The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to 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 patricts and traitors."

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

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. CONTENTS OF NO. 12, FOR SATURDAY, FEBRU-ARY 1.

ENGRAVINGS -The Present Appearance of the Nev Iron-plated Steamship-The New Iron-plated Steamshir as it is to be when Finished—Portraits of Gen. B. F. Kelley, Maj. Cen. H. W. Halleck, Gen. F. W. Lander. Generals Buell, Lane, Sherman, Hunter, and Burnside. WAR POETRY.-Hope for the Best-There are Loved Ones at Home—Song: Departed Heroes—long of our Flag—The Harp and Eagle—Freedom's Stars.

WAR TALE.—A Ball and a Ducl. FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.—The Vic tory at Mill Springs: A Detailed Account of the Battle. FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.—A Spicy Correspondence—Movements of the Rebel Price— The Movement Against Price—The Mississippi Gunboats and Floating Batteres.
FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION.—From Port

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GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.—Intelligence from it up to Sunday Night: It Experiences the Storm off Hatteras—The Official Despatches of Gen. Burnside.
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Frand—A Bogus Sufferer.
EDITORIALS.—The Latest War News—The Tren Affair-Mexico-The Speech of Mr. Bingham-Taxa-tion-The Treasury-Note Bill-The New Iron-clad Frigate.

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LATEST NEWS .- Reported Capture of Jeff Thomp. som—Another Artillery Fight on the Upper Potomac: The Rebels Worsted—From Kentucky. SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL.— An Important Order—The Pensacola and the Perry— Flight of a Rabel—Expected Attack on the Pennsylvania Reserves—The Relief of Prisoners of War—The Con-firmation of Generals Ord and Schoopff—General Sigel—

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MISCELLANEOUS.—List of the Pennsylvania Regiments-The Burning of the Rebel Schooner Prince of Wales—Affairs at Fortres Monroe—From the Upper Potomac—From Eastern Kentucky—The Defences of clumbus.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The Money

Market—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.
WAR WIT AND HUMOR. Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press.

TERMS :- Une copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, one year, \$5 ; Five copies, one year, \$8.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. One of the most important features of the late news from the South is the uneasiness manifested there in regard to the approaching expiration of the term of the twelve month volunteers who are engaged in the Confederate service, and the indisposition shown by a large portion of them to reenlist. Gen. Bragg, at Pensacola, appealed almost in vain to the Alabama troops formerly under his

list. There are doubtless many more attempts be- ables men to rise superior to, and victorious ing made to induce the Southern troops to remain over, adverse circumstances. It renders them Enough is known to show that, at the most critical moment in the history of the rebellion, and when the Union armies will be in the highest state of efficiency, the enemy will probably be scriously embarrassed by large withdrawals from their

It is stated that General Thomas has been reinforced by nine new regiments, and that he has become but a prelude to debauch and demonow an effective force of twenty thousand men ralization. with which to pursue the flying rebels who were recently defeated at Mill Spring. The Secession | perhaps the most decisive of the war; yet the General Crittenden remained but a short time at Monticello His army fled as fugitives before him, we have a legion of prophets prophesying an and at last accounts he was in pursuit of them, at-

A desperate fight occurred, on Tuesday night, at Mrs. Loo's house, at the head of Delmont, on Occoquan bay, between mer; men of the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment, and a party of thirty rebel Texan Rangers. Nine of the latter were killed. By the arrival of the steamer City of New York, at New York, yesterday, we have files of papers four days later than heretofore. The Lon- taken reverses much to heart, we have accuwith the United States, Canada would be attacked fact may rightly be put in evidence of great by sea instead of land, and maintains that the po- national fortitude. Had there been no Bull

fare on the great lakes, devastating the towns on

"In the event of a renewal of such hostilities as were terminated by the Treaty of Ghent, there would be a renewal of course, of operations on these inland seas for the command of the water which separates Upper Canada from the Federal Territories would be equivalent to a command of the field. It becomes a question, therefore, of great interest to ascertain how this superiority is likely to be determined, and we publish this morning a detailed statement of the various conditions by which the result will be governed. It will be by which the result will be governed. It will be seen that the matter divides itself into two periods, of which the first would be the most critical for England. Up to the month of April next the lakes may be regarded as inaccessible from the sea, and, therefore, whatever force is created there must be created on the spot. The Americans could build and launch their gunboats and their rafts, and so ould we

ound we.
"Not much could be done, probably, on either side, as all the vessels must be extemporized from materials actually at hand. On both shores there are railways leading up to the water's edge, but the Americans have the advantage in population and resources at the critical points, and Sackett's Harbor, their arsenal on Lake Ontario, is an es-tablishment for which we have no match. Still, tablesment for which we have no match. Still, timber is plentiful; guns, munitions, and steam machinery could be transported by railway; and so widely has the country been civilized since the last war that some of the most important towns of the Federal States, such as Milwankee and Checago, have risen on the shores of these once remote venters, and are consequently expressed to the attacks of our have risen on the shores of these once remote waters, and are consequently exposed to the attacks of our squadrons. The risks, therefore, are divided, and the opportunities of inflicting mischief are divided also. It may, perhaps, be admitted that for the next three months the Americans, being more numerous and powerful than the Canadians, might succeed in placing on these inland seas a larger fictilla than could be launched in the same time by the colonists, but it must be remembered that this fictilla must in any case be rudely extemporized, and that earthworks, judiciously constructed and well armed, would suffice for the effectual protection of the menaced points against such feeble as-

tion of the menaced points against such feeble as-"As soon, however, as the St. Lawrence is opened again there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the Lakes such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and immediate command of these waters. Directly the navigation is clear we can send up vessel after vessel, without any restrictions except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The American-would have no such resource. They would have no access to the Lakes from the sea, and it is imposable that they could construct vessels of any conside that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring the lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is indeed the mastery of all, we may expect the result with perfect satisfaction. On the whole, therefore, the conclusion seems clear that three months hence the field will be all our many and that in the meantime the Americans if

usly encountered, would not be able to do us much harm." The London Times, of the 6th, contains a strong

anti-war article, in which occur these passages: "We confess freely that, great as the provocation has been, and opportune as the moment appears for exacting all the satisfaction we can possibly require, we shrink from the idea of war. We are not insensible to the advantage of the sudden opening to us of the Southern cotton market, and we are by no means intimidated by the only threat of all that have been launched against us which of executing it, and we are army convinced that this country would agree to no peace which did not make the most ample provision for complete reparation to the victims of such a wrong. Such conditions have been made by Great Britain before now, at the conclusion of wars more prolonged and more formidable than any conflict with the United States is likely to prove. Still, we have the example recogn for succeeding them any conflict with the United States is likely to prove. Still, we have ample reason for sincerely hoping that war may not be forced upon us. Beyond the opening to us of the cotton market, we have no gain to look for from a contest with America. We do not covet their lands, or their cities, or anything that is theirs. We have enough, and more than enough, of territory on the North American continent. We cannot destroy American capital without injur-

fested to liquize them. A correspondent of the tion.

Liverpool Mercury thinks that if any seceding residents should publicly receive them, it would be a violation of the Queen's declaration of neutrality, while another writes:

"Allow me space in your paper to call attention to a fact which should be more generally known than I fear it is. All Englishmen must hold the celebrated and infamous 'fugitive slave bill' of the United States in utter abhorrence. We are hoping soon to see our righteous demands acceded o, and the commissioners returned to and landed on line the commissioners returned to that tanded in England, probably in our own town; but we should not forget that one of them (Mason) is the originator of the vile enactment which has done so much to perpetuate the sin of slavery. Whilst we glory in the honor of our country's flag, let us show that we have no sympathy with the slave-

"A FRIEND OF THE NEGRO.
"Liverpool, Jan. 6, 1862." In regard to the preparation for war, and what as been done by the Admiralty since the Trent

mbroglio, the Times says :

"Five weeks ago Admiral Milne had in North "Five weeks ago Admiral Milne had in North America a squadron of line-of-battle ships con-sisting of ten first-class frigates and seventeen powerfully armed corvettes and sloops, all steam-ers, and mounting in all eight hundred and fifty guns; but in the short space of five weeks the Ad-miralty have increased or made preparations for increasing Admiral Milne's force by adding two line-of-battle ships, twenty-three of the lar-gest, fastest, and heaviest armed screw frigates, and eight noweful corvettes, mounting among gest, fastest, and heaviest armed screw frigates, and eight powerful corvettes, mounting among them one hundred guns. Some of these vessels have already sailed, and are already on the station; others are on their way out, and some only await their sailing orders to start at a moment's notice; of the squadron of frigates, each vessel has been carefully chosen for its great sailing speed, high steam power, and heavy armanent, and never yet has such a fleet of picked cruisers been sent against any enemy. By the beginning of February Admiral Milne will have at his disposal sixty-five sail, namely, seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, and twenty-five corvettes and sloops. With such a force a total and most effective

thirty-three frigates, and twenty-five corvettes and sloops With such a force a total and most effective blockade of all the Federal ports could be established in a single week. A single vessel at each port closes Boston and Portland, and two off Cape May would be ample for the Delaware river and the trade of Philadelphia. Admiral Milne has already made very complete arrangements in the event of war. The Federal cruisers off the Southern coast would be instantly looked after. With the Warrior at Sandy Hook, nothing could enter New York. ew lork. "No effectual resistance could be made to a com-No enectual resistance count or matter a con-bined attack of our four iron frigates, in case the British Government wished to dectate their own terms of peace, by laying the fleet broadside on to the streets of New York and Hoboken. This could be done without the smallest risk to the iron ships. On the Canadian lakes we do not possess the same advantage as on the Atlantic, but we can send gun-

oats ready made, as quick as the Northerners can uild them, and rather quicker.

"Within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals, a whole fleet of gunboats, with the most powerful of the screw corvottes sont out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English flag from Montreal to Detroit." The notorious outlaw, Jeff Thompson, of Missouri, who has probably plundered more Union people than any other man in the rebel service, is still at large. The expedition that was recently

sent against him have failed to capture him. We find the following items in the columns of the Boston Traveller :

Boston Traveller:

"We know of a case of an industrous firm in Texas who had a store filled with goods, of the value of twenty thousand dollars, which was all taken from them. In another case, the head of a family remained at the South, while the mother and daughter came North. Communication was interrupted, funds failed to reach the unfortunate females, poverty followed with rapid pace, the mother sickened and died, while the daughter is now an inmate of an insane asylum.

"In another case, however, the Southerners got the worst of the bargain. A shrewd Yankee, who had been long in business in a Southern city, foresecing the coming storm, proposed to sell out to his partner his large investments in that region at a handsome discount, as his health would not permit him to remain in that section. The sale was effected, and the Yankee departed to his Northern home with a heavy balance in nis pocket. But effected, and the Yankee departed to his Northern home with a heavy balance in nis pocket. But with the uncertainty of affairs there this property has depreciated rapidly until it is now not worth half what was paid for it. The Southern purchasers have since sent a notice to the Yankee merchant that it would not be healthy for him to show his head again in that region, and he will not a these there for event time to cove?

not, at least for some time to come GREAT FORTITUDE and a wise moderation command to continue their wicked war against are twin virtues, and so closely allied that the Union. The Tennessee papers are pubcither, separated from the other, dies. A nalishing urgent appeals to their soldiers not to tion in which these virtues predominate can retire from the rebel army, and a rebel general in neither be subjugated nor destroyed. Forti-Virginia earnestly beseeches his soldiers to re-entude is the great cohesive principle. It enmaster of every position into which they may be led or forced. It is a spring to which men may turn and return, and refresh their souls

with the vigor of youth at will. Now, it requires fortitude to enable men to endure prosperity, as well as adversity. Dogged obstinacy and perverse blindness will hold men up under trying circumstances; but, with no higher and better qualities, victory would

We have had a great victory at Somerset decisive battle remains to be fought. Already, enduring peace within a narrow limit of "months." But the fact is, we have only broken the little finger of this desnarate in bellion. There is a great work yet to be done, and he who radors to keep the popular mind and muscle in training for that work does well. When the people become so self-reliant that disaster cannot prostrate, nor success make drunk, then the day of final triumph may be looked upon as very near.

Up to this time, while we have, as a people, don Times, of the 7th, thinks that in case of a war mulated new strength at each reverse. This licy of England would be to carry on a naval war- | Run, who may say that this immense Union army had now been afield? Weak men, and even cowards, may rush to a victorious standard, but none but true men rally to close the gaps made by disaster. Thousands may be in at the sack when the fight is done, but none of these thousands volunteer to enter the deadly breach. We lost a field and gained an army; and if the public have been somewhat restive under prolonged and yet unexplained inaction, the power that is to crush this rebellion has been silently accumulating while we waited

and grumbled. And, in view of all the facts, the American public has proved itself a very reasonable public. Contrast the behavior of the American people during these long six months of wasting suspense with the flery ebullitions of the British and Canadian publics upon a remote contingency of war, and our superior training as a nation is at once manifest. If we have grumbled, we have, notwithstanding, displayed an unwhimpering patience of the inexplicably slow march of events, and the heavy demands upon the common treasury. We have displayed a generous measure of confidence in our civil and military leaders, and there has been little, if any, ill-natured criticism of pub-

lic men by the loyal press. He has written his preamble and resolution, and they are "appropriately referred." The Senator grapples with great questions boldly. The general idea that Representatives and Senators go to Harrisburg to legislate for the State and State interests will not be permitted to interfere with the Senator's ideas of public policy. The discovery which we have been looking for so anxiously in reference to Gen. FREMONT comes at last from Mr. Senator IRISH. "A thorough and prolonged examination of Gen. FREMONT's administration, while in command," says his resolution, "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 patriotism," and in the opinion of the Senator, "the exigencies of the public service require that Major Gene-

ral CHARLES JOHN FREMONT should be immediately restored to a command in the army." General Fremont may be, and no doubt is, a great general. We are glad the Senator has satisfied his mind upon that point. But we general whose cause he espouses. The silence of General Fremont is a splendid tribute to his patriotism; he sees that at this time the country demands union and harmony, and an utter avoidance of all partisanship and political animosity. If he has been wronged by the the United States is able to perform—the threat Administration, he knows that the time will of confiscating the property which British subjects have entrusted to their honor and to that of their people. We are slow to believe that even those who make such a menace are capable of executing it, and we are firmly convinced that the confidence felt in the secont of the confidence felt in the those controlling the Government. He knows

THE RESOLUTION of Mr. CESSNA in the State Assembly should be passed without a division. It provides that Pennsylvania in her State capacity shall assume the payment of her quota of the national debt. We should do nothing We cannot destroy American capital without injuring our own. We cannot cripple their commerce without striking heavy blowslat the commerce of these islands. To shut them up in their own territory would only be to give strength and development to those protectionist tendencies which characterize the democratic school of political ecothe most effectual way of harmonizing public The arrival of Mason and Slidell was daily ex- sentiment, strengthening the public faith, and pected in England, but there was no feeling mani- | giving stability and power to the Administra-

Foreign Trade with the South

Besides expecting cotton and tobacco from the rebellious South, if the blockade was broken or the war ended, England and France foolishly anticipate a great demand for their respective manufactures, and chuckle over the idea of Free Trade with the South as contrasted with the protective Tariff, which prudence and justice have united in obtaining for the North. In other words, it is anticipated that, were the independence and nationality of the South once recognized, French silks, French wines and spirits, French ribbons, French velvets, French perfumes, French honnets. French crinolines, French gleves and French shoes and boots, would be largely imported into the South, and largely consumed there. So, on the other side of the British Channel, there is an overpowering idea that British muslins, British calicoes, British hose, British broadcloth, British hardware, British cutlery, and a variety of other British manufactures, are to be swapped for Southern produce. Let us see. Who, in the South, are to wear and consume these English and French products? The number of Southern denizens who wear silks and satins, velvets and broadcloth, bonnets and gaiters, crinoline and kid gloves, ribbons and gauzes, muslins and calicoes, lace and shawls, are comparatively few. An Irish servant-girl, in Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, buys more silk dresses, in each year, we venture to say, than any Southern lady does, on the average. As regards kid gloves and bonnets. Biddy most undoubtedly is a better customer to France and England than

the Southern dama... Where has the bulk of foreign imports been eceived and paid for, in all the past years? Not in Savannah or Charleston, not in Mobile or Norfolk, not in New Orleans or Richmond. Natchez or Montgomery—but in Philadelphia and New York, Boston and Baltimore. The quantity thence supplied to the South is not extensive. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York more foreign luxuries are consumed, we venture to say, than are consumed in the whole South. Judge, then, on what a shallow foundation the foreign hope of trade with the South has been raised.

The Mint. The Congressional Representatives of Penr sylvania have something to do, just now, for the good city of Philadelphia. They are bound, in justice and by all considerations of local interest, not to allow that great national establishment, the Mint in Philadelphia, to be swamped by any pretext which would erect another establishment of the same character in the adjacent city of New York. The recent Annual Report of Mr. Pollock, Director of the Mint, shows how great is the capacity of that establishment for converting all the bullion that possibly can be brought to it, into gold and silver coin of various denominations. There is not the slightest necessity for the

erection, at vast expense, of a Mint in New York. Mr. Snowden, Director of the Mint under President Buchanan, made a report to the then Secretary of the Treasury, nearly two years ago, as to the expediency of establishing Branch Mint in New York, the expense of putting it in operation, and the annual expense of carrying on its business when established. He agrees with Mr. Pollock on the Mint here being able to make all the coin required, and further gave an estimate of expenses, which, at the present moment, when the nation has no money to expend need-

lessly, is worthy of the gravest consideration. Purchasing a site for the necessary buildings, constructing them, and providing machinery, implements, &c., would cost \$1,150,000, by pense (including salaries, wages, incidental expenses, and interest on the cost of construction) would be \$132,000. This vast outlay, this heavy annual charge to be incurred-New York! It is rather surprising that, with their usual moderation, the grasping New Yorkers do not manœuvre to have Washington placed on the retired list, as the seat of Government, and the Capitol, White House, and Departmental offices bodily removed to the Island of Manhattan. They have as much right to that, as to a Mint of their own-and

no more. Public Amusements. The second of Wolfsohn and Thomas' classical soirces will take place to-night at the Foyer of the Academy of Music. Like their first entertainment, this will, doubtless, be a magnificent affair, as the

selections have been artistically made, and the nerformers are of the answer.

Edwin Adams will soon inaugurate a series of dramatic readings in this city, where he has many warm friends and admirers. He has no physical equal among the young actors of this continent, and

s likewise amiable and anxious. Mr. Forrest and his dramatic company will open at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday week. He will be supported by John McCullough, who has commended himself to the tragedian by nusual promise, industry, and docility. It was only four years ago that Mr. McCullough essayed acting; his progress has been rapid, and commensurate with his ambition.

We are looking toward the Arch-street Theatre for the revival of some of those sterling dramas formerly produced under John Drew's management. The grand bill of the "Serious Family and the "Comedy of Errors" can now be inaugurated in better style than ever; but in the meantime, we understand, a new scenic piece will be cast and mounted. The company at this theatre is the best that we have had in Philadelphia for years, and its resources for comedy are unlimited. Of the ladies, Mesdames Drew, Price, and Henri are always acceptable. The latter has personal attractions that heighten the charm of her acting, and she sings with spirit. Mrs. Baker has a factious taste to please, as the successor of the refined and gifted Charlotte Thompson; but she is correct, easy, and animated, and is fast outliving

comparison. John Gilbert leads the world in character parts He is the perfection of a fond, ridiculous, generous old man, and is now a better actor than he was ten years agó. Shewell and Mortimer are popular young men; the latter is the mould of form. His esticulation is strained, however, and he is by no means equal in the excellence of his impersonations. A joung man named Craig is noticeable in the com-He has much dignity, self-possession, and grace We hope to see him promoted. John and Frank Drew are so well known that we reserve a notice of them.

The Continental Theatre is still doing the leading business, having struck the popular chord with brave, patient, Christian "Uncle Tom." Legree, as personated here by Mr. T. Weir, is a most sterling embodiment of the archrebel. McKeon, himself, makes a humorous performance of a Vankee Deacon, and St. Clair is fairly represented by Mr. Munro, an efficient young man. Topsy, consigned to Mrs. Chapman, is misconceived and disgustingly rendered, with odds and ends of songs and showers of slang expletives. Sam, one of Legree's negroes, is facetiously played by somebody; and Eva-Miss Chapman's Eva-is an epitome of tenderness, truth, and innocence. Such plays are legitimate; they stir legitimate feelings and awaken legitimate thoughts. They ennoble the actor's vocation, and make the auditors better

Mr. Williams is drawing full houses at the Walnut. With his versatile and accomplished lady he defies rivalry, and has never passed a like successful

season in Philadelphia. New Publications.

Of a monthly Journal of education, entitled "The Family and School-Room," edited by Mr. F. D. Long, a schoolmaster in this city, the numbers of January and February (all yet published) have reached us. It contains a variety of short, sensible articles, and will probably have success and influence. We take leave to suggest more careful writing in the critical department. It is too familiar. if not yulgar, to describe a publication as a spicy monthly journal," and it is equally objectionable, when acknowledging a list of subscribers from the Academy of another gentleman who is called "Professor," to say that "he first subscribed himself, thus proving himself a clever fellow, as well as having the reputation of being a good teacher." This seems to mean that a man's ability (cleverness) is proved by subscribing to Mr. Long's Magazine, and that he also merely gets the reputation of being a good teacher. The facetiae (pp. 24 and 34) are out of place. Young folks want semething better than Joe Millerisms.

AUCTION NOTICE-EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- We would call the attention of buyers to the large sale of 1,500 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c., to be offered at auction, this morning, comprising a very desirable assortment of city and Eastern manufacture, to be sold by catalogue, for net cash, at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT. Pamphlet catalogues on Saturday. Sale on Wednesday, 6,000 shares Pennsylvania Mining Co. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements, both

Petersons' Detector sends us the following description f a new altered two-dollar note on the Octoraro Bank, Oxford, Pa.: Twos altered; vignette men cutting grain wo Cupids and figure 2 on right end, man ploughing or left end. This has also been altered to the Easton

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE SKIRMISH IN GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION NOT SO DESPERATE AS FIRST REPORTED.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DE-PARTMENT ON THE SUPPLY OF ARMS AND CLOTHING.

&c, &c., WASHINGTON, January 29. Washington News and Gossip.

The sun shines out brightly to-day, and we have elightful spring weather overhead, but the mud There is no prospect of the army of the Potomac making a forward movement, unless cold, freezing weather sets in, or the rebel forces at Controville

advance upon us. A most stringent order has been issued, prohibiting the transportation of "spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors." even for officers of the highest grade. across the Potomac after the 1st of February. Another order has been enforced prohibiting officers and soldiers of the volunteer service from riding in omnibuses through the city. This is owing to the prevalence of the small-pox. It is stated that a New York party has sold to the Government a steamship for \$140,000, which

could have been bought in New York city three months ago for \$45,000. The different Congressional committees are gradually unfolding some very singular and startling Government contracts. The information is, from appearances, derived from parties who have been disappointed. The war expenses are said now to average over

three millions of dollars daily. A number of vessels ran the Potomac blockade ast night in safety. There was a heavy fog on the The Cost of Music for the Army. The Paymaster General of the Army, in a letter

Representative McPHERSON, answering an in-

quiry, estimates the annual cost of bands of volun teer regiments at over \$5,000,000, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsisting, and transporting the men composing them. The estimate is founded on the seven hundred regiments now in the service besides the liability to pay each of these musicians in all 17,500 men, (as large a force as the whole army of the United States before the commence ent of the war), the \$100 bounty, if kept in ser vice two years, or till the expiration of hostilities. Mr. MoPHERSON last week introduced a bill to discharge them from the service on the 1st of March

The following named gentlemen voted, in the House of Representatives, against the adoption of the Senate bill authorizing the President, when he may deem it necessary for the public interests, to ake possession of the railroads and telegraphs: Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Baxter, Biddle, Conway Crisfield, Diven, Dunlap, Harding, Holman, Johnon, Knapp, Law, Leary, May, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Pendleton, Robinson, Shiel, Valandigham, Wadsworth, Ward, White of Ohio

Wickliffe, and Wilson. Gen. Lane's Staff. The President handed this evening to Col. VAUGHAN commissions for himself and the followng gentlemen, who are to constitute the staff of Gen. JAMES H. LANE: Col. WM. H. MERRITT. Lieut. Col. J. KILPATRICK, Major VERPLANCK VAN ANTWERP, Major Joun Rivenie, Major T. J. WEED, Capt. WM A. PHILLIPS, Capt. WM. O'DON-NELL, Capt. J. R. McClure, Capt. A. P. Pennell, Capt. WILLIAM LYLE, and Capt. VOLNEY HICKOX. Col. VAUGHAN also had a social interview with Secretary STANTON. The above staff officers are to report forthwith to Major General HUNTER, to be him detailed to Gan LANE They leave for the West to-morrow, to enter active service

Attempted Desertions. A man by the name of THORNE, the proprietor of the White Horse tavern, about nine miles from the city, was arrested near Good Hope last night. for what? Simply for the honor and glory of He had in his wagon three soldiers dressed in citizens' clothes. He was endeavoring to facilitate their escape, and was committed to prison on the

The Fight near Washington. A second despatch has been received from Gen.

HEINTZELMAN, who says that further inquiry has satisfied him that the number of rebels killed by a portion of the New York Thirty seventh Regiment, last night, was only nine, and not twenty-nine, a originally telegraphed by him. The Remains of Colonel Peard.

The body of Lieut. Colonel PEARD, of the Ninth Massachusetts, who died yesterday, at Munson's Hill, of paralysis, was this afternoon placed in the cars under a military escort for transmission to Mil-The Investigations and the Philadelphia

Arsenal. Messrs Covode and Odell, of the Committee on the "Conduct of the War," we learn, have extended their investigations to the Philadelphia Arsenal, and, after a most thorough and laborious examination of the affairs of that institution, express themselves entirely satisfied with the condition and management of that department of the public service. These gentlemen have manifested some surprise that General Mzigs should have stated to the committee that the indebtedness of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia was but four millions of dollars, when it was fourteen millions. An exhibit of the requisitions, books, and mode of conducting the business between the Quartermaster's office at Philadelphia and the Quartermaster General's office in this city could fail to convince these gentlemen that General Meics could, with a very little effort, have convinced these gentlemen himself as to the precise condition of the department at Philadelphia, and that, too, without going outside of his own office. There appears to be a desire here, on the part of some of the leading officials, to do all in their power to deprive Philadelphia of receiving any share of the Government work. Should they succeed, hundreds of poor families in Philadelphia would be deprived of the means of making a

livelihood. More Trouble in the Sickles Brigade. There has a new trouble arisen in the Sickles Brigade, which appears to have grown out of the jealousy which exists amongst some of the officers. During the recent temporary absence of General SICKLES, Colonel HALL, the senior colonel of the brigade, acted as brigadier general. In some way, which is not explained, perhaps for prudential reasons, he gave offence to some of the officers, and is now under arrest on charges preferred by Lieut. ELLWOOD. These charges, whatever they are, are said to have been instigated by Lieutenant Colonel. PATTEN, who was in the Nicaragua affair. Lieut. Colonel FARNUM, also one of the Nicaragua adventurers, became highly excited, and tore off his shoulder straps. The whole trouble appears to have assumed a serious character, and will no doubt be thoroughly investigated. Gen. Sickles is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow morning. The adjutant of the Second Regiment of SICKLES' brigade. JAMES W. POWELL, Jr., has been appointed to a second lieutenancy in the regular army, and Quartermaster Powell, of the same re-

giment, has been appointed surgeon in the army. He is assigned to this station, as is stated, as an oculist and aurist. The Potomac River. The Leslie went down to Indian Head yesterday and reports that some ten or twelve vessels ran the blockade yesterday by daylight. None of them were fired at. The steamer Reliance, and one or two transports, started down from Indian Head last night, and sixty or seventy shots were fired at them, but with what result is not known, as no vessel has come through since.

General Sturgis General Stungis, of Missouri, had an interview

with Secretary STANTON this morning. The Supply of Arms and Military Supphes-Im of War. -Important Order of the Secretary The urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing, and other military

supplies from foreign countries having ceased, the

Secretary of War has ordered : First. That no further contracts be made by this Department, or any bureau thereof, for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

Second. All outstanding orders, agencies, authorities, licensed for the purchase of arms, clothing, or anything else in foreign countries, or of foreign nanufacture for this Department, are revoked and annulled.

Third. All persons claiming to have any con-

tract. bargain, agreement, order, warrant. license, or authority of whatsoever nature, from this department, or any bureau thereof, for furnishing arms, ciothing, equipments, or anything else, to the United States, are required within fifteen days from this

ciothing, equipments, or anything else, to the United States, are required within fifteen days from this date to give written notice of such contract and jits purport, with a statement in writing of what has been done under it, and to file a copy thereof with the Secretary of War.

Fourth. All contracts, orders, and agreements for any supplies, should be in writing, and signed by the contracting parties, and the original, or a copy thereof, filed, according to paragraph 1,049 of the regulations, with the head of the proper bureau. It is seldom that any necessity can prevent a contract from being reduced to writing, and even when made by telegraph its terms can speedily be written and signed; and every claim founded upon any pretended contract, bargain, agreement, order, warrant, authority, or license now outstanding, of which notice and a copy is not filed in accordance with this order, within the period mentioned, shall be deemed and held to be prima facie fraudulent and void, and no claim thereof will be allowed or paid by this department, unless upon full and satisfactory proof of its validity.

Escape of a Union Man from New Orleans.

Escape of a Union Man from New Orleans. Mr. FLANDERS, formerly secretary of the New Orleans and Opelousa: Railroad, has succeeded in reaching this city. He intends to give testimony before the Departments as to the state of existing importance.

feeling in New Orleans. He seems to think that the Union sentiment of some of the people there has been entirely obliterated.

Reconnoitring near Fairfax. A squad of the Pennsylvania Third Cavalry made a reconnoissance near Fairfax last night They found the rebels in force, and after making a careful survey came back to the camp in safety. The Health of General McClellan. General McClellan is again out on active duty His presence once more among the troops is hailed

with delight. THE WAR IN KANSAS.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. HUNTER. THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITION ABOUT TO START

GEN. HUNTER TO COMMAND IT.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29.—The following general order, issued by Major General Hunter, has caused a sensation in civil and military circles: "In the expedition about to be started South from this department, (called in the newspaper General Lane's Expedition,) it is the intention of the major general commanding this department, t command in person, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government. "Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it. All tents, trunks, chests, chairs, camp-tables, camp-clothes, &c., must be at one once stored or abandoned.

"The general commanding takes in his value but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more—the surplus room in the knapsacl must be reserved for ammunition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own cloth ing and bedding. "The general commanding has applied to the

Government for six brigadier generals, to be appointed from the senior colonels. To enable him to do this in accordance with the order on the subject, each colonel will immediately report the date on which he was mustered into the service of the United States. D. HUNTER, " Major General Commanding."

A Forward Movement. OTTERVILLE, Missouri, January 29.—The move ment foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place. One division, under the command of Jeff. C. Davis, has already taken up its march for the South. They left Marseilles yesterday morning. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield. The division consists of five regiments, the Eighth and Twenty-second Indiana, the Thirty-seventh Illi nois, and Ninth Missouri, accompanied by two bat

teries of twenty-four pieces and three companies of cavalry, under the command of Major Hubbard. From the skill and energies of General Davis important results are predicted. The next division, under General Turner, is expected to leave to-merrow or Friday.

Emissaries from General Price, bearing commis sions signed by him, are busily recruiting through

all this section, and a number have been cantured and brought in. Documents were found upon them authorizing them to enlist soldiers for from three to twelve months, or during the war. There are about fifty prisoners here awaiting the order of the provost marshal general.

The Expedition Against Jeff Thompson CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A special despatch from Cairo, to the Journal, states that the forces comprising the expedition against Jeff Thompson report the country beyond Charleston as infested with guerilla bands, who plunder every one, Union and rebel alike. They went nearly to Sykestown. Gen. Paine has determined to occupy Charleston. For that purpose a regiment of infantry and a detachment of cavalry will remain at that place. A large rebel mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured above Cairo, on the Missouri. It embraced letters of importance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

The Upper Potomac. Point of Rocks, Jan. 28.—Last night the monotony of camp life was varied by a theatrical performance in camp, tendered by a corps composed exclusively of members of Colonel Geary's regions. their families, together with Gen. Banks' staff, with their ladies, were invited. A rustic stage, with a drop curtain and dressing rooms, was erected mear the centre of the camp, the whole enclosed with canvas. In front of the stage, and in the form of an amphitheatre, were seats for three form of an amphitheatre, were seats for three hundred persons, and surrounding this were a succession of camp fires, tending to dry and rarify the night atmosphere as well as to add to the romance of an entertainment.

Special trains brought delegations of spectators from Sandy Hook, Frederick, and intermediate stations, a very considerable portion of whom were ladies, escorted by their male relatives and officers of rank. Not less than two hundred ladies last their chapters to grape the organism. On the

lent their charms to grace the occasion. On the arrival of the trains, wagons were in readiness to convey the passengers to the camp, half a mile distant. On the arrival of the train from Frederick, some disappointment was felt, to learn that Gen. Banks was not present, he having left for Washington at noon in a special train; but he was represented by several members of his staff, with their ladies, as well as the veteran Brigadier Goneral Abercrombie, and his family, Col. Geary accompanying them. panying them parties rose at eight. A series of Ethiophar performances were first presented. Next follower the play of the "Last Man," next "The Toodles,"

and the entertainment closed with "Bombastes Furioso," happily adapted to the present political state of the country. Among the music performed was, for the first time, the Geary Grand March, composed by the leader of the regimental band, and a capital piece of music it was pronounced to be by compacted indees. be by competent judges.

Of course, under the circumstances, the performances should not be scrutinized with a critical eye, but they were creditable to the actors. The "parts" of the "Last Man," and "Toodles," would have

been loudly applauded in any metropolitan theatre. Everything was conducted with the greatest de-corum, but so great was the anxiety to witness the corum, but so greatest de-corum, but so greatest de-performance that invited guests were frequently incommoded by the pressure of officers and privates of the regiment.

FREDERICK, Jan. 28.—Later intelligence from Williamsport shows that the report of shelling by the rebels at dam No. 5, on Sunday, was correct, but no material damage was done. It was by a detachment of Jackson's command, probably for the purpose of testing our strength at that place.
A touching incident transpired yesterday in the
First Michigan Cavalry. Major Town, of the Third
battalion, who has been in ill health since the orhome, probably taking a final leave of the service. He was escorted thence to the cars by all the com-He was escorted thence to the cars by all the commissioned, and several non-commissioned officers of the regiment, who bade him an affecting adieu. The affair was spontaneous and impromptu, and the outpouring of feelings of sympathy and esteem. Colonel Brodhead has recently been heard from, and is looked for to return to his command in a few days. Second Lieutenant Sherman, Company I, of the same regiment, and recently of General Banks' escort, has been transferred to the command of Company G.

Company G.

In the New York Ninth, First Sergeant Lanning, In the New York Ninth, First Sergeant Lanning, of Company D, was unanimously elected second lieutenant, and presented with a splendid sword, steel scabbard, belt and sash, by the privates of his company. Capt. Allen Rutherford, of Company F, was on the 9th instant appointed major in place of Allerbury, promoted by Governor Morgan. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

A special order prohibits commissioned officers of all the regiments, as well as the non-commissioned officers and privates, from visiting the city, except upon a pass countersigned by the brigadiers.

Dr. G. L. Pancoest, of Pennsylvania, late surgeon to the Second Brigade, near Washington.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The weather is still rainy.

The money market is very tight, and business has heen suspended on account of the weather.

The State Legislature re-assembled at Sacramento yesterday. Most of the city of Sacramento is still under water. The last inundation, however, caused SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 .- The rainy weather SAN FRANCISCO, Jun. 22.—Ine rainy weather continues.

The members of the Legislature, at Sacramento, pass to and from the capitol building in small boats. A proposition to adjourn the session to San Francisco was debuted yesterday, and will probably be passed finally this evening. The whole Legislature is expected to arrive in this city to night.

The steamer St. Louis sailed yesterday, for Panama, with ninety passengers and \$873,000 in treasure, of which \$600,000 is consigned to New York York.

The ship Dashing Wave sailed to day, for New York.

The War in Missouri. Rolla, Jan. 27.—A gentleman who left his home in Green county, a few miles from Springfield, on Wednesday, arrived here yesterday. He says that there are no entrenohments being built at Springfield, and but little uneasiness is manifested by Price or his officers. There is a general cry for reinforcement. The accounts do not agree as to the oforcements. The accounts do not agree as to the trength of the enemy.

He met a large number of Federal troops at Lebathat place. that place.

A skirmish had taken place near Lebanon on the entrance of our troops, in which a rebel captain was killed and several men taken prisoners. Government trains are constantly moving west-ward, but the roads are almost impassable, owing

Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her European advices were received via Cape Race, and published on Friday last.

POUTLAND Jan. 29.—The steemer Novel Americans Jan. 29.—The Jan. 29.—The steemer Novel Americans Jan. 29.—The rican, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Her dates are to the 9th inst., and have been anticipated.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamer Glasgow, from Liverpool. has arrived. Her dates have been

The Cape Race Telegraph Station. St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 29.—The House opened quietly yesterday. The Governor, in his speech, alluded in fluttering terms to the Cape Race telegraph station, and stated the probability that the British Government would place a steam vessel at Capo Race, and make a change in the postal arrangements for Newfoundland. The Steamer Arabia Detained. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The royal-mail steamer Arabia will sail for Liverpool at six o'clock to-

passengers. Jeff Thompson Still at Large. CAIRO, Jan. 29.—The expedition which left Bird's Point last Saturday in pursuit of the guerilla chieftain, Jeff Thompson, returned last evening unsuccessful, having captured nothing of ning unsuccessful, having captured nothing of

morrow morning, with thirty-seven passengers, and \$250,000 in specie. Cyrus W. Field is among the

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. Mr. WILBON (Union), of Missouri, presented the credentials of John B. Henderson, appointed Senator from Missouri to fill the vacanty caused by the expulsion of Polk. His credentials were read, and Mr. Henderson took the oath of office.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, made a report on the memorial for a steam mail, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. han, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, a resolution was taken up providing for the distribution of certain documents belonging to the seceled members among the present members of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, offered a resolution calling on the President for the number of cavalry mustered into service, distinguishing those mounted by Siatra, and a statement of how many are necessary for the efficiency of the service. Adopted.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, offered a resolution for taking down and breaking up the ships lution for taking down and breaking up the ships Alabama and Virginia. Referred to the Naval Com-

Secret Sessions.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, the joint resolution in relation to Secret sessions of other House of Congress was taken up.
Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as a substitute Mr. SHERMAN offered the following as a substitute for the lat section:

"During the present rebellion, if any member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall arise in place, and state that the Prosident desires innectiate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the galleries shall be cleaved, and the member shall then state the action desired and the reasons therefor, and such House shall determine, without delvate, whether to proceed to the consideration of the subject. If decided in the affirmative, the debate on the subject shall be confined to five minutes, and a vote taken before the adjournment, unless two-thirds otherwise decide; provided, that this rule shall not interfere with the previous question in the House." that this rule shall not interfere with the previous question in the House."
On the suggestion of Mr. COLLAMER (Rop.), of Vermont, Mr. Shernan's amendment was modified so as to strike on the clause requiring that a final vote shall be taken before adjournment.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, had some doubt about the policy of any restriction of the debate to five minutes.
Mr. HALE thought if anything was required it was this very restriction. As far as he knew, an executive session was not more favorable to a short debate. He recollected that one member occupied the floor for three weeks, and columns of the National Intelligeneer were filled with the report of the speech. weeks, and columns of the National Intelligencer were filled with the report of the speech.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, moved to amend the second section to read that if any Senator or member of the House of Representatives betray, publish, disclose, or reveal any debate, conversation, or proceedings had in secret seasion, he shall be availed. Adopted.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Staff Officers in the Army.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetty.

Staff Officers in the Army.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill to provide for the organization of a staff to be attached to the divisions of the army, regular and volunteer forces, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) said there was a great tendency to ineffects and panil: in the affiny when really there was no necessity. He objected to those portions of the bill making a large increase in this respect, and hoped the chairman of the Military Committee would set his face against such unnecessary expense.

Mr. WILSON believed that the officers provided in the bill were necessary; but. perhaps, on careful examination, it might not be necessary to increase the number of officers.

umber of officers. After further discussion, the bill was laid over The Bill in Relation to Sutlers. On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to sut-On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to sut-lers was taken up, the question being on the amendment abolishing sutlers and allowing the Quartermaster Gene-ral and Commissary General to furnish certain articles. Mr. WILSON said that, on consultation with of-ficers of the army and others, he had come to the con-clusion that the original bill, which permitted sutlers, but limited their sales to certain articles, was preferable to the bill abolishing sutlers. He moved to amend the first section of the original bill, by allowing the Inspec-ter General to permit the sale of certain articles by sut-lers. Agreed to. ers. Agreed to.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.) moved an amendment, that if
suffer shall violate the rules of sale he shall be dis-

nissed. Agreed to. The bill was then passed. The Case of Senator Bright.

The case of Senator Bright was then taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem.), of Delaware, proceeded to speak at length. He said that when the people made representatives they were seldom wise. The Senator from Massachusetts, in sonorous sentences, had assaid the Senator from Indiana. The names of Catiline and Arnold seemed less hateful, because they had received his censure, and their future fame will shine more brightly, because they had not received his praise. No age could furnish such an example of injustice as the action of his peers toward the Senator from Indiana. He contended that the real issue was, whether the letter written to Davis was calculated to give aid and comfort to a public enemy. He claimed that the letter was a simple and common letter of introduction. No injury to the Government was intended or could possibly result from such aletter. The address of the letter was a nere matter of form, and by no possible argument could be constituted as a matter of offence. He contended that the second letter, of September, written to Mr Fitch, was no part of the record in this case. If he interpreted the language of that letter correctly, he would say, though the speech night subject him to ostracism, that he, and tens of thousands with bim, stand proudly by it to-day. The Case of Senator Bright. ands with bim, stand proudly by it to-day The Senator from Indiana was opposed to a principle, and helieved, as he (Mr. Saulsbury) believed, that compromise was better than coercion.

But the Government, not heeding the voice of the maority, had not distinguished between a mob and deepor the covernment; have been imprisoned without a charge or hearing in American Bastilles, more loathsome than disgraced the barbarous days of Spain. But while he had a seat on this floor as a loyal Senator from a loyal State, notwithstanding the calumny that he came from a State that was once on the point of revolt, he would act as became an American Senator which

arefully. Mr. BRIGHT (Dem.), of Indiana, said that he was on a trial which involved the loss of his seat here, and perhaps his reputation. Of the former, he cared little about, but the latter he cared a good deal for, and he thought, in justice to him, the Senator should examine his record. If he would take the trouble to examine his record he would find no such votes and no such sentiments as the Senatr had imputed to him. He would find that he ever denied the right of secossion, as long ago as Mr. Calhoun, and in the Senate had spoken against any such right.
Mr. HOWE (Rep) asked if he could refer him to any nr. HOWE (Rep.) asked it he could reter him to any speech made at the last session where Mr. Bright had denied the right of secession?

Mr. BRIGHT said he was not much given to speech-making; but he referred to the speech when he said.

"There were three parties in the Sepate, &c." He was afraid the Senator from Kentucky had leaned upon outside influences till he took it for granted that no good could come out of Nazareth. could come out of Nazareth.

Mr. DAVIS, The Senator charges me with leaning upon outside influences. If he wants to carry the war upon outside influences. It he wants to carry the war into Africa, I am ready to meet him there.

Mr. BRIGHT The Senator from Kentucky cannot alarm me. I understand him, and no doubt he does me. If he did not examine the record, how did he get the information with which to stand here, as he does, and misrepresent me? I deny, in toto, that the record will furnish him any such facts or sentiments as those with which he charges me.

he charges me.

Mr. DAVIS said he had made the same statements hir. DAVIS sau he had made the same statements before, to give the gentleman a chance to correct them. Mr. BRIGHT. I did, at the conclusion of your speech. Mr. DAVIS southwest to refer to the votes and record of Bright, and said he did not risrepresent him. Mr. BRIGHT. Will the Senator allow me a moment! Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; no, sir. Mr. BRIGHT. Then, sir, I will take it after you con-The Chair called the Senators to order.

The Chair called the Senators to order.

Mr. DAVIS asked the Senator to point out one coercive measure he had voted for. When the resolution was introduced pledging Congress to levy a tax of a hundred and fifty millions, the Senator from Ind'ana was in his seat, but when the vote was taken he was out. The Senator from Indiana had a duty to perform here. He had no emitty against him, and he would have been rejoiced could he have shown a vote for a measure to enable the Government to sustain itself.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.) said he had examined the record, though not fully, but as far as his recollection went there were no yeas and mays taken on the votes the gentleman from Kentucky had mentioned.

Mr. BEIGHT said—As the Senator from Maine has rison—though he was a political opponent and he had no claims on him—and he (Mr. Bright) was accidentally on the Finance Committee, of which he (Mr. Fessenden) had charge, he would ask him what had been his (Mr. Bright's) course in the committee in reference to all the moneyed measures of the Government!

Mr. FESSENDEN. I will say that according to my recollection, in Committee of Finance, when all these measures were considered, and when the Senator was present—and I believe he is pretty constant in his attendance—they received no opposition from him, but had his fullest concurrence. ance—they received no opposition from him, but had his fullest concurrence.

Mr. BRIGHT said he had asked the question not because the Senator from Kentucky had any right to cate-chise him, but to relieve the Senator from a great deal of the trouble he seemed to be borrowing about his course. Mr. DAVIS explained that in what he said about car-rying the war into Africa he meant no threat. If the Senator had any explanation to make he was willing to hear it.

Mr. BRIGHT. I have no explanation to make. I am a mun of peace, and desire peace.

Mr. BRIGHT. I have no explanation to make. I am a min of peace, and desire peace.

Mr. DAVIS said he was a man of peace, also, and meant no threat. He referred again to Mr. Bright's votes and action, and said the Senator had made one remark in bad taste when he had said, "I know you." What did he mean! Did he mean to threaten me! Did the remark convey a menace against me!

Mr. BRIGHT. I was not conscious of having uitered a threat against the gentleman from Kentucky. I have not look from what I know of him, that he would be deterred from doing his duty by a threat. I don't know whether he thinks I would be or not. He can make the experiment. experiment.

Mr. DAVIS said he was on peaceful relations with very Senator.

Mr. BRIGHT. So am I.

Mr. DAVIS continued: He contended that the vote: of the Senator, and his course and action on the resolu-tion for levying a tax, were sufficient grounds for his ex-

pulsion.

The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill.
The legislative, executive, and indicial bill was taken
up and passed. Among its provisions are the following,
viz: that nothing in this act shall provent hereafter a
reduction of salaries, and that the mileage now due by
law shall be paid as soon as certified by the predding
officer of each house, but shall be no construction for
mileage beyond what is allowed by the existing law,
namely, mileage for each regular session only. The bill
makes appropriations merely for objects authorized by the
existing statutes.

Cotton Seed.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Bep.), of Illinois, from the Commit-tee on Agricultural Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$3,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secre-tary of the Interior, for the purchase of Upland cotton seed for general distribution through the Patent Office. Passed. The Pay of Volunteer Officers. The House possed the bill providing that in all cases The House possed the bill providing that in all cases where a volunteer regiment has been, or shall be, ralised to the minimum standard, the colonel or other field officers who shall have been commissioned as sitch, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowance established by law for their respective grades, from the time they were severally authorized in writing by the President, Secretary of War, or Governor of their State, to raise such a regiment; provided, however, that in no case shall such pay relate back more than three months prior to such regument being raised to the minimum standard. The provisions of this bill also to apply to captains whose pay shall extend back two months. The Military Possession of Railroad and Tele-Mr. BLAIR (Rep.), of Missouri, urgod the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the President, in certain cases, to take possession of railroad and tolegraph lines, then, in his judgment, the public safety may require it. He (Mr. Blair) esplained that the simple object of the He (Mr. Blair) explained that he simple object of the bill is to regulate and limit the power already possessed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Union), of Kentucky, inquired whether the gentleman maintained that civilians could be forced into the military service against their will?

Mr. BLAIR replied that if civilians do not wish to be placed under military law, they could escape by resignated under military law, they could escape by resignated. ng their positions on the redreads.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, asked whether, under the principle maintained by the gentle-man, it would not be competent for the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of ships and other private pro-

perty?
Mr. BLAIR. Unquestionably.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. I never heard of such a rinciple.

Mr. BLAIR. I tell the gentleman that the Secretary
f the Navy has already that power, without the passage
f a bill to authorize him to take possession of private Washington, Jan. 29, 1862.

ips.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. That I deny. But if the Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. That I deny. But if the power exists, why pass the bill? Mr. BLAIR. In order to regulate the power. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. If such appropriation of property can be made by virtne of the Constitution, no aw could limit the power. Mr. BLAIR. I deny the proposition. The Covernment has the power to take private property for the public use. lie use.

Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), or Himols, objected to that part of the bill which proposes to place private casployees under the stricies of war.

Mr. BLAIR further explained that the bill does not compel the taking possession of railroads and telegraphs. The power was to be exercised only in rases of military necessity. We might be compelled to make a draft and bring civilians into service as soldiers. This necessity. We might be compelled to make a dra and bring civilians into service as soldiers. The would be competent. Suppose we want to transpo-troops suddenly, and the railroad employees decline serve, we would be necessarily obliged to ge about to fin other means of fransportation, and might lose an op-portunity to strike a blow. He had been informed in high millitary quarters that the passage of the bill wa

minently necessary. The bill was then passed—yeas 113, nays 28:

The Treasury Note Bill. The House resumed the consideration of the breasury

ote bill.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, said he had exanined every law passed from the foundation of the Government to the present time, and found this bill es-sentially different from any of them. If this bill slan pass we shall depart from the settled financial policy of sentially different from any of them. It can some pass we shall depart from the settled financial policy of the Government, and involve ourselves in disasters against which we have been warned by the wise men who in other days administered the Government. He believed the Government has reached a crisis in its history, and we approach a period in legislation when we are to determine the question of its continuance. By wisdom we may overcome the evils of Secssion. By the exercise of our great power and resources we may be able to conquer; but the Government cannot maintain itself by the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow in the wake of an unsound and illegal Government currency. The notes to be issued by this bill are to be made a legal tender. This would impair the obligation of every contract, and disturb every basis on which every judgment, decree, and verdict is rendered. Though a party is entitled to demand one thing, you tell him he must be satisfied with another. The bill, in effect, releases parties to a contract on one side without satisfaction to those on the other. It seemed to him that the language of the Constitution, and seemed to him that the language of the Constitution, and the weight of authority which he quoted, is that Congress cannot do what is proposed by this bill. Paper cannot be substituted for coin us a tender in payment of debts. The legal tender is the constitutional standard of value, and cannot be overthrown. But he went further, and denied the power of the Federal Government to issue any such notes as contemplated, whether as a legal tender or not.

Speech of Mr. Gurley on the Conduct of the War.

The note bill was then laid aside, and the army appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. GURLEY (Rep.), of Ohlo, said it was useless to attempt to disguise a fact now almost everywhere recognized, that we must have a more active and practical war policy in Congress and in the Cabinet, but more aspecially in the field, or we may prepare for a foreign and demestic war of several years' duration. Proceeding as at present, with our military campaign, it would be no strange thing to have the Southern Confederacy acknowledged by the foreign Powers, and our Government would then stand before the civilized world lumiliated and disgraced. Our army has long been ready, and our soldiers were burning with the desire to strike at the traitors. We had enruestly cast about for a bold and daring leader, ready for the great contest, and it was painful to confess, at this late day, that the country had looked in vain for a commander-in-chief exhibiting the will and the requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to victory. He asked, What stood in the way of meeting the enemy! Wasit the fear that somebody would be hurt, or did the ghost of Bull Run hover about the minds of our commanding generals! We lad lost more men by disease and sickness during the last five months than we should have probably lost in half a dozen general engagements, and hundrods or millions of money had been spent, and one of the largest armies of the world been gathered to remain comparatively idle, and become weak and demoralized by inactivity. If we desired the respect of our own people, and the moral support of the world, we would strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powder and strong arms; to well-aimed guns and to God. It would be better to meat with occasional reverses than to remain inactive. If we did not fight with justice, right, and hunsan freedom on our side, our people would become discouraged, the Treasury bankrupt, and the Government brought into contempt, he would strike out b Speech of Mr. Gurley on the Conduct of the War. The note bill was then laid aside, and the army appro

permitted to statice at the robels. The peterfret of charge against the Commander-in-Chief; but, in his judgment, the man did not live who could successfully command 600,000 men scattered over a territory of two thousand miles, yet the destiny of this Republic had long hung upon the volition of the will of a single man. No other Government invested its generals with such unlimited authority. No man had been found great enough to use the supreme command of even 300,000 soldiers. A part of the fremendous burden thrown upon the shoulders of our young general should be removed and divided so as to call out the best energies of the best officers and secure a general unity of action. Thus far, our commanders had been the victims of some fixed, unalterable planter the ereation of one mind—which plan had accomplished but one marked result—it had prevented five hundred thousand men from attempting precisely what they came together to accomplish—that was to fight and whip the enemy. The very men who must receive the shock of of the Potomac; yet there were absent from that army, few days ago—and it was about the general average—on business or pleasure, or other objects, nearly one thousand officers and seven thousand privates—and seven thousand privates—and seven thousand privates—and serve. It was not necessary to go to Tennessee for an illustration of the want of enterprise and daring on the pair of the controlling manager of the army. He had it, on authority which he could not question, that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand Confederates in the neighborhood of Rommey were virtually in the power of a division of our army, numbering about forty thousand. General Lander rent a messenger to General Kelly, saying, in substance, "We have got them now, certain, join me," and General Kelly, without the knowledge of such messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message. Meanwhile, one of these generals telegraphed to General Banks to advance on one side, while he advanced upon the other; but, unfortunately, he telegraphed at the spong on, when an anawer came, in the form of an orthe other; but, unfortunately, he telegraphel at the same time to headquarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came, in the form of an order, not to advance accompanied by a reprimand for even the susgestion of such a movement. That the battle would have saily broken in upon the "great plan" was quite probable. It much have finished the "great plan" anaconda," as the newspapers had called it. But it must not be forgetten that this mam noth reptile, that was to draw within his folds and crush the rebellion at a single sweep of h's tall, had already swall-wed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Less than thirty days ago a tried general in Missouri seut forward several thousand cavalry against General Price, and was about to follow with ten thousand infuntry, with every prospect of success, when an order came from a superior officer to halt. Was not this characteristic of the whole war? The battle of Frederickton Missouri, and the recent bartle in Kentucky, were both fought without orders from Washington. Give our Western generals the power to march against the enemy at will, and the war, so far as the Southwest is concerned, would be closed in ninety days, with the possession of the Mississippi river to the Gulf. He referred to the blockade of the Potomac as a cause for shame, and intimated that the President was anxious that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. In conclusion, he said he saw a streak of light ahead, resting upon the chair of the new Secretary of War—a man, who, if report spoke truly, was like brave Ben Wade, of Ohio; a good combination of Old Hickory and Zach Paylor; with a mind of his own, a brain to plan, and an iron will to axecute. That officer would be likely to push on the war with all the vigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and mighty an army.

Secret Sessions.

The committee rose and the House took up the Scnate oint resolution providing for secret sessions on war ques-ions, and imposing penalties for disclosing the proceedings therein.
Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, raised a point, which was overruled, that the resolution involved a change of rules, and that it must, therefore, lie over one day. one day.

Mr. STEVENS, in reply to a question, said that he had the words of the Secretary of War that the resolution was accessary.

The resolution was then passed and the House ad-

The Steamer Treut Affair.

ner passengers.
Whereas. The Government of the Emperor of the
French, through M. Thouvenel, Minister of Foreign Afairs, inving appended to the Government of the United
that's for "the immediate release of the persons taken Sintes for "the immediate release of the persons taken on board the Trent, and sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character towards the British flag," asking it on the ground "of principles in which (the French Government) have always found the United States in agreement with it," adding, in conclusion, that the United States, in taking a "different attitude," the French Government would see in that fact "a deplorable complication in every respect of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to structed and a regulated for a nature scriptist of culties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to strungle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the Powers which continue outside the existing contest." and whereas, in this arbitration, in advance of the irsne which was made by the British Government, in a form preclading all discussion, but in which the French Government makes its decision depend on principles haretofore established between France and the United States in transfer recognizing the law of nations, the cer of the American ship Non Jocinto, the reclamation made by a third Power, equally interested in maintaining neutral rights, was a proper interposition, considerately and kindly made, to enable the Government of the United States to do to Great Britain, for the sake of the interests and peace of the world, and especially demanded by the existing exigencies of the United States themselves, what Great Britain had refused to do under similar circumstances, and could not, therefore, rightfully demand; this demand on the part of the French Government is evidence of the deep concern which France still takes in the honor and prosperity of the Republic of the United States, to the existence of which it is part of her glory to have contributed; and this renewed manifestation of her solicitude for the maintenance of the freedom of the seas, of which the evention of a powerful navy to defend them from the sway of an arbitrary trident gives earnest, deserves and calls forth an expression of the sentiments which the part the Government of the French Emperor has taken in our late difficulty with Great Britain has inspired: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Congress and the people of the United States are not the sansible to the kin-ineas which has animated the Government of France in its prompt and when interposition to arrest the danger impending from the seizure of the Trent and arrest of its possengers, and for reasserting as national law the principles in relation to the neutral rights hereforor maintained by the Governments of France and the United States.

Gov. Pawson. of Utah at Fort Laramate.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1862. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Sucaker. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communic tion from the State Treasurer in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting information as to what amount of oney belonging to the State was on deposit in the Bank f Commerce, at Erie, at the time it closed its doors. The Treasurer states that when he came into office the amount of money on deposit in the bank was \$1.466, and had never been increased by him. He draw on the bank for \$1,500, and received, in return, \$577. The amount still due the State is \$3,996.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual repart of the Monongahela Navigation Company,
Mr. LOWRY presented a patition from sixty-five citi-

zens of Warren county charging the officers of the Bank of Commerce, of Erie, with fraud and perjury, and askgeneral action country charging the officers of the Bank ing for the appointment of a committee of investigation.

Mr. PENNEY (Judiciary), with a negative recommendation, the bill relative to appeals from justices of the peace and aldermen in Montgomery country.

Also, as committed, the bill to authorize the re-examination of the accounts of Thomas McCassiless, late treasurer of Indiana country.

Also, as committed, the bill relative to deeds in the protonoctary's office in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. BOUND (same), as committed, the bill relative to advertising claims in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. BOUND (same), as committed, the supplement to the several acts of Assembly relative to the sate of unseated lands.

Also, the supplement to the act relative to bringing sait by creditors against executors, administrators, assignees, and other trustees in certain cases.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (same), as committed, the bill relative to copartmershirs.

Also, as committed, the bill relative to actions for trespass in certain townships in Juinlata country,

Mr. PULLIER (Banks), as committed, the bill to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bunk.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (Corporations), as committed, the supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. CONNELL (Election Districts), as committed, House bill to fix the place of helding elections in Clearfield township, Cambric country. Taken up and passed.

AIT. CONNELL (Election Districts), as committed, House bill to fix the place of hedding elections in Clearfield township, Cambrin county. Taken up and passed. Mr. MEREDITH (Itoadis and Bridges), as committed, the supplement to the act of 1836, relative to roads, highways, and bridges. Bills Introduced. Mr. KETCHAM, a bill to incorporate the Pittston Mr. CRAWFORD, a supplement to the act incorpo-ating the German Refermed Congregation of Shippensmr. PENNEY, a bill relative to the claim of Thomas Keenan, prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Vestern district.

Mr. REILLY, a bill to incorporate the Easton and MI. RELLEY, a full to incorporate the Easton and Iron Hill Rallroad Company.

Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to the act incorporating the Dansborough-Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. MEREDITH, a bill to methe the Orphans! Court of Armstrong county to make distribution of the estate of William Gates, deceased.

Mr. JOHNSON, a bill to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hellefonte.

Resolutions. Resolutions.

Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to inform the Senate what amount of tax the Krie Ganal Company have in times past, or are now, paying into the treasury, and what steps have been taken to compet this corporation to pay its just proportion of the public burden; which was read a second time and aggred to. agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON offered a resolution that William
Miller be retained as an assistant measuring during the
gession. Not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 14. Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sergennt-at-Arms.
On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the Senate proceeded to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Harman Yerkes, when

J. F. Cochran received 22 votes,

N. J. Jones " " " "
Mr. Cochran appeared and was duly qualified.

Bills Considered.

Bon motion of Mr. STEIN, the bill relative to forged mortgages was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the bill to incorporate the Oil Region Railroad Company was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill relative to adverting claims in the city of Philadelphia was considered and passed.

Mr. LANDON called up the joint resolution from the Mr. LANDUN called up the joint resolution from the House to pay Henry Halin, a transcribing clork of the House, for ten days' service at the opening of the session. Mr. JOHNSON moved to include the name of Danlet Welsh, a transcribing clerk of the Senate. Not agreed to. The resolution passed—yeas 21, nays 8.

On motion of Mr. KINSEY, the bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Mulual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Bucks counties was considered and passed.

Trustees of the Lunatic Hospital. A message was received from the Governor, nominating the following persons as Trustees of the State Lunstie Hospital, for the term of three years: John J. Barkly, M. D., of Philadelphia, John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster, and Daniel W. Gross, of Dauphin.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by Committee on Volunteer Frauds. The SPEAKER announced the names of the commit-cemen appointed to investigate alleged frauds on the Dem.), Vincent (Rep.), Sellers (Rep.), Smith (U. I.m.

The Auditor General reported to the House the names of the brokers and private bankers in the Common-wealth who have, and who have not, paid a tax imposed The list of those who have not paid was very lengthy, and according to the statement of the Auditor General, necessarily incomplete, although copies of the law imposing the tax had been sent to all parties known to be act-

ing as brokers or private | **a** :| **e** s.

The report of the Auditor General was **o**rdered to be printed. Important Relief Act.

Mr. SHANNON, from the Committee on the Militia System, reported a supprement to "an act to create a loan, and to previde for arming the State." It was taken up and passed, as follows:

Be it concited, etc., That the several boards of relief appointed by the fourteenth section of said act are hereby authorized to extend support and relief to the families and dependents of all such volunteers, residents of this State, as are now in the active service of the United States in any volunteer organization of shother States like Saime to all intents and purposes as if the said volunteers had been originally enrolled and mustered into service by the Governor of this Commonwealth.

Obstructing City, Passenger Railway Tracks. Obstructing City Passenger Railway Tracks.

Mr. WILDEY, chairman of the Committee on City Passenger Railroads, reported an act inflicting a penatty for obstructing city railroad tracks, with a negative recommendation. Mr. SMITH, of Chester, an act relating to the Revenue Commissioners, allowing the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the Senatorial districts to appoint Revenue Commissioners in number equal to Senators. The Board thus formed shall meet on the first Tuesday in each year.

Mr. ZIEGLER, a supplement to the act incorporating the Comberiand Yalley Reilroad.

The Toungge Tax. The Tonninge Tax.

The resolution calling upon the Auditor General for information relative to the compliance by the Pennsytvania Rairoad with the provisions of the act commuting the toninge tax, was so modified as not to require the Auditor to furnish the House with a copy of the toll-sheet of the company.

A Direct Tax.

Mr. ABMSTRONG moved that the Heuse proceed to the consideration of an est providing for a direct tax, as

A Direct Tax.

Mr. Armistrong moved that the Heuse proceed to the consideration of an act providing for a direct tax, as follows: That the quota of the direct tax apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania by the act of Courcess entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from timports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed on the fifth day of August, 13dl. be, and the same is hereby, assumed by the State of Pennsylvania; and that, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the same to the Treasury of the United States, after deducting fifteen per centum thereon, in accordance with the provisions of said act.) the Governor is hereby authorized to release to the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota that may remain due after such release, out of any moneys heretofore refunded or that may hereafter be refunded to this State by the United States, on account of expanses incided by this State in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, suppring arming, funlipping, paying, and transporting volunteers employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMIS offored the following substitute, which, with the original act, was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Friday next:

Be it enacted. &c., That, in accordance with the provisions of the fifty-third section of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to pravide increaced revenue from unportations, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved on the fifth day of August, 1361. the State of Pennsylvania will hereby undertake and assume to assess, collect, and pay into the Treasury of the United States the quota, to wit: the sum of one million, nine hundred and forty-six thousand, seven hundred and interen and one-third dollars, of the direct tax imposed by the said act of Congress, and apportioned thereby to the said act; and it shall be the duty of the State Treasure to procure an adjustment of the amount which will be actually due and Alleged Legislative Corruption.

Alleged Legislative Corruption.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Hopkins, of Washington, on Tuesday last:

Whereas, It has been alleged, and is believed by many of the citizens of this Communiweath, that inproper influences were used in procuring the passage of an act at the last session of the Legislature, entitled An act for the commutation of tourage duties;

And whereas, It is due alike to the parties implicated and to the public at large that the allegations upon which said belief is predicated should be investigated, in order that the truth may be vindicated and justice be done to all: therefore.

Busileyd, That a committee he ampointed, consisting all: therefore—

Hesalved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of five, to inquire into all the facts commeted with the passage of said act, and that They have power to send passage of said act, one that for remons and papers.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, offered the following emendment:

6 And that the said committee be further empowered influences, if any, were used to secure the passage at th numerices. It any, were used to secure the passage at the last session of the Legislature of the act entitled, an act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the bunks, and for equalizing the currency of the State. The meandment was lost by a vote of 15 years to Mr. DEENIS denied the right of the Hause to inquire into any matter not leaking to the perpetualion or stability of the Government, or the general good of the people. The present resolution aims long at the vindication or implication of certain parties. It was not axreturn or implication or or ran investigation, even if the Legislature had the power.

A case was eithed by Mr. Dennia, in 1999, when, in the charges brought against Free-nusoury, a Legislative committee what article mable to procure testimony, similar result would doubtless now follow.

By, KAINE cited an act of the Legislature, (already within the latest of the council witnesses) reasserting as national law the principles in relation to neutral rights heretofore maintained by the Governments of France and the United States.

Gov. Dawson, of Utah, at Fort Laramie.

Fort Laramis, Jan. 20.—Governor Dawson, of Utah, arrived here last evening, en route for the East. The statement that three of the party who attacked him this side of Salt Lake were killed is unitue.

The Europa's Mails.

New York, Jan. 29.—The foreign papers by the Europa, arrived at Boston, reached here too late for this evening's mails.

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