats everything in the history This will show the people that when men of panies. It is as if at the Bull Run panie our speak of retrenchment they mean something more than words, words, words. The thin gilt of cheap patriotism—such as has been current their flight to the North. Certainly the Bull Run and plentiful for the last decade, will not pass with a people made lynx-eyed by taxation. We want our public men to frame a tax-bill, a just, and a thoroughly competent one; but when they take it in their hands and go among the people, they must be able to show that they have not avoided sacrifice while demanding sacrifice of others. It is a poor quality of patriotism which cannot cheerfully bow to any necessity; that cannot go back to the bare floors and homely fare of the pioneers of freedom in necessitous times; which cannot bathey acknowledge they are in danger of having nish overy luxury, and lop off the superfluous their communications with the Southeast cut off by branches of pride, and so increase the number of good citizens, while helping the nation

through its first days of actual gloom. The troops composing the command of General And, if there be a single industrial interest Buell, in Kentucky, are as well trained and in as in the country which sends up a remonstrance good fighting condition as those in any other depart- against taxation in this emergency, let the remonstrants be known as fair-weather patriots; blind men, who cannot see that unless the Government be sustained, their investments are but dust-utterly valueless. It is the simplest question of economy when once scanned down. It is a question whether men shall save half, or any other proportion, or lose all. "Weigh it, sound it, discuss it, do with it as you will—that is the alternative. Accept it and live-live so that you will not regret the day of your birth-or stop to cavil and remonstrate, and perish, cursing the blindness of ruthless self." Such is, in substance, the preachment of these necessitous hours-hours, which, though heavy with gloom, will separate the pure gold of manhood from the dross of pretence, and brand the false as false.

The Quarrel Adjusted. The Trent affair has been ended by the concession which Mr. SEWARD made, and the expected trouble has been staved off-for the present. America said to England, "These fellows, Mason and SLIDELL, are not worth quarreling about ;- take them and welcome. sent strong complements of cavalry and artillery, But be pleased to bear in mind that they are them rope enough and they will save the exe-

cutioner a good deal of trouble." The British Ministry, we learn, are content, perforce, with Mr. SEWARD's return of MASON and SLIDELL, though they had not, at last advices, been able to digest the terms of Mr. SEWARD's letter. They went in for an outand-out apology, and have been put off with a justification, drawn out of the multitudinous precedents which England has horself supplied ever since, in the words of the national anthem, she first began to "rule the waves." England has carried her point, but at what a price! On the principle, now conceded to her by the United States, her entire policy, as

impertinent right of search is no more. "1. The Government is for the good of the people, and not the people for the good of the Governnews, received by the Europa, telegraphed from Halifax, and published in THE PRESS, yesterday morning, would probably notice a statement as follows: "As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, the [British] Government will decline any answer until they have had an opportunity of submitting the whole note to their law officers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissible, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly raised and discussed." It is to be presumed that The struction, as the novel upon which it is based is Times (whence these sentences con.e) has simply a narrative, full of incident, but without communication are neither those of a Democrat or a 'Seventy-giver,' but of a cowardly traitor, who borrows good names, and who lurks among his neighbors with matches and appliances, watching the time when their enemies may give him a chance to fire their city and drench its streets in blood.

"The general expects neither truth nor justice, much less merey, from the relentless vipers who much less merey, from the relentless vipers who much less merey. From the relentless vipers who much less merey from the relentless vipers who much less merey. The sentences are the unexpected moderation of the United States Government, Palmerston and Russell are in hopes of picking a quarrel with us on some principle set forth in Mr. much less mercy, from the relentless vipers who live in a community they desire to destroy, and in the sacred name of liberty claim the privilege of inthe sacred name of liberty claim the privilege of inthe sacred name of liberty claim the privilege of inthe American intention of surrendering Mason is succeeding.

...

and SLIDELL to the protection of the British flag. We shall see, and can wait.

Parliament is to meet on the 6th February, little later than usual. Of course, this difficulty between England and the United States will occupy the attention of Queen, Lords, and Commons. Depend on it that, if PAL-MERSTON and RUSSELL can make anger between the two nations, they will do it. The other day, we roughly estimated the British preliminary expenses, arising out of John Bull's exhibiting his pugnacious feelings, at \$5,000,-000. It appears, from the confession of The Times, that the actual amount reaches up to \$10,000,000, and that, when all the bills are in, t will probably be double that amount. It is pretty clear, therefore, that, with a falling-off in his public Revenue of over \$16,000,000 in the year, and these \$20,000,000 for merely showing his teeth, poor John Bull will be in a slough of financial despond this spring. We could almost pity him, but he merits no sympathy at our hands.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, January 27, 1862. The release of Slidell and Mason, by the American Government, has produced the best results in England and France. Whatever the real feelings, in regard to this country, of the British aristocracy and the commercial and manufacturing classes may be, the sentiment that has been awakened and organized among the British people, by the release of Slidell and Mason, will never permit a war with the United States unless upon a most urgent necessity. In the face of the popular outcry that followed he capture of these men from on board the British steamer Trent, there were Englishmen of influence and of intellect who dared to look below the surface, to plead for reflection, and to hold up the true side of the American question. All the tumult did not terrify them; and it is a fact, always to be remembered to their credit, that it was their fearless perseverance in the discussion of the real causes of the war, and their fearless expression of the design of slavery, that secured for themselves a favorable hearing, and prepared the British public to receive any intelligence as to the disposition of the rebel ambassadors by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln with moderation, if not with approval. The aristocracy hoped, as Dr. Russell, special correspondent of the London Times, had predicted, that Slidell and Mason would not be restored to liberty. The fact being exactly different, the advocates of peace will be in the ascendant, and the advocates of war compelled to assume the explanatory or defensive attitude. A very thorough investigation into the great American question, by the intelligent and progressive sentiment in the Old World, is henceforth, and happily inevitable. What we have long desired-viz: a patient hearing before the tribunal of the nations-will now be cheerfully accorded to us. The release of Slidell and Mason has secured, what the refusal to set them free would have rendered forever impossible, unless after a long war-it has secured the attention to our case of the brave and the thoughtful leaders of European politics, and has given strength to our friends all over the world. It would be unbecoming to exult over the disappointment of our enemies; but it is certainly right that we should claim that hereafter other considerations but those which govern the aristocracy will enter into our relations with European nations. It would be monstrous if the anti-slavery preaching and teaching of the last sixty years had not left some healthy seed behind it. It would be a violation of all nature, too, if the as France is concerned, nothing has occurred, with a single exception, to prevent her people from cherishing profound and sincere affection for the United States. Parties will therefore be greatly affected by the controversy produced by the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Men will now contrast the hot haste of the exclusive classes to precipitate a war between English and this country with the prudence and magnanimity of Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers. And while the London Times and the Paris Moniteur denounce the blockade of the Southern ports as inhuman England and in French history. The change ----- seen brought about in our favor in the Old World will tend to quicken the energies and elevate the spirits of the loyal American residents in London and Paris. These gallant citizens have been under a cloud for many months past, but now, armed with

and to electioneer for their country. OCCASIONAL. The Book Trade Sale.

Mr. Seward's great despatch, with the many

manifestations by which that despatch has

been approved in the United States, and with

the avowed purpose of the Government itself

to do everything honorable to avoid war with

England, they will be able to write, to talk,

The Trade Sale of books by auction, direct to publishers, from publishers, commenced by Mr. M. Thomas, nearly thirty years ago, is to be continued, as usual, in the year 1862, under the usual supervision of a committee-now consisting of Messrs. WILLIAM A. BLANCHARD, H. COWPERTHWAIT, JAMES CRISSY, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, and E. H. BUTLER. On Wednesday morning, at Thomas's Salerooms, South Fourth street, will commence the fifty-eighth Trade Sale of books, paper, stereotype plates, &c. Owing to what Dickens calls the "Hard Times," the last sale, in September, was entirely for Cash. On the ensuing occasion, in March, Messrs. Thomas go back to the credit system, themselves guaranteeing and cashing the sales. Contributors must forward their invoices early, as the Catalogue will be put to press on the tenth of February. We hear a great deal, now and then, of "the permanency of institutions." We should like to learn what trade institution has been half so permanent as this Trade Book Sale, nearly thirty years held by one

An Unnecessary Annoyance. We are informed by passengers who arrived in

the train from Washington, at Broad and Prime streets, on Saturday last, that through the neglect of somebody the passengers for Philadelphia were not assigned to the proper cars-namely, those which were to enter the depot. In consequence of this, many, including a number of ladies, had taken seats in the through cars, and were consequently obliged to alight from the train in a situa note from any sidewalk, and make their way through several inches of mud and slush to effect a landing as best they could. Our attention has been called to this neglect as being inexcusable, as it is. We have been accommodating enough, in all conccience, in affording tacilities for expeditious passage through our city, without imposing the necessity of stopping, and it is, therefore, the least that we could ask in return, that persons taking passage for this city shall not be subjected to any unnecessary

annoyance on their arrival. Hamlet to be Read and Analyzed. The subject for this evening of the popular course of analytical readings of Shakspeare, by Mr. Samuel M Cleveland, at the Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, will be "Hamlet." From the announcement elsewhere, we see that a comparison will be instituted between this play and Byron's " Manfred." If properly treated, this will afford instruction and entertainment of a high order, and from the large amount of study and the scholastic appreciation, which our talented young author unquestionably evinces in the discussion of the poets, the public will hardly be disappointed in expecting a rich intellectual feast. The readings of Mr. C., in Philadelphia, have received much praise from the most respectable sources, and to that extent we have in this bold attempt of our young townsman to lay the foundation of his fame in his own city, in this somewhat new and difficult combination of art and literature, an inversion of ford a fine field, both for the display of dramatic

power and refined criticism. We are glad to find

that the public interest in these critical readings is

rcreasing from week to week.

CONTINENTAL THEATRE.—Manager McKeon will loubtless be amply repaid for the expense incurred by the production of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The houses have been uniformly good, and the entertainment is rational and effective. The Concert Saloons have been almost emptied since this piece began at the Continental, as the populace only need something stirring and sensuous to draw them away from Baal and the false gods. Of course, the drama in question has little to commend it in point of con-SEWARD'S letter to Lord Lyons, announcing | Continental is a necessity, and we are glad that it LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862. General Sigel.

The resignation of General SIGEL not having been accepted, his military abilities being highly appreciated, he will not renew it. As a strong lend of the Union, he will continue in service where he can be of the most use, either in Missouri or on the Potomac. A series of events prompted him to retire from the army, but the more recent sause of complaint it is believed will be remedied. Mexican Affairs. General Don Domingo DE Golcouvia, of New

York, arrived here to-day on important business for the Mexican Government. Advices from the city of Mexico, from distinguished sources, confirm the published accounts of he union generally of parties, heretofore opposed to each other, making common cause against the

European invasion. Sickness in Camp-Reform in the Hos-The Sanitary Commission have had several conferences recently, both with the War Department and military committees of Congress, in relation to a reorganization of the hospital department. It appears that they desire the selection of officers, of the regular medical staff, more with regard to efficiency than to the prevalent usage of seniority. The commission say they are acting on the principle that it is better to take precautionary measures against sickness in camp than fill the hospitals.

The Lake Defences. The committee on lake defences, of which Representative Arnold is chairman, have been delayed n their action by the sickness of Gen McClellan, but since his recovery they have been placed in possession of his views and opinions. They are now alting detailed estimates from Gen. Torrey, but will before long make a full report with regard to the defences of the Northern frontier.

The President has approved the bill repealing the provision of a law which exempts witnesses who have been examined before an investigating committee of either House of Congress from testifying

Witnesses Before Congressional Commit-

The Post Office. The bill introduced by Mr. Colfax to-day, relaive to the postage rates on printed matter, is not a final draft, but has been referred to the Post Office

Committee for further consideration. The Appointment of Aids-de-Camp. It is understood that the Senate, to-day, in executive session, decided the following point-namely, that a confirmation of the aids-de-camp of major generals is not necessary, for the reason that they are in the nature of temporary appointments, and may be made by the President on the recommendation of any major general without the concurrence of the Senate, according to the act of August last. More than fifty aids-de-camp had been submitted

for confirmation. Pennsylvania Regimental Affairs. Colonel BIRNEY, of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, has been made a brigadier general.

Colonel LONGNECKER has been appointed colonel of the Twenty third, in the place of General BIRNEY, The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. McCarter, is now encamped on the hill within a mile of the Chain Bridge. This regiment is made up mostly of men from Lebanon county, and numbers one thousand and forty-seven. The regiment is enjoying most excellent health. This regiment s now attached to Gen. PECK's brigade, in Gen. KEVES' division. Col. McCarter is now spoken of as a brigadier general. Penrarivania has now only four brigadier generals out of one hundred and fifteen regiments, while New York, with a much smaller force in the field, has some fifteen or sixcen brigadier generals.

There appears to be some trouble in the Ninetyninth Pennsylvania Regiment. Col. Sweeney. Lieut. Col. SEYMOUR, and three captains and four The Eighth Pennsylvania Rifles, formerly CHORMANN'S regiment, and now commanded by Col. CRAIG, was paid off to-day.

Pennsylvania Matters. Brigade Surgeon REX, of Philadelphia, has been assigned to General HUNTER's division, in Kansas. Captain J. REESIDE WHITE, of Company I, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, who has been doing efficient guard duty at Alexandria for some months, has been presented, by the members of his company, with a handsome sword, belt, and sash. Captain Wnite is a Philadelphian, and was for a long time an active member of the Cadwalader Gravs.

Some of the Philadelphia officers in Colonel Paying off the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Regiments. Major BRUA paid off the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel H. L. CAKE, to-day. Nearly all the men had not received any pay for four menths, and nearly fifty thousand dollars were

distributed among them. This regiment is com-

posed of men from Schuylkill and adjacent counties.

They sent home over thirty thousand dollars. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Good, and the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. JACKSON, have also been paid off. The former regiment has been ordered to Key West. Major T. S. Allison, on Saturday, paid off the Tenth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel BRYAN. The men are mostly from Camden, Gloucester, and Atlantic counties. Some of the sergeants received as high as \$80 pay. Major Allison also paid off during the week, the First New Jersey, Colonel Ton-BERT; Third New Jersey, Colonel TAYLOR, and Ninth New Jersey, Colonel ALLEN. The men, as a general thing, in these regiments, send nearly the entire of their pay home to their families.

Capture of Another Rebel Spy. One night last week, Captain J. P. WILSON, of the Cameron Dragoons, with Lieutenants Paul and Morris, and twenty picked men from Company F, were ordered by General HANCOCK on a reconneitring expedition, and also for the purpose of arresting Albert S. Gunnell, one of the strongest Secessionists in Fairfax county. Captain Wilson left the camp about eight o'clock. The night was exceedingly dark, and the roads almost impassable, and one half of the distance led the little band through a thick piece of pine woods. But notwithstanding all these difficulties, Capt. Wilson returned to camp with his men at th o'clock the next morning, having travelled about twenty-four miles. The prisoner, Gunnell, was brought into camp mounted on a horse, believed to belong to one of Capt. Wilson's men. He is a notorious spy, and is now in prison in this city. The Kalorama Hospital.

The citizens are complaining of the small-pox cases at Kalorama Hospital. The say they should be removed farther from the city Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The nomination of B. B. FRENCH as Commissioner of Public Buildings, was confirmed in the Senate to day. The Brig Perry and Island Belle Run th

Blockade. The United States brig Perry, which has for some months been anchored below Alexandria, on Saturday night ran down past the Confederate hat-The repairs to the Island Belle were finished on Saturday. She took on board General Sickles and some officers of his brigade, and she ran past the rebel batteries on Saturday night, without being fired at, and, after landing her passengers at Liverpool Point, laid by until Sunday night, when she returned to Indian Head. On her return six shots were fired by the rebels, but none struck her. The rebels appear to be again strengthening their works at Cockpit Point.

Washington News and Gossip. There is much speculation in regard to a movement of General HEINTZELMAN'S division below Mount Vernon. It is the general belief that General HOOKER'S division will soon cross the Potomac, and take up a position on the Virginia shore, nearly opposite its present encampment. The ground on which Hooker's and Sickles' been in a sad plight during the past two weeks. In some places the mud is knee-deep. Sergeant John McCain, of Company B, Capt. ADAMS, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, found two railroad tickets and some other trophies belonging to the Secessionists. The tickets are dated previous to the landing of our troops on the sacred soil, and

are "Good for this day only." "Orange and Alexandria Railroad-Manassas Junction to Orange Lieut. A. H. FREEMAN, of the Sixth Infantry, captured two deserters from the New York Fourteenth. They were disguised in citizens' clothes, and had bought railroad tickets to Philadelphia. They were sent back to their quarters. The United States brig Perry, which for some months past has been anchored just below Alexan-

dria, fitting out for sea, was put in readiness in the early part of last week, and on Thursday night ran down past the rebel batteries in tow of the Puscy. She was not fired at. The repairs to the Island Belle were completed at the yard on Saturday, and, taking on board Gen. Sickles and some officers of his brigade, she ran down past the rebol batteries on Saturday night without being fired at, and after landing her passengers at Liverpool Point, laid by until Sunday night, when she returned to Indian Head. On her

up trip six shots were fired at her by the rebels, none taking effect. The rebels appear to be enlarging and strengthening their works at Cockpit Point, as if to make the Occoquan their main line of defence on their right wing.

Movements of Steamers. HALIFAX, Jan. 27.—The steamer Europa sailed for Boston at five o'clock last evening. The steamer City of New York sailed on Saturday evening, for New York.

그랑 그 아들 물건의 보다 동물들은 것 같아 보다

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Rolla (Mo), Jan 26.-A prominent citizen of Southwest Missouri has just arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence county. He says General Rains, with about four hundred rebel troops, staid all night at Mount Vernon, on Tuesday night, the 14th instant, on his way to Granby, where his soldiers said they were going, to work in the lead mines. Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with Homo-Suard companies, and put them at work in the mines, in consequence of which a large number of Union men were leaving the country. On the same night that Rains staid at Mount Vernon, report says that one hundred and seventy or two undred rebels were encamped on the head o

Spring river, en route for Caseyville. In regard to the number of troops in Northern In regard to the number of troops in Normern Arkansas, the same informant says that he has it from good authority that there are only 500 or 600 at Cross Hollows and Cane Hill, in Benton county; but a body of from 3,000 to 5,000 were at Tillsworth Bend, about fifty miles below Van Bergen, on the Arkansas.

Several Secessionists told him that Price's forces at Springfield did not exceed 10.000. This gentleman met the scouts of the United States army fifty miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

Military Matters. Lieutenant Colonel Journan, of the New Yorl

Tenth Legion, was to night presented by the officers of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, of which he was formerly Major, with a splendid sword and sash, to gether with gauntlets, boots, and spurs. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, this morning, through Captain WINTRODE, presented Colonel BROOKE and Lieutenant Colonel McMichael with beautiful and costly swords. General KEIM, of Pennsylvania, recently at

pointed Brigadier General, has been assigned to brigade in General CASEY's division of the army o Captain GREGG, of the United States army, has peen appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry, formerly commanded by Colonel

Fire at Boston. Boston Jan 27 - A fire occurred in the Quine BOSTON, 3an. 21.—A are occurred in the (quincy market this morning, originating in the story over the stalls. Nearly all the occupants lost by damage from the fire and water. A few of the occupants were well insured. Messrs. Nourse, Muson & Go., agricultural implements, occupying a part of the story of the stalls, lose \$20,000. The entire building is owned by the city, and much decreased. The ing is owned by the city, and much damaged. The total less is \$100,000.

Western Virginia and Slavery

Western Virginia and Sinvery.

Wheeling, Jan. 27.—In the Convention, to-day,
Mr. Battelle, of Ohio county, offered the following
propositions in relation to slavery in the new State:

'No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence after the adoption of this Constitution. All children born of slave purents in this
State, on and after the 4th day of July, 1855, shall
be free and the Legislature may recycle general be free, and the Legislature may provide general laws for the apprenticeship of such children during their minority, and for their subsequent coloniza-

The above propositions were referred to the com mittee on general provisions, which committee will probably report some time this week. It is not expected that the committee will report any pro-vision of the above character, the majority being averse to the consideration of the slavery question but whenever that committee make their report a proposition embodying the sentiments of the free State men will be brought forward, and will be from present indications, fiercely contested.

The Supreme Court of the United States Washington, Jan. 27 — The oath of office was to day administered, by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, to Associate Justice

The Accident on the Troy and Rutland Railroad Boston, Jan. 27 .- Rev. H. G. O. Durges, missionary to Turkey, was the person killed on Satur-day on the Troy and Rutland Railroad. He was on a visit to this country, and has two sons in the

The Fire at the Fulton Bank, New York. New York, Jan. 27.—The entire specie of the Fulton Bank was removed safely.

New York Bank Statement. New York. Jan. 27.—The bank statement for A decrease of loans.......\$3,313,753

THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MAKE TREIR REPORT. The Potter investigating committee made their report to the House of Representatives yesterday. The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, speaking of the report, says: Charges against more than five hundred persons

have been investigated; in many cases, the evidence was so unsatisfactory that it was only sent to the proper authorities to warn them against possible danger, and it has been suppressed in the report.

The testimony against the clerks is of a uniform. The testimony against the clerks is of a uniform expressing sympathy charged with uttering the Numerous cases are brought up and considered in the report, and it is unnecessary to quote them.

The most important case in the report is that of Lieutenant Colonel William Maynadier, which, with two or three minor cases, I send in full.

This officer holds the responsible post of assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. The principal charges affecting his lovalty are—first, that he was a party to the effort, in December, 1860. of John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, to transfer cannon to the South, under the pretence of arming fortifications at Galveston and Ship Island, which in fact, had no existence; but, in reality, to furnish the munino existence; but, in reality, to furnish the munitions of war for the intended rebellion; and, second, that he was privy to the sale, by Floyd, of 100,000 or more muskets to A. A. Belknap, and 20,000 to other parties, in violation of law, and to the great detriment of the public service, the object being to disarm the Government and to arm its rebel enemies.

enemies.

Lieut. Col. Maynadier, in executing or attempting to execute the order of Floyd, for the transmission of one hundred and forty-one of the largest cannon from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico, did it with the and the other not even begun. It is scarcely less clear that Maynadier must have known or believed that the object of Floyd in giving the order was to disarm the Government, and to arm its rebel enemies. He is conceded to be one of the most intelligent men in the army, and has been in the Ordance Department, as assistant, for nearly twenty years. He speaks with evident pride of the confidence reposed in him by Jefferson Davis and Floyd, of their frequent consultations with him, in preference te his superior. Colonel Craig, and it is therefore not to be believed that he would have withheld an opinion from the Secretary of War in regard to the impropriety of sending cannon to the Gulf coast to arm fortifications which had no existence, from motives of mere modesty. He says that "his duty was obedience, not questioning." On the 17th of September following, Colone Craig, was relieved from duty as head of the Ordanece Bureau, and on the 234 Maynadier was substituted in his place. The day preceding the appointment a proposition was made to Floyd by A. A. Belknap "to purchase of the department from one to two hundred and fifty thousand of United States fint locks and altered negrowers. be other not even begun. It is scarcely less from one to two hundred and fifty thousand of United States flint locks and altered percussion muskets, and to have the same delivered to me or my agents in New York city." This fact is taken from Belknap's evidence before the Military Committee of the last House of Representatives, report

No. 85, which your committee have felt at liberty to use in this connection.

"As originally written," says Belknap, "the proposal was for two dollars per gun, but the -----proposal was for two dollars per gun. but the words and fifteen cents' were interlined before the paper was presented to the War Department." On the back of said letter is the following en dorsement: "The within proposition is accepted to the extent of one hundred thousand muskets, and as many more up to the maximum number as the service will spare." Signed, J. B. Floyd, S

Subsequently Floyd, by a strange freak, professed to discover that the price for which the arms were sold was less than he supposed when he accepted the bid, and said that they should not be delivered for less than \$2.50 per musket. Belknap leaves us to infer that the new terms were accepted, and says that "Secretary Holt referes to the secretary that the new terms were accepted, and says that "Secretary Holt refuses to give me the

says that "Secretary Holt refuses to give me the guns"
Lieut. Col. Maynadier speaks of this transaction as a mere bid on the part of Belknap, and declares that "Not a single musket has been sold to Belknap at any price." According to the testimony of Colonel Craig before the Military Committee, 100.000 muskets were sold to G. B. Lamar on the 24th day of November, 1860—5.000 to the State of Mississippi on the 4th of December, and 5,000 to the State of Louisiana on the 15th of the same month. All these sales, then, occurred within less than a All these sales, then, occurred within less than month after the removal of Colonel Craig and the An uces sales, then, occurred within less than a month after the removal of Colonel Craig and the appointment of Lieut. Col. Maynadier, and imme-diately subsequent to the appearance of Col. Craig's report, in which he protests against the sale of report, in which he process against the sate of more smell arms.

Col. Craig states that only 50,000 of the 141,000 arms sold during Floyd's administration of the War Department were advectised, as required by the law of 1825, and that he protested against further sales. The consequence was his removal, and the substitution of Lieut. Col. Maynadier, under whom

substitution of Lieut. Col. Maynadier, under whom these immense sales were made to aid the cause of treason by a corrupt violation of law.

The 20,000 last mentioned were sold to parties and to States in open or threatened rebellion against the Government, and the fact was as well known then that they were to be used against the Government of the United States as it is now.

In the evidence of Belknap, he mentions George Saunders, a well-known traitor, as one of his advisers in the purchase of the 100,000 muskets. The whole conduct of Floyd leaves not a doubt that he believed he was making a sale to parties in the inbelieved he was making a sale to parties in the in-terest of the rebellion, and it were affectation to suppose that, in annulling the original agreement at the rate of \$2.15, he was actuated by honorable or patriotic motives. The only rational explanation or parameter motives. The only rational explanation of his conduct in cancelling the contract, therefore, is to be found in the supposition that he discovered that a mistake had been made, and that his fellow-conspirators could not obtain possession of the arms arms.
Here, then, we have incontrovertible evidence

that within a month after Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier was placed at the head of the Ordnance Department twenty thousand stand of arms were sold to the rebel enemies of the country; and that one hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand one nundred to two nundred and fifty thousand stand were bargained for, evidently with the expectation that they were to go into the same hands. Yet Lieutenant Colonel Maynadier made no protest nor entered complaint in any manner; and, indeed, bas not attempted to show that he was not fully conscious of the treasonable object of the sales to which he was privy.

ORDNANCE ARRIVING.—Heavy ordnance continues to arrive via Pennsylvania Railroad, a large number of the heavy thirteen-inch mortars being among the lot. The latter are being rapidly transferred to the mortar fleet fitting out at New York, making it one of the most formidable which have yet been planned. Large quantities of gun-parriages, as well as shot, shell, and ammunition, are also constantly being received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862. Several petitions in favor of emancipation, also for the presented.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented the petition of the mayor and authorities of Springfield, Ohio, relative to the national armory.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the petition of the tional armory.

Mr. KING presented a petition against all further traffic in public lands.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, presented the memorial MIT. HARRIS, of New York, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, in favor of the continuation of the coast survey.

Also, a recolution from one branch of the Assembly of New York, relative to frauds, &c.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, made a report in relation to the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution in regard to the Morgan contracts. Iorgan contracts.
Mr. WADE, of Obio, offered a joint resolution in order Mr. WADE, of Ono, obseed a joint resolution in order to develop, concentrate, and bring into affect the mochanical resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion, and future defence of the country. The resolution authorizes the Superintendent of the Census to perform such duties under direction of the Secretary of War, and collect such war statistics as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be right and

ant. Griffles, of 1048, opposed pating the Superintendent of the Cenaus under the direction of the Socratary of War.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the latter part of the resolution was modified so as to read, "The Superintendent of the Census is suthorized to furnish the Secratary of War with such war statistics, from time to time, as the Secretary may deem necessary for the use of the Department." Department."

The resolution as amended was passed.
Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the Senate what was the cost of the ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania, how many cruises she has made, and ween the ship Alabama was built, at what cost, whether she was fit for a stilling vessel, or can be altered to a steamer, &c. Laid over.

Ac. Laid over. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slove trade. Refor the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Referred.

Mr KING, of New York, presented a resolution from the Laggi-Stature of New York, instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. WADE of Ohio, called up the resolution making an addition to the joint rules of both houses—to wit, that, during the present rebellion, when any memoer of the House or Senate shall rise in his seat and state that the Executive department of the Government desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the present rebellion, the House or Senate and the teasy may be, shall go into secret session and proceed to the consideration of the measure proposed, and the debate thereon be limited to five minutes to each speaker, and the vote be taken before the adjournment. Any breach of secrecy (unless the injunction be removed) shall be punishable by expulsion, if by a member, and if by any officer of the House, be punishable as the body in which it occurs shall impose.

of the House, be punishable as the body in which it occurs shall impose.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, modified the reso ution, so as to strike out the limitation of debate to five minutes, though he thought he never learned anything after a person had spoken five minutes.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts offered an amendment, that the question of secret session shall be sub mitted to the body in which it is proposed, and if the ma jority decide in favor, it shall go immediately into secre ession without debate.
Mr. FE-SENDEN, of Maine, said he had no objection to the resolution, and no objection to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts, if it referred only to the Sonate.

onate.
Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, did not believe in what Mr. FUSTER. of Connecticut, did not believe in what the facerious called a "secret session." He thought that what transpired in secret session was reported sooner than what took place in open session. He did not consider secret sessions an element of power. He did not object to the resolution, however.

Mr. TB! MBULL, of Illinois, was glad the resolution Mr. TR' MBULL, of Illinois, was giad the resolution had usen offered. He said for some reason the whole country felt more hopeful in the thought that the army was to be used to put down the rebellion. There seemed to be more activity and preparation for a movement. He thought the credit for this wasdue to the War Committee. thought the credit for this was due to the War Committee, Be did not believe in secret sessions, as the people ought to know all that is being done; but if the Senate thought it necessary to do certain business in secret session, he would not object. But it was a great power to put in the hands of any single member to compel either body to go into secret session. And as for secrees by ing maintained, there is a rule now in existence for the expulsion of any secretary who may divulge the precedings of the expulsion. there is a rule now in existence for the expulsion of any member who may divulge the proceedings of the exemitive session of the Sarate. Yet, what do we see now? Nearly everything published the next day in an exaggnated form. He would rather have a regular report than these garbled accounts.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, urged the necessity for

the measure, but was in favor of leaving the form of pun-ishment for divulging the proceedings to the discretion of either body. If there was a traitor in this body who would divulge the secrets of his office, he would hang im. Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, wanted to say a single word about the disgrace of having garbled reports of everything done in secret session. He gave hotice that, in future, if he saw the rule relative to secrecy broken, in future. If he saw the rule religible is secrecy broken, he would bring the subject to the notice of the Senate and endeavor to have the offen her punished.

Mr. WADE said there were measures which ought to be considered only in secret sassion, and if this rule was established, he would move a secret session immediately. If we comider business in open session, the rehels know all about it in an hour. Senators do hot seem to realize that we are in a state of war. Indeed, our war has been so much like peace that it is no wonder. But the committee of which he was a member (the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War) had determined that something should bed ne. We must act with the Executive

on the Conduct of the War) had determined that some-thing should be done. We must act with the Executive

department, or else force the Executive to take into his own hands the powers which belong to Congress. The resolution had been modified so that when any member makes a motion to go into secret session the doors shal be shut, and the member state his reasons, and the ma-jority determine whether to continue the secret session On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and the case of senator Bright taken up.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, proceeded to speak at length in favor of Mr. Bright. He contended that public opinion en the first of March, 1861, was different from what it is now. The Senator from Indiana is not to be judged by the opinion now for what he did when opinion was very different. If the letter writren by the Senator from Indiana had been read in the Senator on the second of Diarch, it would have failen harmlessly on the ears of Senators. He referred to and read from the speech of the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Wigfall.) delivered on the second of March, which was full of treason; yet no notice was taken of it. He also referred to the speech of Mr. Toombs, on the second of January, declaring that the South had armed themselves; yet these man were allowed to go home. If from those lifetimes, not that the second of January, declaring that the South had armed themselves; yet these man were allowed to go home. If from those lifetimes, not out the speeches were believed by the people of the country, and none of the Senators who made them were expelled or their mames stricken from the roll fill July. He claimed that or the first of March there was no war, and no one dreamed that war would ensue, Congress did not believe there would be any war, for it adjourned on the 4th of March, without even the introduction of any measure calculated for a state of war. He quoted the inangural of the President, and the speeches of Mason, Douglas, and Pessenden—all made after Mr. Bright's letter was written, and all asserting that there was to be no war. The mail were not stopped till May. He contended that all these facts showed conclusively that no one believed there would be war, and there had been no disloyal intent in the mind of the Senator from Indiana when he wrote this letter—as early as the 1st of March.

Mr. Davis said he complained because the electoral ticket was run in Indiana, when the only dispert was to insure the defeat of Douglas and elect L

asked it the Senitor from Gaintorna subscribed to the doctrine of State Rights, as taught by Virginia politicians?

Mr. LATHAM replied that he was not to be divarted by the discussion of party politics. It is views on State Rights were well known; but he had always opposed the doctrine of Secession from the first.

Mr. DAVIS was glad to hear it. He thought that the doctrine of State Rights, as entertained by Virginia politicians, had created all the political mischief and debauched the public mind.

Mr. LATHAM continued: He was opposed to the proscription of any man for his political opiulons. The bells of Time are ringing changes fast, and the old landmarks of the Constitution are fading away. The liberty of the press is gone, and citizens are roting in political Bastiles, beyond the power of the habeas corpus. If the Government will cling to the Constitution, it must triumph as sure as night succeeds day; but if it did not, he feared we were on that stream which bears great nations down to the great ocean of Obivion, to be forgotten forever and forever. ever and forever.

The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WATTS, delegate from New Mexico, introduced a bill in aid of the construction of a military road, west of the Missouri river, by way of Forts Leavenworth and Billey, to Denyer city. Referred to the Setect Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. COLFAX said, in explanation, that instead of the three hundred rates now existing on printed matter, the bill he had presented provided for three, viz.

On newspapers less thangtwo ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, five cents parquarter for weeklies, when carried less than two thousand miles, and ten cents for semi-weeklies, &c., according to the number of issues per week. On magazines and periodicals a half cent per ounce. On books and other mailable matter sent through the mails one cent per ounce—over two thousand miles, double postage to be charged. He said this would simplify the rates so that every nostmuster and subscriber could understand them clearly, which they could not do now, and would supersed the rates of three and a quarter and six and a half cents per quarter, which no one could pay exactly in Federal coin.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union, upon the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. MENZIES, of Kentucky, in reply to the gentleman who had preceded him in debate, explained the position of Kentucky. Neutrality was the policy adopted by the Disunionists, so that they might for a while enjoy the benefits of the Union, and finally carry over the State to the rebels in Kentucky acted worse than the rebels of the revolted States, because they tried to transfer that State to the rebels in Kentucky acted worse than the rebels of the revolted States, because they tried to transfer that State to the rebels in Kentucky acted worse than the rebels of the revolted States, because they tried to transfer that State to the rebels in the n

Inter conduct. He combatted the principle enunciated by Mr. Stevens to emancipate the slaves of the rebels, and compensate the loyal masters for this description of property. He (Mr. Stevens) must have obtained this idea from that Blustrions man, James Buchanar, whose representative he was, living in the Lancaster district.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, disclaimed any intimacy with Mr. Buchanan. He had not spoken to him since he attempted to make Kansas a slave State.

Mr. Mknzies, resuming, alluded to the Ostend manifesto, in which Buchanan, with abler ministers to foreign courts, advocated the purchase of Cuba. This was to buy the property of a foreign Power, but the proposition of Mr. Stevens was to buy the property of loyal citizens without consulting them as to the price, He stood by the Constitution of his fathers, which could not be perverted to a scheme of general emancipation. The plea of necessity was no justification. No such necessity exists. The executive branch of the Government is, ho said, with us for the Constitution and preservation of the Union, and for carrying on the war according to the platform offered by Mr. Crittenden, and adopted in July last. Our conduct toward the rebels should at least be shaped so as to do the least injury to loyal men. When the rebels shall have repented of their sins, and eaten the huks which the swike would not eat he, for one, would receive them back. This was the first point at which he wished to have any peaceable intercourse with them.

Mr. RIPILLE, of Ohio, said this question of slavery plea of necessity was no justification. No such necessity exists. The executive branch of the Government is, he allows a property of the executive branch of the Government is, he allows are not for the offers of the constitution and preservation of the Union, and so for the Constitution, and adopted in July last. Our conduct toward, and adopted in July last. Our conduct toward, and adopted in July last which the swise would not eat he, for one, would review them back. This was the first point at which wished to have any peaceable intercourse with them.

Mr. RIPILE, of Ohio, said this question of slavery is in, ever, and through everything, politically speaking, and it is everything. He maintained that slavery is war, presecuting its own purposes, through its own neans of aggression and conquest; and when the prope is of the free States had resolved to put a limit to its further extension, slavery took up its old war clut. The election of Abraham Lincoln had nothing to do with this war. In the event of the election of Shaphen A. Douglas, with a slight difference, the same contest would have ensued. In the fundmental law slaves are within the save result. In the fundmental law slaves are would have ensued. In the fundmental law slaves are contest to be properly of the reservable property of the reservable in the property of the present policy, we are that life, our corning to the present policy, we are the life, our corning to the present policy, we are that life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life, our corning to the present policy, we have the life of the life of the life of the

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

held under the laws of all the slaveholding States. After mis announcement, he was not at all surprised to hear the principle asserted that, in a certain exigency, Con-gross has the power to declare a dictator to control the Government According to the gross has the power to declare a dictator to control the Government. According to his views the Constitution was a compact of the entire people with every individual, by which the Government is bound to afford protection, and the people to render obedience, on the terms and conditions set torth in the Constitution. We cannot take autons set forth in the Constitution. We cannot take property except by due process of law, and this provision is governed by the other prohibiting the passage o any bill of attainder. The Constitution must be taken as a whole and not in detached parts. It is an instrument of delegated and limited powers. We have no right to instruct the Executive in the discharge of his duties are not stated. no right to instruct the Executive in the discharge of his duties any nore than the Executive has to instruct Congress how they shall perform theirs. The powers of Gagress end when the armies are in the field; the President is at the head of them. The laws of peace give way to the laws of war. A state of peace is inconsistent with a state of war. The two cannot exist together. He argued, quoting from the decision of this Supreme Court, to show that the execution and direction of war is with the President, according to the laws of war. He had no doubt that the President, in marching the armies into the enemy's country, has the right to order the caninto the enemy's country, has the right to order the cap-ture of the personal property of the rebels, but he would not undertake to legislate the rebellion down. He would put it down in the only way it could be put down-namely, by fighting; and, after the war was over, h would act in reference to the slaves with the best light he should then have. He believed Congress had nothing recution of the war.

This promiseuous debate was here closed by a resolu-tion, when the Military Acedemy appropriation bill was read as d reported to the House, without amendment, Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, opposed putting the Superinnd passed.
The consideration of the executive, judicial, and legislative appropriation bill, was resumed.

Mr F. A. CONKLING, of New York, moved an amendment, that no provision in the bill shall be construed as giving authority to any fenator or Representative to receive more than two mileages for this Congress.

The Chairman ruled the amenament out of order, as being independent of the confer, as

pendent legislation.

concluding their action on the bill the House PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 27, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock by the Clerk, who read a note from the Speaker deputing Mr Lawrence to act during his absence. PETITIONS.

Mr. STEIN, a petition from Northampton county for the passage of an act relative to landlords and tenants.

Mr. HlESTAND, a petition from Lancaster city asking that the receiver of taxes of said city be elected by the people.

Mr. LOWRY, two from Erie county, alleging that the officers of the Bank of Commerce are guilty of fraud and perjury, and asking for the appointment of a committee of investigation.

Mr. HillSH, from the Committee on Estates and Estates accepted, with a favorable recommendation, the bill authorizing W. G. Freeman, administrator of the estate of Wm Colleman, late of Lebanon county, decreach, to sell certain real estate,

Mr. CONNELL, a bill to provide for the more correct and faithful assessment of real estate in Philadelphia; also, a bill relative to prothonotaries in Philadelphia. Mr. STEIN, a bill relative to landlords and remants. Mr. BOUGHTER, a bill providing for the settlement of the claim of Them. Morley.

Mr. HIETTAND, a supplement to the act of 1836, rel-tive to roads, highways, and bridges.

Mr. KETCHAM, a bill to incorporate the Hyde Park Cemetery Association. BILLS INTRODUCED. metery Association. Mr. SERRILL, a bill for the relief of Charles Johnson

te treasurer of Delaware county. Mr. IRISH introduced the following:

Mr. IRISH introduced the following:

Whereas, The policy of liberating the slaves of rebels, declared and adopted by Major General John C. Fremont, when in command of the Western Department of the army, is the only policy compatible with success in crushing the rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Government; and Government: and

Whereas, He was removed from command while at
the head of his army, in the fild, and in the face of the
emmy; and whereas a thorough and prolonged examination of his administration, while in command, has
failed to sustain the reports and charges, by which he was
assailed, or to disclose any facts calculated to shake the
confidence of the country in his prudence, courage, and
participm: therefore, he it connidence of the country in his prudence, courage, and particitim: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, the exigencies of the public service require that Major General John Charles Fremont should be immediately restored to a command in the army.

The resolution was appropriately referred.

TAXATION.

Mr. LOWRY introduced a preamble and resolution in reference to taxation, which instructs the Finance Committee to confer with and suggest to the Revenue Commissioners, to report a bill repealing all laws exempting property from taxation; and to impose taxes on tobacco, liquors; to increase hotel and mercantile licenses; im_oss stamp duties; a tax per capita on every citizen; a tax on increase, bank notes, certificates of deposit, stocks, &c., he contracting a great variate of fronting a state of the contracting a great variate of fronting a state of the contracting a great variate of fronting a state of the contracting a great variate of the the resolution was considered and finally postponed, and ordered to be printed. BILLS CONSIDERED.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the hill to incorporate the Athenaum Association, of Germantown, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, the bill for the relief of Dickinson College was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the resolution authorizing the Auditor Ge_eral to re-examine the claim of Samuel G. Brobst was considered and referred to the Committee on Claims. alled up the supplement to the monwealth. [This bill is in-

HOUSE. The House was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Speaker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Moore, of The SPEAKER presented the annual reports of the Pennsylvania School for the Instruction of the Blind, and of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; also, the report of the State Treasurer, on the claim of John Kelly, of Lawrence courts.

PETITIONS. Messrs. McCLELAND, ABBOT, and MYERS presented petitions praying for an appropriation to the Ashland Institute. Mr. BATES presented a petition asking for the ferma-tion of a new county out of parts of Wacren, Crawford, and Verpage countries. and Venango counties.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, presented a petition Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, presented a petition from the Central Association of Banks, for the suppression of counterfeiting, asking an appropriation. The providence of Counterfeiting, asking an appropriation. The providence of Language Robins, president, and E. has been instrumental, since July 3, 1860, in the conviction and sentence of Corty-one persons. It consists of eighteen in New Jersey, eight in Delaware, and three in Maryland, the aggregate capital represented by these institutions being \$25,934,835. The funds have been obtained by assessments on the banks. The petitioners also ask that a law may be passed requiring counterfeit or altered bank-notes to be so stamped upon their face by cashiers or other officers. BILLS INTRODUCED.

thieves.
Mr. TATE, an act to prevent the hunting of deer with deer, in Columbia county.
Mr. COWAN, an act to reaudit the accounts of the late treasurer of Warren county.
Mr. TRACY, an act to divorce Stanley Dimmick and his wife late treasurer of Warren county.

Mr. TRACY, an act to divorce Stanley Dimmick and his wife.

Mr. OCCHRAN, of Philadelphia, an act for the suppression and destruction of counterfeit bank notes. The act is as follows:

SECILS 1. Be itenacted, etc., That from and after the first day of May next it shall be the duty of any taller of other officer of any bank who shall receive in payment, or upon deposit, or for redemption from any other bank, or who shall have presented from any person, a counterfeit or worthless bank note, or a bank note which has been altered from its original denomination, or 1-pre not a bank nete, but made in the similitude thereof, or paper purporting to be the note of a bank which never existed, to write or stanp upon all such counterfeit, notes the word "counterfeit," upon all such other notes and papers the word "worthless," widing thereto the name of the bank and the initials of the officer by which the writing or stamp is made.

FEC. 2. Any teller or other officer of any bank who shall wilfully and knowingly neglect or refuse to write upon or stamped. And if the teller or other officer of any bank, by mistake or inadvertence, and not fraudulently, so writes upon or stamped. And if the teller or other officer of any bank, by mistake or inadvertence, and not fraudulently, so writes upon or stamped or stamp a bank note, which is not a counterfeit, or altered, or worthless note, such bank shall be liable to pay to the loider its value on demand.

FEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all police officers, constables, or other persons who may solze or come into the possession of any counterfeit bank notes, diet, plates, or inc, or materials for counterfeiting or coining, after the trial of any person or persons charged with the unlawful possession or use thereof, to deliver the same to the sheriff of the county in which such trial shall take place, and the court before whom he, sie, or they sade occur. In the shall sheriff to destroy the said notes, dee, plates, coins, or materials for counterfeitin execute the same and make report thereon.

Mr. COWAN, an act to incorporate the Allegheny

A supplement to the act incorporating the Oil Creek sureau Company.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Reading and complete Reading and complete Reading. olumbia Rauraad.

An act extending the time for the completion of the uncumnon and Landisburg Railroad.

An act relative to taxes on unseated lands in the county f Tioga.

An act authorizing the sale ol certain real estate of the harnon Iron Company.

An act relative to the payment of a direct tax.

An act relative to the payment of a direct tax.

American Engravers' company.

The House proceeded to the consideration of an act incorporating the American Engravers' Company.

Mr. WILEY moved to amend by inserting the name of John M. Butler as one of the corporators.

The bill was postponed without any further action, by a vote of 49 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. DENNIS introduced an act supplementary to the act incorporating the cits of Philadelphia, as follows:

Be it exacted, &c.; That the Mayor of Philadelphia, in the month of November, 1862, and annually thereafter, shall appoint, by and with the advice of Select Council, one person (having a knowledge of the value of real cetate in the city of Philadelphia) to serve as City Commissioner for three years, from the first day of January next succeeding his appointment; and in the case of a vacancy, he shall appoint a person as City Commissioner to serve the term of the person to whose place he shall have been appointed. All laws providing for the sleetion of City Commissioner in the city of Philadelphia from the passage hereot be, and the same are hereby, re-

MINORITY REPORT. MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the committee appointed to consider the contested election of Mr. Wildey, offered a minority report, setting forth that the use of the word "Assembly" on the fickets, instead of "Representative," was illegal, and that Wm. O Snyder, contestant of Mr. Wildey, had compiled with the provisions of the law, and should have been allowed to occupy the seat in the Legislature. gislature.

An act to refund certain monies to Samnel J. Walker, executor of the estate of Joseph E. Newhall, was read, considered, and passed. Also, an act to incorporate the Shamokin and Bear Valley Railroad Company. Also, an act to authorize the trustees of the M. E. Church at Downingtown to self certain real estate. PAYMENT OF DIRECT TAX

that the scrip of 1850, 1851, and 1852 will be receivable in payment of premiums after the first day of March next.

STOLYM Council Vertical and 1852 will be remainded by the property of cannon. Yesterday they visited the almshouse and the iron mills.

THE CITY

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE .- Yesterday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Allison, the case of William A. Husband, Henry McManus, Francis Huxley, and Paul B. Antheny. charged with a conspiracy to cheat and defraud Mrs. Bowen and her daughters, was resumed. The court room was well packed with spectators, all of whom seemed to take a great interest in the prodecdings. The witnesses, as before, were excluded from the building and called in as wanted. Thomas B. Atkinson, sworn.—I am Mayor of Camien show Rosanna Bowen and daughters from the fact that I

Thomas B. Atkinson, sworn.—I am Mayor of Cam'len; know Rosanna Bowen and daughters from the fact that I had them arrested.

Mr. Cassidy. What for?
Objected to by Mr. hann, and sustained.
Other people know Mrs. Bowen, and from her general reputation I would not believe her on her coth; I know that daughters; they lived with their mother in a small street on Library street.
Question by Mr. Cassidy. "Do you know what they did for a living?"

Mr. Mann objected to the question. He cited the decision of Judge Gibson, that the veracity of a female cannot be tested by her general character for chastity. On this point, Mr. Mann briefly contended that, if the character of a witness is to be impeached, that witness must be named in a straightforward manner, and not assail their character as a general thing, simply from the fact that they were brought before him and committed on experte statements. experte statements.

The Judge said he thought the evidence might go to

assail their character as a general then, simply from the fact that they were brought before him and committed on experte statements.

The Judge said he thought the cridence might go to the jury.

Witness reanmed.—I issued a warrant for the arrest of Rosanna Bowen, on complaint of a colored woman, named Ann Bounds; I went to the house with six of mry politic efficers; it was on Christmas eve of 1890; we entered the house; found little or no furniture in it; up stairs we found Mrs. Bown, her funghiers, two little children, and two young men; in the not thwort corner of the room was a bed; in the souths est corner was a trundle bed; the girls were lying on the floor; the young men were sitting up; this was all we saw; it was a sad sight; the family had been there about rorstituting her own daughters; she hurst into tears, and said side could not help it; a hamber of willnessa were extundined; her daughters and the two young men; I cannot single the girls out; cannot recognize one from the other; I would not help it; a hamber of willnessa were extundined; her daughters and the two young men; I cannot single the girls out; cannot recognize one from the other; I would not kelp it; a hamber of willnessa were extundined; her daughters and the two young men; I cannot single the girls out; cannot recognize one from the other; I would not kelp it; a hamber of willnessa were kname in the police force; I have seen Rosanna Bowen and daughter at their house in kname, proplet all about her force, and Polices officer Brayer, speak against them; I do not know anybody who ever spoke against Sarah of Mary; I suppose there are plenty at Oamden who could.

Louis Beckert, sworn.—I am a ship carpenter, and work in the navy avai; formorly lived in Cannon, where I was in the police force; I have seen Rosanna Bowen and daughter at their house in Cannon; had no no ceasion to visit them, only when we want there on the 26th of December, 1860: I never heard psople talk about her character for telling the truth; I never heard sup people spea

because she contradicted herself; the people talked about her when she was in prison.

Ellen Bressell, sworn.—Reside in Camdon; I live with my husband; know Mrs. Rosanna Bowen from hearsay; she resided hight at the end of my yard; I have not heart proble talk about her observator for talling the ruth; I proble talk about her character for tailing the reath; I never heard it spoken of; I do not know who lived with her; heard she had five or six daughters; never saw men or women going in there.

Lewis Woodruff sworn. I live about three miles from Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J.; I am a farmer; I own five farms in New Jersey; I know the property formerly occupied by Jonathan Bowen; I am a julge of land; the fair value of the Bowen farm in 1860, I consider was \$1500; others might give more; I include all that I supposed his family now own; the most of the soil is poor, thin land; it has been well worked out; there is a swump on both ends of the fami; I don't think there was any timber land; there might be some awamp wood in it;

any timber land; there might be some awamp wood in it; I have some woodland near this farm; I was an asso-I have some woodland near this farm; I was an asso-ciate judge of the county court for a term of five years; I was quite well acquainted with Mr. Bowen; I did not know Mrs. Bowen before she was married; I don't re-collect that I ever heard her character for truth ques-tioned; I'm not very well acquainted with the farm owned by McKeen.

Blias Dougherty sworn,—I keep a hotel at Bridgeton and own some land there; I should suppose the Bowen form to be worth about \$1.400. I saw the farm offer Mr. form to be worth about \$1,400; I saw the farm after Mr Anthony went there,

Mr. Carsidy now offered to show that Mr. An-

thony offered to sell to witness the very best of the land at \$3 per acre. This was objected to and ruled out.
Witness resumed.—I should think the best of the land
was worth \$13 per acre; I would not want to give over
\$2.60 per acre for the bushland; I did not know the Bowens personally; have heard other people say tkey would not take her word on her oath. take her word on her oath.

Cross-examined.—Have heard several people say they would not believe her on oath; it was a year ago; before this suit was started I never heard her character for truth questioned; I am very well acquainted with the farm; I never saw nineteen acres of timber land on it; never saws as the same that on the same the cedar was cut away; I do not know that new buildings were put on the farm in 1833; lately I have examined the huildings on the farm; I don't know that I can estimate their value; I suppose it would cost \$1,000 to put up the houses; I don't know that new buildings were put up since Mr. Bowen's death; the buildings were in a dispidated condition when I saw them; I cannot put a value on them.

Shortly after the court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the ofternoon, when a number of other winesses

in the ofternoon, when a number of other witnesses in the ofternoon, when a number of other witnesses in the office of Mr. Husband when the deeds were drawn, also as to the value of the farm, its past and present condition
Mr. Cassidy asked the indulgence of the court until this morning in order to enable him to pro-cure some other witnesses. The request was granted, and the court was adjourned.

PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE .- Yesterday PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Yesterday afternoon a respectable and intelligent looking young man. named George Crittenden, Jr., hailing from Stamford, Connecticut. was charged, before Alderman Beitler, with peddling goods without a license. He was arrested on a warrant issued by the Mayor, on the oath of John Doll and George Booth, dealers of toys and fancy goods.

Mr. Doll testified that the defendant was engaged in retailing flying tops (a new kind of top) about the city, contrary to law; he had purchased some from him; he said he was selling them for George Crittenden. Sr., of Connecticut; he told Withees if he wished more to call at his boarding-house.

Crittenden. Sr., of Connecticut; no told Withess is he wished more to call at his boarding-house, Eighth and Locust streets; witness could not swear that he had no license; he never eaw him selling any other articles; the tops are marked "patent." Mr. George Booth testified that he bought a gross of duing tops from Crittenden on Saturday; he of flying tops from Crittenden on Saturday; he promised not to sell to the retailers, but afterwards premised not to sell to the retailers, but afterwards did so, and by so doing was injuring the trade of witness. The latter testified that he did not know whether he would have prosecuted him or not had he not sold to the retailers.

Mr. F. Carroll Brewster appeared for the defendant. He said, from the evidence clicited, the cause of this prosecution could be plainly sean. He urged that the defendant was not engaged in peddling, and was not selling hy sample, and could not be arrested under the \$300 law. If he was, a new warrant thould be issued, as this one charges new warrant should be issued, as this one charges him with peddling.

The alderman held the defendant in the sum of

\$600 to answer at court. SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF THE NINTH WARD. Yesterday morning Richard Ludlow, Esq., applied to the court in reference to the election of school directors in the Ninth ward. It seems that the law provides that four school directors shall be elected, three of the majority and the highest one of the minority. It was stated that there were three on each ticket that tied each other, and the informaeach ficket that the deach other, and the information desired was, who of the minority should be chosen—if so, by whom—or whether there should be a new election ordered?

Mr. Ludlow said that the school directors meet this evening, and it was important they should know how to act, so that they can legally organize. Counsel submitted an act of Assembly touching the case. The judge said he thought there was a sale. course; submitted an act of Assembly touching the case. The judge said he thought there was a subsequent act, which he would examine into, and

give a decision this morning. Dischangen.—The young man, Greer, who neked to be discharged from military service, whose case was continued from Saturday, came up again before Judge Allison yesterday morning. The mother gave in her evidence; the minority of her son was established, and he was discharged. The judge stated, in discharging the recruit, that as he swore he was twenty one years at the time of his calistment, he might be indicted for perjury, if the military men thought proper to pursue this course. The youth denied having sworn that he was twenty-one years old.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE .- The regular stated meeting of the Beard of Trade was held last evening, S. C. Mortin, Esq., in the chair. Several communications were read and referred to committees. One from the Chamber of Commerce of Liver-One from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, acknowledging the receipt of various publications; also, from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, in reference to the proposed line of steamers from that port to China; also, from the Congressional delegation of Pennsylvania, in Washington, asking for the views of the Board on the subject of the proposed war tax; also, from Chief Engineer Col. Totten, in reference to the defence of the Delaware bay and river. of the Delaware bey and river.

After a debate on the subject of United States axation, the meeting adjourned.

Funerals,-The funeral of Geo. Cadwalader Sanders, the Infant Drummer, of Col. Owen's regiment, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his father, No. 230 Dean street, in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Loca the neighborhood of Twelfth and Locust streets. The arrangements were under the charge of Col. Staunton and an escort body of his troops.

Henry Clay West, of the City Grays, P. H. G., was also buried yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the residence of the parents of the deceased, Third and Christian streets.

This afternoon, at one o'clock, has been fixed for the funeral of Chas. E. Patton, formerly of Comthe funeral of Chas. E. Patton, formerly of Com-pany C, Col. Dare's regiment, P. V. The proces-sion will move from the residence of Mr. Joseph Patton, No 820 Leonard street. The Ellsworth Guard, of the First ward, will form the military

PICKPOCKETS IN THE SANCTUARY .- Pat Hasgan, alias Burk, alias Cassady, was caught on Sun-day evening in the act of picking pockets in Dr. Wylie's church, on Broad street, above Pine. He An act to previde for the appointment of fence viewers was passed. Adjourned.

WE would call attention to the annual statement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, an institution that has reached its high position as to strength and safety in public confidence by its excellent management. It will be seen that the scrip

Collector WM. B. Thomas has been the

Fire.—Last evening a fire occurred at the store of Mrs. Whittaker, No. 635 North Second street, shove Green. The place was damaged to the amount of \$250.