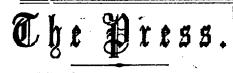
THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.



FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A, DOUGLAS .- " The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE-The double-cylinder "TAYLOR" PRESS FOR SALE-TRE double-cylinder "TATLOR" PARSE 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. FORMER, 417 Onestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. The news from the Burnside Expedition, now at Hatteras Inlet, wears a more cheerful aspect than that previously received. At last accounts seventeen of the naval vessels were in Paulico Sound, and active proparations were going on to strike an effective blow at the rebels. General Burnside was busy arranging his troops to act in concert with the naval portion of the expedition, and Commodore Goldsborough, in his official despatch to the Navy Department, says that things look more hopoful, and he expresses the wish that they may soon encounter and vanquish the rebels. It is expected that the first place attacked will be Roanoke Island, where the rebels have two batteries and about three thousand troops.

We publish this morning extracts from a letter written by Mr. Russell to the London Times, dated Washington, December 27. He says that the Dranesville fight has had a good effect on our troops, and that the superior arms of our soldiers "must, in the long run, establish a moral as well as a physical advantage over their opponents." Mr. Russell admits that if our people pay their taxes, and give enough money to the Government to carry on the war, the crushing of the rebellion will be rapid and sure.

The Memphis papers, of the 17th, were rejoicnig over an imaginary victory supposed to have been won by the Fallstaffian hero (?) of Eastern Kentucky, General Humphrey Marshall. The Argus has a letter from Knoxville, in which the correspondent states "that General Humphrey Marshall has fought a terrible battle in Kentucky, and won a brilliant victory, after having killed five hundred of the enemy, who fied in dismay from the battle-field." The next day the same correspondent, speaking of the hero of the imaginary battle \$8**y**8:

Humphrey Marshall is endowed by Nature with Humphrey Marsnan is endowed by Nature wind as great a share of native genius as any leader of the Southern armites. His heroism is as uncetion-ed as his transcendent abilities. History recites his deeds on the battle fields of Mexico, and the records of the old Congress attest his genius and eloquence.

"The comparison may not be very elegant, but "The comparison may not be very elegant, but Mr. Marshall often reminded me of a bull terrier among an army of rats. Prontice said that Cum-berland Gap should be widened that the huge General might pass through it. Let it be done, fo Kentucky will be redeemed by Marshall's geniu and heroism, and he may soon return in triumph to

The Nashville Union, of Saturday, says that proceedings under the rebel confiscation act have been taken against the properties of Judge Catron and Senator Andrew Johnson. The property of Judge Catron is valued at \$75,000, and that of Andrew Johnson at \$30,000.

The rebels of Mobile have an unpleasant idea that the immense naval expedition now fitting out at Port Royal is meant to operate against their city. They profess to have no fear for any land force that may be sent against them, but when a

The Earliest News in England. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." It is not generally known that, on the recent publication of the settlement of the Trent af-WASHINGTON, January 30, 1862. fair, that old and respectable London daily, the

He said : 'I have great pleasure in informing

you that I have just received word that the

Sity of Washington has arrived at Cork, bring-

ing the exceedingly pleasing intelligence that

all unpleasant feeling between America and

England is at an end, and that the prisoners

will be released.' The statement was re-

ceived with loud cheering, and at the close of

the lecture a band which was in attendance

played the air 'Yankee Doodle,' followed by

the National Anthem."

stroke.

The fact that should be most permanently Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, had priority impressed upon the public mind, as the moveover every other London journal. Their agent ments of parties are observed, is that no meetat Queenstown was on the qui vive, and boarding or Convention of the "regular" Demoed the City of Washington, thereby first cracy has given an unqualified and sincere obtaining the news, which he sent on by endorsement of the justice of the war, or an special telegraph, so that it was pubinqualified evidence of a determination to suplished in the Shipping Gazette that evening port the Administration in prosecuting the war. (Wednesday, January 8) at five o'clock, The disgraceful proceedings of the so-called whereas the other evening papers did not Democracy of Indiana, in their late State Congive it before seven. The news, we learn vention, have been fittingly followed by similar from the London correspondent who sends us exhibitions in other quarters. The leaders in these assemblies must have a low opinion of this item, caused great gladness in London. When announced in the Exchange news room, the intelligence of their adherents, when they Liverpool, (the haunt of the cotton-brokers,) expect to make the latter believe that the pre-"the reading of the telegram," the Liverpool sent war is the result of "Black Republican" Mercury says, "was received with hisses and doctrines and intrigues, and that it might have cheers." But the same paper reports: "At been averted if the Republicans had accepted the Hope Hall, where a lecture was being dethe Crittenden or some other compromise. livered, Colonel BROWN, who presided, inter-Nothing, in truth, has done so much to prorupted the lecturer for the purpose of announduce this strife as the bitter proscription of cing the arrival of the news from America. Douglas and his friends, by these very "Demo-

> haughty refusal of the Secessionists to listen to any terms of compromise. I notice that in your State Legislature there s, just now, a strong effort on the part of the "Democracy" to assume the attitude of being not merely the conservators of the public honor, but of the public integrity. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania is to be roorganized under the lead of William Hopkins. not only to save the country from the "Black Republicans," but to conduct the war to a

THE ADVANCE OF ZOLLICOFFER upon the close, and to purify the public morals. It is Union forces was a rebel experiment-the a little curious that, while this professional bravery of our troops made it a rebel disaster; it politician and those who help him are so ready remains to be seen whether the energy and pruto sow divisions among the people of the loval dence of our commanding generals will make States, their demonstrations against the robbers it a Federal success. We have no news from and assassins of the South are as few and as far Kentucky, and this absence of intelligence we between as their manifestations of a determihail as a good sign. General McCLELLAN is nation to stand by the Government in every mysterious and secretive ; BUELL is equally effort to put down these same robbers and so. It is our hope and belief that by this time assassing. Mr. Hopkins, and his school, are the Kentucky column has crossed the border. the representatives of "the old man of the and is in full march upon Knoxville. The sea" at Wheatland-James Buchanan. Prerebels are trembling in anticipation of such a tending to differ from his most calamitous movement. CRITTENDEN is falling back, masand villainous Lecompton policy when it was ters are flying South with their slaves, DAVIS enunciated, they approved and applauded all has sent his most eminent general, BEAUREhis resulting proscriptions. I see no one GARD, to give confidence to the rebels with name in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the prestige of his name, and if possible turn among those now so anxious to reorganize the current of defeat. In a few more days we the Democratic party, and to make it may announce the deliverance of Eastern Tenthe symbol of all that is pure and nessee. BUELL has the golden opportunity. patriotic, that may not be justly charged His cannon have shattered the gates of the with 'having hastened, if not of having rebel stronghold, and he may rush his con produced this war, by supporting the inquering column through liberated Tennessee, rate, traitor, and murderer of his country's and unlimber his cannon again within range liberties, James Buchanan. That malignant of Richmond. It is impossible to express the chemer, though fast declining in years, is so anxiety with which we look upon Kentucky. eenly alive to the importance of organizing Our prayer is that BUELL has not only plucked these, his friends, into a great combination the leaves of victory, but gathered the fruits which is quietly to co-operate with the public of success. He has given the rebellion the encmy whenever an opportunity is presented, first reeling blow; we are now waiting to see to force a dishonorable settlement, that he whether it will be a crushing and conquering advises and consults with them on every

THE "Faith of the Government" represents best, if not the only way to break down thirty-four States, and every local, personal, the Government in the present war is public, and private interest included in those to reconstruct the Democratic party under thirty-four States. Lands and railroads, bonds the lead of the men he appointed to high office, and clothed with his confidence, while he was and mortgages, steamships and sailing-ships, President. Nothing alarms these men so much commerce and manufactures, the import trade and the export trade, the cotton of Carolina, as the idea of a great party, based upon the obliteration of all party prejudices and forms, and animated by the noble inspiration of vanthe sugar of Louisiana, the tobacco of Virginia, the multitudinous harvests of the West, quishing the rebellion, so as to conquer a lastthe coal of Pennsylvania, the iron of Missouri. ing peace. They feel that if this can be done. the silver of Arizona, the gold of California, they will be effectually and forever disposed the industry of New Englacd and the enterof. Hence their industry in crying out against prise of New York, the coin from our coffers, the crops from our fields, the capital which fraud and corruption, and the hot haste with The specifications and testimony which the commakes greatness, and the labor which gives which they seize upon every means to distract the people and embarrass the State and Genecapital power; the energy of free laborers,

LATEST NEWS XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

DISPOSITION OF THE TRENT AFFAIR SATIS. FACTORY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THE WASHINGTON JAIL NO LONGER TO BE USED AS A SLAVE-PEN.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, January 30 The British Government Satisfied.

A strange and unaccountable misstatement of facts appears in the London Post, which says the reason why Secretary SEWARD's note to Minister cratic" leaders, except only the steady and ADAMS, dated November 30, relative to the Tren. affair, was not laid before the British public, is that Mr. ADAMS did not communicate it to the Govern-ment, but withheld it in the exercise of his own discretion. So far from this being true. Mr. ADAMS. in a despatch received by the latest European mail says he not only stated its contents to Lord Jons RUSSELL, but read every word of it to him on the 20th of December. This misstatement has given rise to the question whether the Post is really the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, or does it wilfully impose itself as such on the credulity of the British nublie?

Despatches just received from the British Government, show that the disposition of the Trent affair by Secretary SEWARD is satisfactory, and justifies the expectation of peace between the two ountries for a long time to come.

The Prisoners' Relief Commission Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES reached Vashington to-day, and had a consultation with the Secretary of War upon the subject of the mission for the relief of the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels. These commissioners will leave here to-morrow for Fortress Monroe, and endeavor to reach Riehmond under a flag of truce. The Washington Jail No Longer to be Used as a Slave Pen.

The Secretary of State has written to Marshal LAMON, directing him to discontinue hereafter the practice of the last half century, with reference to the use of the jail for the custody of slaves on the request or order of their owners. &c.

These instructions forbid him to receive slaves for safe keeping there, except those committed by some competent officer of the law for offences against the law, or unless under arrest and so committed lawfully as fugitives from labor, in which case he is hereafter to comply literally with the provision of the law requiring their discharge from custody at the end of thirty days, unless previously reclaimed by their owners.

In these instructions the Secretary of State has followed the letter of the law, and has thus provided for the prompt correction of the abuses in that connection which have existed only by custom for quite half a century.

The Excelsior Brigade. The surgeon of the Second Regiment of the Exfitting occasion. He well knows that the celsior Brigade is under arrest. The charges against him are drunkenness, inhuman treatment of the sick soldiers, and a general inability to administer to their wants. There are other surgeons who should be placed under arrest for the same

> The Third Pennsylvania Congressional District.

The motion of Mr. GILPIN to quash the proceedings of the contested-election case in the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania did not prevail. The committee has decided to admit the specifications of the contestant, and proceed with the case. Mr. EDWARD MCCABE, of Philadelphia, made a strong defence in favor of the contestant. mittee has admitted give Mr. KLINE twenty-six majority.

News from the Indian Country ral Administration. They never think that if had forgotten he ever had lorgotten he ever wrote the letter or that Luncoin was his friend. If the Senator had been true to his friendship for his old Government he would have told Lincoln that Davis was a traitor, and that he onght noi to go noar him. But, in addition to the fact that he has not uttered words of rebuke to rebellion, the Senator Mr. COFFIN, of the Southern Indian Superintend there has been extravagance and corruption, ency, at Leavenworth, Kansas, writes the Indian Bureau, under date of January 11th, that his clerk had just arrived from Humboldt, and brought intelhad just arrived from Humboldt, and brought intel-ligence that a party of Sac and Fox Indians had informed him, on their return from a buffalo hunt, that they had met Opotheyoholo, with a large body of Union Indians, who had been driven from their homes in the Cherokee Indian country by a body Arkansas and Texas Rangers and rebel Indians. They reported that they had fought three buttlet with the rebels, in the last of which they had been been the rebels, in the last of which they had been the spece of the second states. He then referred to and read from the speech of Mr. Bright, in which he de-and read from the speech of Mr. Bright, in which he de-states the second states. He then referred to and read from the speech of Mr. Bright, in which he de-and read from the speech of these resolutions were offered to beto drive the people into rebellion, and was forced to -live that the Senator from Indiana took his posi with the purpose and intent of strengthening the defeated, and, in consequence, a large portion of their forces were scattered, but, notwithstanding, they had fought their way through, and were retreating towards the Verdigris river, which was one day's march. brief in what I have to say on this case. To me it Gen. DENVER has received despatches from Col. seems to lie in a very narrow compass. CLARK, who is in command of the Union troops at Before proceeding to speak of the case, I desire to say that my relations with the Senator from Indiana are of Iola, near the southern border of Kansas, confirming the above. Col. CLARK sent Capt. COLEMAN with his company to the camp of Opotheyoholo, who returned and reported that JOHN ROSS, the loyal chief, with from three to four hundred loyal Cherokees, was encamped near the forks of the Neosho and Verdigris rivers, and that at last accounts they were surrounded, and it was feared that they would all be taken prisoners or slain, as the rebels were showing no quarter to the Union Indians. He estimates the number of Union expulsion from the Senate. Indians encamped with Opotheyoholo, sixty-five miles west from Humboldt, at from ten to sixteen thousand (women and children included). They watch upon these manœuvres. For them, are in a most deplorable state of destitution, some of them having starved and frozen to death, cratic organization under such auspices. The after the battle, and having lost their tents same men who hunted their great leader to his and baggage. They are destitute of provisions, clothing, tents, guns, ammunition, and tobacco, and many more, using bows and arrows. the harsher name of treason. Captain COLEMAN furnished them with twenty The slaveholders of the nation, 1elying on human slaver; head of cattle, and has gone back to the Indian camps, te aid the sufferers as much as possible. the free men of the Republic should assume the manage The Sacs and Foxes also furnished them with all that they could spare. Gen. HUNTER, commanding in Kansas, fitted out 4 six-mule teams, with ammunition, guns, &c., and two teams with provisions. All the Indian blankets were sent that could be had; also, a team having coffee, tobacco, and sugar. \$2,000 were furnished to buy hogs and cattle. There is a disposition prevalent to be very severe with the Cherokees, Crceks, &c., but the fact is, the loyal element among them has been overborne by rebel intrigue and falsehood. Our Government could not pay the usual annuities last spring because communication was out off. This non-pay-ment has been used with success to damage our Go-The forbearance of the Government towards the traitors vernment. A year since, the Indian office here wanted troops to be sent into the Cherokee country, but of course it would not be done under the Administration of THOMPSON, FLOYD, & Co.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1862. able Senator from New York, I must say that, in m SENATE.

judgment, they have taken a narrow and technical view of this case. They deal with the Senator from Indiana Petitions Presented. Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, presented the petition f citizens of Iowa for a general bankrupt law. Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented the settion of the citizens of Berks county, Pa., in relation as one on his trial for treason, and themselves as judges or jurors sworn to try him under all the technical rule of presumptions and reasonable doubts applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial o General Signi, Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep.), of New Jersey, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prohibit the coolie trude by American citizens. upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason : but to say h

our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of State. Mr. OHANDLER (Bep.), of Michigan, offered a roso-Mr. COWAN. I desire to ask my honorable colleague if Mr. Bright is not guilty of treason, What is he guilty

Mr. OllANDLER (Bep.), of Michigan, offered a roso-lution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the present re-bellion to take the oath of allegiance. Adopted. Mr. BICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, offered a joint reso-lution that the Secretary of War be anthorized to pro-cure from the officers and soldiers now prisoners in the so-called Confederate States an allotment of their pay for their families and friends, and that the Secretary of War issue drafts on New York or Boston to said families. Mr. WILMOT. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to day to give my definition of his offence, I should pronounce it treason. But I am frank tion of his to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are those doubts hanging about the case that would make me hesitate to pronounce a verdict of guilty, but as a Senator I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here.

and to further a treasonable end. What more does my

promptly and fearlessly. A timidity bordering on cow-

ardice paralyzes the arm of the Government. Treason

stalks abroad in open day. We must vindicate the cha-

racter of the Senate and our own self-respect. We mus

give to the people an assurance that here, at least infi

punishment.

delity and disloyalty meet with a speedy and condign

Now, it seems to me that I have stated the whole

case. I plut the case upon the letter of the lat of March. I

take that letter and the circumstances of the country at the time, the position of the Senator, the position of the man to whom the letter was written, the position of the

nan for whom it was written, and the errand upon which

he went, and I say the facts are conclusive and over-

vhelming against the Senator from Indiana. There is

It is a legal maxim, that a man is responsible for the

other, and the errand upon which he commended hu

was, by the admission of all, a treasonable errand; i

was to give him an improved firearm. Can it be

possible, as I asked before, that a loyal Senator

al had written such a letter, would there have

seen any doubt as to his complicity with the trai-

as high and responsible, in many respects, as the commanding general of your army. Nay, sir ; in digni-

ty of character he occupies a position second only to the

a letter, would you have had any doubt as to his com

plicity with the traitors? Would you have had any doubt that he had at least forgotten his duty to his

Government? Sir, an impeachment could have rested on the letter; and to-day I have serious doubts as to

what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Bep.), of Massachusetts

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Settlement of a Claim.

the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned,

Indiana before an impartial jury.

President of the nation. Suppose he had written such

would do this? Sir, suppose your commanding gene

no possible escape from the conclusion

War issue drafts on New York or Boston to said fumilies. Adopted. Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy furnish a statement, in a tabular form, of all vessels purchased or chartered by the War Department since April, whore the vessels were built, of what tonnage, the price, &c. Adopted. Mr. HAIE. (KEP.), of New Hampshire, offered a reso-lution that the Secretary of the Navy inform the Senate when the ship Franklin is to be changed for use as a steamer, and whether the Department intended to com-plete, her for use the present year, for any definite time. Adopted—yeas 27, nays 13. The nays were as follows: Messra Anthony, Bright, Browning, Howard, Howe, Lane, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Simmons, Wilkinson, and Wilson of Missouri. The conduct of the Senator from Indiana, judged by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, looks like treason. Still, I might not be prepared so to prohouse, sitting as a juror on his trial. I know not un der what circumstances of haste or thoughtless letter was written. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the let-

ter was written, that deliberate and wicked purpose, essential to the technical crime of treason. We know not-we have the latter befor as. It was written to a trailor, and for a traitor,

The Government Hospitals.

Resolutions Offered.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a re-colution that the Committee on Military Affairs be in-structed to inquire into the condition and management of the Government Hospital at Alexandria, Ya, and report such measures as may be necessary to correct any abuses colleague want? The Scnator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating circumstances whatever. As a juro I might even refuse, on the case as it stands, to pronounce the vardict of guilty of high treason. But when the case is presented to me as a Senator, is the Senator from Indiana a safe Mr. GRIMES wanted the powers of the committee en

Mr. GRIMES wanted the powers of the committee cn-larged, so as to include all Government hospitals. Mr. WILSON suid he wanted Congress to take this special case under consideration. There were complaints from all over the country about the medical department of the army, and he had no doubt that department was entirely insident to meet the wants of the army. He had seen cortificates from sick soldiers that they had actually been obliged to go to swill-tubs to enable them to live in the hospital at Alexandria. There were re-ports from the hospitals that were disgraceful to the country. man to sit here? Is his loyalty and fidelity to the Government justly obnoxious to strong and well-grounded impeachment? Can he be trusted to advise the President, and to share in our deliberations in this crisis o affairs? To these inquiries I can have no doubt whatever. I shall vote to expel the Senator from Indian from his seat in the Senate. What it is right to do in this case, the Senate should do

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, asked if it was

Mr. WILSON said we only had four inspector gene-rais and one vacancy, and five assistants. They could not attend to the business of such an immense army. Mr. CABULEF (U.), of Virginia, asked if it was not the duty of the surgeon general to attend to this matter, and if it would not be better to detail some officer to remedy the evil? Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, wanted to know where the seal difficulty was

Mr. WiLSON said he thought it the duty of the in-spectors to look after the welfare of the soldiers, but they were doing all they could. If was the duty of the sur-geon general to see that all these hospitals were properly

scon general to see that all these hospitals were properly conducted. The trouble was, we had in the medical de partment many old men who ought to be refired. Then was nothing but a series of completints all over the coun-try. Mr. HALE thought it was time the truth was told

Mr. HALE thought it was time the truth was told about these things. There is a sort of a list of medicines which the army doctor may preseribe, and this list was fixed thirty or forty years ago, and the doctor can pre-scribe no other. No matter how much light he had re-ceived since that time, if somebody was only put to death by that dose forty years ago, then he was at liberty to give it. There is a perfect jam of dead logs at the head of the concern. The Senator from Massachusetts has not gone far enough. The old-fogy notion of promoting doc-tors who had dosed and dosed for forty years, ought to be discurded, and we ought to call in the best medical talent of the country. natural and necessary consequences of his act. What did the Senater do? He commended one traitor to anof the country. Mr. GBIMES offered an amendment to strike out the tors? The Senator from Indiana occupies a position

word Alexandria, and have the resolution apply to all the Government hospitals. Agreed to.

Government hospitals. Agreed to. The resolution, assemended, was then adopted. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented a me-morial from a large number of merchants of New York asking that laws be enacted regarding import duties, con-fining them to goods actually on shipment. Mr. JOHNSON (Dem.), of Tennessee, from the special committee on that part of the President's message, re-ported a bill for the construction of a military railroad connecting Kentucky and Tennessee.

Case of Mr. Bright.

Case of Mr. Bright. The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up. Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsun, proceeded to speak at length on the subject. He said kis vote would not be controlled by the question as to whether the Senator had given aid and comfort to the eneny. He thought the Constitution demanded every Senator to be a friend of the Constitution, but he was forced to the belief that the Senator from Indiana was not a friend to the Constitution, and not a friend to the present form of government; not that he was not at the last seesion, and is not now. He did not;deem the letter of the 1st of March last, but he senator from Indiana was in favor of the overthrow of the Constitution and the Government. The Senator of the Constitution and the Government. The Senat had examined the record of the Senator from Indian

Mr. FENTON (Bep.), of New York, from the Com-mittee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Philip Spear & Co., of New York, which was passed. It autho-rizes the re-issuing certificates of the loan of 1945, to the amount of \$200,000, in place of those lost. Mr. DAVIS (Bee), of Pennsylvania, caused a me-morial to be read suggesting an approprintion for a Na-tional Cemetery in the District of Columbia, so that bo-dies of deceased soliters may be within reach of their friends. Referred to the Committee on Military af-fairs. The State Governments and the Volu

citizen would have done it, much less a loyal Sena-PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Forgetful of his duties, unfaithful to his senatoria trust, he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senat With all respect for my colleague, and for the honor-

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communica

The OF BARKIN has being the senate a communica-tion from the Auditor General in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling upon him for information in relation to the Eris Canal Company. The Auditor General states that this company has never made any returns and never paid taxes. The SPEAKER also laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Petitions.

Petitions. Mr. CONNELL, a petition from citizens of Philadel-phin for the abolition of curbstone markets. Mr. BMITH, of Philadelphia, a memorial from the officers of the Keystone Begiment for an adjustment of their accounts, with a tratement of the same. Mr. BEILLY, a petition from East Norwegian town-ship, Schuylkill county; for a change in the place of holding their elections. Reports of Committees.

Reports of Committees. Mr. BENSON, (Finance), ascommitted, the resolution in relation to franking envelopes for soldiers. Mr. CRAWFORD, (same), with amendament, the sup-element to the act incorporating the Kingsessing and Finicum Meadow Company. Mr. CONNELL, (same), as committed, the bill for the relief of Charles Johnson, late treasurer of Delaware county.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1982.

Bills Introduced.

tutions to the committee would keep Bright in his place. His treason was beyond question. There was too much of a disposition to fight this war on strictly legal and constitutional grounds. He insisted that the Legislature should instruct Mr. Cowan to vote for Bright's expul-

A division of the question was called for. The com-

mnly. Mr. PENNEY, (Judiciary), with amendment, the bill elative to the appointment of a mercantile appraiser in

orthampton county. Also, with a negative recommendation, the bill to re-cal an act relative to sealer of weights and measures in fontgomery county. Mr. CLYMER, (same), as committed, the supplement o the act of 1836 relative to the lien of mechanics and

Mr. Mcton Fiso Frintive to the lief of mechanics and offices.
 Mr. LAMBERTON, (Estates and Escheats,) with amendment, the bill to anthorizo Edward W. Lehman to sell certain real estato.
 Mr. MEREDITH, (Roads and Bridges), the bill from the House previding for fence viewers in Philadelphia.
 Mr. SEIRILLL, (same), with a negative recommenda-tion, the supplement to the act incorporating the Dan-borough Turnpike Road Company.

Bills Introduced. Mr. LOWRY, joint resolutions instructing our Sena-ors in Congress to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the U. S. Senate. right from the U. S. Senate. Mr. BENSON, a bill for the relief of Harry Ellis, late

heen sold to English owners. The United States steamer Twacarora continues blockading her at Southampton. GRAT BRITAIN. The financial writers in the English journals induigs in all sorts of ghoomy forebodings for America under the issue of unconvertible paper may be expected to render the contry more than ever a prey to social disorganiza-tion and jobbery. The London Gibe makes the announcement that the issue of unconvertible paper may be expected to render the contry more than ever a prey to social disorganiza-tion and jobbery. The London Gibe makes the announcement that the examer Santiago de Cuba. The Bengish schonner Eugenia Smith, by the steamer Maidaide, from Cork, with a regiment on board, for Canada, put back to Plymouth Sound, from stress of weather. The iron-plated frigate Warrior was expected at Ply-mouth in a day or two, on her way to the North Ameri-can station. But little business was doing at Lloyd's in war risks. The resumer Maisting on the statu que at Southeap-ton. It was stated that the Tuiscarora's movement in leaving her moorings on the 13th was to prevent the Nashrille from getting under way for twenty-four hours. It was understood that the Tuiscarora's orders were or south and the frigate Daun/less, the war steamer as the is to also of the Nashrille, to blockade her in Sontampton, and if she should leave, to chase her as long as she is at zes. The Unidition to the frigate Daun/less, the war steamer Argus has been placed at the mouth of the Bonthampton docks, to watch the movement of the two yessels. A the trigot asys that the Mashrille lettors from mey dork represent the cyfor promoting insurrections among the slaves as gaining force, and looking at the restende horrors, whispera were at length heard of a wish that, for the aske of humanity. European interven-tion might be found practicable. Additional correspondence has been published in resgard to the Trent affiltr, including Earl Hussel's roly to Mr. Seward's despitch, dated Jan 1. It expresses much stisfaction at the conclusion

Mr. CLYMER supported his amendment at some

Int. COLLECT Supported in Supported in Support to the amendment declaring, that whereas James E. Harvey, U.S. minister to Portugal, has been engaged in treason-able correspondence with Judge Magrath, of Charleston, our Schators in Congress he instructed to use their in-fluence to procure his recall. Milecroto procure his recall. After some remarks from Mr. LAMBERTON in support of his amendment, it was negatived—yeas 11, nays 21. Mr. Clymer's substriute for the original resolution was then prostived recall 0 nave 20

Mr. Clymer's substruct to the second structure of the resolution then negatived—yeas 10, nays 22. The question recurring on the passage of the resolution offered by Mr. Lowry, it was further discussed, ani adouted unanimously. Adjourned.

The House was called to order by the Speaker at 10 . M.

vious speakers, and rather favored the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. In view of the pending arrival of Mason and Slidell, various expedients were being adopted at Liverpool to sceure anything but a flattering reception for them. The Lendon Shipping Gazette says that "war, or else further diplomatic strife, is inevitable between England and America."

Taxation. Mr. ARMSTRONG offored the following resolution: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Com-mittee of Ways and Means of the House be directed to appoint a sub-committee of three from each, in connec-tion with the Board of Commissioners to revise the tax laws of the State, to proceed to Washington for the pur-The publication of the correspondence in relation to the *Trent* affair has led to some very bitter strictures on the despatch of Mr. Seward, particularly that part of it where it is insimulated that the prisoners, Blessrs. Mason and Pildell, would have been detained had the interests of the Thing running the been detained had the interests ation of the correspondence in relation to

ashington for the pur-inancial Committee of it and collection of the The London Times doubts whether any nation ever

The London Morning

AFFAIR, Earl Russell's Response to Mr. Seward. COTTON & TO %d LOWER.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

CONSOLS 93%.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT PORTLAND.

THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE STILL BLOCKADED.

MORE CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE TRENT

PORTLAND, JAN. 30.—The steamer Anglo-Sazon has arrived, with Liverpool advices of the 16th inst., four days later than previously received. She also brings telegraphic advices, via Londonderry, to the 17th. The steamer Teutonia arrived out on the 12th, the America and Nova Scotian on the 14th, and the Edin-burgh on the 15th.

America and riors scores, on the stan, and the Lan-burgh on the J5m. It is rumored that the rebel steamer Nashrille has been sold to English owners. The United States steamer Tuscarora continues blockading her at Southampton. GREAT BRITAIN.

 Mr. BENSON. a bill for the relief of Harry Ellis, late treasurer of Potter county.
 Mr. STAIN, a bill providing for the election of a jus-tice of the peace in Bethleham, South Election district, Southampton county.
 Mr. SMITH, of Montgomery, a bill to incorporate the Norristown and Trenton Railroad Company.
 Mr. CRAWFORD, a bill for the relief of John Ross, late superintendent of the Portage Railroad.
 Mr. BUND, a bill to change the name of the Milton Savings Bank, and for other purposes.
 Expulsion of Jesse D. Bright.
 Mr. BUWBY how that the Committee an External Expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Mr. LOWBY noved that the Committee on Federal Relations be discharged, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolutions in favor of the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the United States Senato. Mr. CLYMER protested against discharging the com-mittee. The United States Senato was considering this matter. The United States Senato was considering this matter. The United States Senato was considering this matter. The United States Senato was considering the expulsion. Men of both parties differed on this subject. The Senate of Pennsylvania was not competent to judge upon mere runnor. He belleved in the doctrine of in-structions upon great principles, but the Legislature had no right to dictate to Sanitors acting under out, on a judicial question. He disclaimed any desire to defend Bright. If disloyal, he should be expelled. This, how-ever, was a question which the united States Senate was competent to determine. Mr. LOWBY replied that the reference of these reso-iutions to the committee would keep Bright in his place.

the subject. In the meantime, he says, "1 it is desirable that the commanders of the United States cruisers shall be instructed not to acpeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress, and which the Juited States Government cannot undertake to justify." Lord Lyons is thanked for his discretion, &c. Several members of Parliament have been addressing their constituents. Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech made at Leith, expressed very friendly terms toward America, hoping that the son-cessions of the American Government would be recoived in a generous spirit. He thought, however, that the North had undertaken a task too big for them. Mr. Glipin, member of Parliament from Northampton, in addressing his constituents, declared that the lack of the Declaration of Independence declaring all men free and equal. He believed that the great principle of the Declaration of Independence declaring all men free and equal. He believed that the question had now reality become one of slavery or freedom, and, therefore, culled on Englishmen not to sanction the premature acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy in order to get cotten. Mr. Henkey, at the same meeting, made similar re-mates. He said we made not think of our pockets. We must not go to war with the Southern Confederacy in order to get cotten. Mr. Bereaford Hope took opposite ground to the pre-vious speakers, and rather frovered the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. In view of the pending arrival of Mason and Slidelt. A division of the industrian was called for. The com-mittee was discharged—yeas 20, nays 11. 7 he Senate determined to proceed to the consideration of the resolution—yeas 22, nays 10. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Landon, Smith of Philadelphia, and Bound, when Mr. CLYMEK offered a substitute instructing our Se-nators to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright in case they find the allegations against him to be well founded.

person hints about a naval force they are thrown into a terrible state of excitement.

As will be seen by the extracts from the English journals which we publish this morning, the release happy effect on the English mind. The leading at the amicable settlement of the question ; but the following extract from the London Economist shows that that journal is not wholly satisfied with the action of our Government in the premises. The Economist says :

"The course adopted has been a compromise between these two extreme arguments. The act of Captain Wilkes has been repudiated and dis-owned, but only from an incidental error in its exacution, its principle is entirely justified. The American Government contend, as we are in-formed, that the *Trent* might and ought to have been taken by Captain Wilkes to New York harbor, and if so taken, she would have been condemod. Mr. Seward, we understand, states as much expressly in his reply to Lord Russell, and dilates on it with care and elaboration. In its consequences this doctrine may be very serious. Mr. Seward's despatch will be a sort of legal manual for American captains; it will give them all which Captain Wilkes sought to obtain by laborious studies in Wheaton and Lord Stowell. If Mr. Seward lays down, as we believe he does, that any mail packet which carries and conveys messengers or convirue from the Confederate States to a very or couriers from the Confederate States to a neu-tral Power may be seized by Federal cruisers on the high seas, assuredly some will be so seized. The Confederate States will and must send envoys everywhere; our stcamers are the great means of transit everywhere. Inevitably some of these steamers will carry some of these messengers. It would be within the doctrine of Mr. Seward, as we understand it, that the packet boat between Bou-logne and Folkestone should be captured and taken in tow to New York, because Mr. Slidell or Mr.

Mason happened to be on board of her. * * * '' If we thought that these doctrines of Mr. Seward were really meant, and would be truly acted upon, our joy at the release of the commis-sioners would be materially miligated. They seem to us to contain the seeds of so much fature dissension that we could not heartily rejoice at the happy close of the recent dispute. But we are dissension that we could not heartily rejoice at the happy close of the recent dispute. But we are inclined to hope that they may simply be the re-rult of a natural compromise in the American Cabinet. If, as we believe, one party wished to adopt the act of Captain Wilkes both in its mode and in its principle, and if another wished to re-pudiate that act both in mode and in principle, it is very likely, according to all known habits of con-ducting business, at least in the Old World, that one party would yield one half and the other the other half. The immediate difficulty would be overcome by abandoning the manner of Captain Wilkes' act, and writing a strong letter in favor of its principle; and this, as far as we can learn, seems to have been the actual result. seems to have been the actual result.

"The moral of all this is very plain and simple. In all future dealings with the American Govern-ment we must ask for what we want courteously but peremptorily. The evident fact remains. Until they received Lord Russell's letter they showed no intention of releasing-beyond all question did not intend to release-the commissioners. After they received that letter the commissioners were at once

The Sait Dispute. While doctors differ as to the advantage or

mischief of sprinkling salt on the track of the railroad passenger cars, it is a pity that Select Council take the cleaning of the streets so very coolly. A few days ago, Mr. THEO-DORE CUYLER, who always is distinguished for his moderation of language, spoke strongly concerning the condition of our streets, add. ing, what cannot be denied, that a few years ago Philadelphia was one of the cleanest cities in the world-a creditable distinction which it can no longer claim. The streets, pavements, and gutters should be constantly kept clean, and the ashes should be removed every day. Sliding on the iced paveples of summary punishment, and the nuimidday, under pretence of cleaning them, should be put down, as it readily might be, if ample. the authorities attended to their duty. Something more than keeping the streets clean should be done. Every yard of the railway rises and falls in the fluctuations of battle, so tracks in this city should be examined, in order to compel the different companies to keep them in good condition. At present, as must be evident to all who have occasion to drive across the iron lines which have gridironed the city, the railwayed streets are maintained, in very many instances, in the worst repair. The cost of removing the snow from the streets might be reduced by letting it fall, in fall in gold. These money-changers are sharp, equal division, between street-cleaning con- keen, and suspicious men, but their operations tractors and the passenger-railroad companies. It is a matter of comparatively small importance, seeing that it is encountered only at the THE IDEA is another's, but we gladly enpaved street-crossings, whether salt is or is dorse it, that the proper duty of banks is to

the toil of slave laborers; our wealth, and the sources of our wealth-all that we possess, or continue the "Faith of the Government." of Mason and Slidell by our Government has had a And when, as an earnest of that faith, the sons of the Republic accept the privations of newspapers generally express their gratification | camp, the harsh cruelty of Southern prisons, and even death itself, we can appreciate the sublimity of the idea embodied in the Faith of the Government, and the eternity of the principles which have called that faith into being.

WE HAVE nothing to dread more than an unequal national currency. So long as private institutions in each State are permitted to create and circulate paper money on limited and local bases of credit, that currency will be unequal. An Illinois dollar may represent some thousand acres of prairie land, and be taken for a dollar in Illinois, but when it reaches Pennsylvania it is rejected or reluctantly accepted with a large discount. A Pennsylvania dollar may represent large tracts of coal in Schuylkill, or great iron deposits in Montour, but it is hardly recognized in Illinois. Without multiplying illustrations, the rule is found to be a universal one, and the fluctuations in value of this contracted currency are vexatious, uncertain, and oppressive. No such evil would result from the establishment of a great national currency. The dollar representing the faith of the Republic would be a dollar in Illinois and Pennsylvania, in Connecticut and Californiawherever faith in the Republic existed. This

simple rule seems to exhaust the whole paper-currency question, and the wisest legislation Congress can give us will be the legisla tion which embodies it. LET us not be too severe upon the loyal men

of the Border States. They are naturally sensitive as to slavery, for in a slave society they have lived-and the institution so peculiar to us has been sacred to them-and when they resist what is claimed to be the ultimate annihilation of slavery, let us not be unreasonable with them for their resistance. The horrors of this war have fallen upon them with appalling force. They meet them at their hearths and homes; their fields are crimsoned with the blood of contending armies; the smoke and war of strife are with them daily and hourly. Here in the North, at our

quiet homes, we can speculate upon causes and philosophize upon issues, and discuss the policy of campaigns and cabinets, and insist upon making ourselves the standard of loyalty and citizenship. Let us be charitable,-for

tribute we can pay to their patriotism.

A LAW making the notes of our treasury a legal tender is a matter of necessity as well as a matter of justice. When England was in her death-grapple with NAPOLEON, she suspended the payment of specie both from the Exchequer of the nation and the Bank of England. For twenty-five years this suspension continued-and it was not, we believe, until 1823, or eight years after the Arbiter of kingly fates had been sent a suppliant to St. Helena, that the payment of specie was resumed. During this time the paper money of England was made a legal tender-the faith of the naments should be prevented, by a few exam- tion was the currency of the nation. The power of England was strengthened, and the sance of flooding the pavements with water in years of paper currency were years of prosperity. In America we can imitate the ex-

can hope to possess, combine to create and that they, more than any others, are responsible for this, as well as for the blood shed in the war, and that all these results would have been averted if they had refused to sustain Buchanan in his treacheries and proscriptions; nor do they credit either the Governor of Pennsylvania, or the President of the United States, with the notorious fact that both have done their utmost and their best to prevent everything like favoritism or wrong in

the administration of their high offices. God help us, if our Government is to revert into the hands of those from which it has just been rescued ! God help us, if the adherents of Breckinridge, the apologists of Floyd and Thompson, and the echoes of Davis, should be enabled, by means of a party organization, to overthrow the confidence of the people in their public servants and their military chiefs ! The sequel would undoubtedly be, the complete triumph of the rebels-the return to power of those who have disgraced and despoiled the Republic, and the crection of an oligarchy compounded of the aristocracy of the Old World, the slaveholders of the South, and the sympathizers with Secession in the free States.

The friends of the lamented Douglas all over the loyal States should keep a vigilant there is no recognition or rest in the Demograve, after having insulted him in the Senate and persecuted his friends in the country, are now waiting to put a new outrage upon his memory and a new wrong upon them. They are to be used as instruments to rebuild this organization, and to compel a shameful and shameless truce with the traitors. Fortu-

nately, the way to escape from this degradation is open before them. The loyal men of all parties are preparing for such an organization as will at once invigorate the Administration in prosecuting the war, and keep in minority the chief authors of all our troubles. I am happy to be able to say that this is the desire of most of the Republican leaders here, and that the Administration itself will hold him as its best friend who can bring about this practical fraternization. Not a moment should be lost by the good and loyal men in effecting this most desirable consummation. OCCASIONAL.

NO ACT of the new Secretary of War will be more gratefully appreciated by the army and the nation than his order appointing charity is justice, and justice is the poorest commissioners to the Southern war prisons,

and declaring that our soldiers, as prisoners of war, shall receive, during their incarceration, pay and rations as though they were in active service. Our noble fellows in Richmond are in a most important military service.

Destiny has detailed them on a duty requiring privation and want-and the performance of that duty should not estrange them from our sympathy and succor. This is the spirit animating our Secretary, and his action will be so appreciated by our soldiers in the line of the camps, and the soldiers in the prisons of the enemy. Sale of Government Cotton. Next Wednesday (February 5th) the second

sale of Sea Island Cotton, brought from Port Royal, will take place at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn-the quantity being 175 bales of the best cotton, in perfect merchantable order. The sale, THE SWORD is now the mercury in that great on account of the U.S. Government, will take social barometer-the Stock market. As it place by order of Mr. BARNEY, Collector of New York, and samples may be seen, until does this emblem of personal and public credit. the day of sale, at 109 Wall street-the office

Washington News and Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 30.-The Senate has con firmed the nomination of Major Frederick Steele, of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, as a brigadier general of volunteers. The patrol have been busily at work to-day in The partoi have been busily at work to day in visiting the different taverns where whisky was of extenuate the crime of those involved in it? The Senator from Indiana admits that he could

sold to the soldiers. In every place where there was prima facie evidence that the soldiers had bought liquor, the decenters and barrels were unfive thousand men. Why not, if he could do so before a Did the proclamation change the position of Davis towards ously emptied into the street, much to the ceremoni delight of the passers by. The new order of the Secretary of the Navy

regard to contractors has caused a great fluttering. It is reported that there are over three millions of dollars of contracts now held by parties in Pennsylvania. who will not be able to conform to the new rules.

General CAMERON and his family have left for his residence, Lochiel, near Harrisburg, taking with them their household effects. The rain storm began again during last night, and continues unabated up to the present time,

noon, this being the twentieth wet day we have had. The House Military Committee has decided to re-

port a bill for a railway on Pennsylvania avenue, to be built in sixty days, and naming certain corporators.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Soldiers.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to pay he several States the expenses incurred by them in ea-olling, subsisting, clothing, arming, and transporting

Tolling, subsisting, clothing, arming, and transporting troops, &c. , Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.) causal an article from the Chicago Times to be read, showing a flagrant case of fraud, and said that under this bill \$13,000 would be dishonestly taken out of the treasury. Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, was glad to state that Governor Yates, of Illinois, was not concerned in any fraudulent transaction, but he had nothing to say in exculpation of others against whom the charges lie. Thieves have been engaged in plundering the trea-eury in every possible way. We have more to fearfrom them than from the tebels. By the passage of this bill we would open the door to all thieves on earth. A law we would open the door to all this yes on earth. A haw is already in existence authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay properly authenticated claims. We should reduce the pay of the army, and make them fight for something else than money. Another thing we had to do—namely, bring all incompetent officers, from General Fremont down, before a court-martial. That support Lyon—the worst military blunder that had ever here made. Speech of Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvaniu. Mr. WILMOT (Rep.), of Pennsylvania. I shall be

been made. Mr. KELLOGC (Rep.), of Illinois, mentioned the fact that the State of Illinois had furnished eighty thousand volunteers to crush this devilish and hellish rebellion, and therefore it would be strange if some imp ovidence had not occurred. His colleague's (Mr. Richardson) wholesale charge of dishonesty and fraud against the of-ficers of Illinois should be sustained by some kind of proof. He had a regard for the public press, and would to God it was not, to some extent, debauched and demo-ralized, and that public officers, while striving to per-form their duties, could be abielded from insidious at-tacks at a time when the nation trembles and men turn plue. such a character, that I shall, with pain, vote to expel him from his seat in this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this Capitol ; both young men, and both mem-bers of the then dominant party. Since then we have differed widely touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitterness of political warfare for the past fifteen years, I have remembered with plea-sure our early acquaintance and intercourse. I sincere-ly regret the position in which the Senator is placed. A pale. Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, said, that unless the

sense of public duty alone constrains me to vote for his Mr. DUNN (Rep.), of Indiana, said, that unless the House shall pass some such measure as this very great injustice would be dono to the loyal States. He knew that many of the eccounts are outrages—the pilterer and thief having been busy to plunder the Government ; but this bill onabled the Secretary of the Treasury to guard against improper allowance. On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), the bill was tabled—yeas 83, nays 42. The consideration of the treasury-note bill was post-poned till to-morrow. Baront conjuct Charles H. Untern. What is the case presented against the Senator from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed or doubtful facts. Every important fact is admitted—full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that

he would, under the same circumstances, do again the act complained of. Mr. President, the Senator's views of

duty, and my own differ so widely that what he regards Report against Charles H. Upton. as innocent and natural—as a proper courtesy to an old friend—to me has the features of disloyalty, not to give it Mr. WORCESTEB (Rep.), of Ohio, from the Commit-tee on Elections, reported a resolution that Charles II. Upton, of the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia, is not entitled to a seat in the House.

Army Appropriation Bill. as the bond of their unity and strength, unwilling that The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. ment of Government affairs, set on foot a rebellion in the

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the considera-tion of the army appropriation bill. Mr. CON. (Dem.), of Ohio, responded to the attack of his colleague (Mr. Gurley) upon the conduct of the war and Gen. McClellan. He esid there were hyporities in religien, quacks in medicine, petilioggers in law, mush-rooms in vegetation, secossion in government, and mili-tary critics in Congress. He proceeded to answer the general charges against Gen. McClellan, because he had made no movement on the Potomac. He referred to the merits of the critic, whose only martial experience was acquired at Bull Bun, and whose brief experience in Gen. Fremont's staff, which he deserted when Gen. Fre-mont's star paled, oil not make him a military expresent fit to criticis a skilful general. He took up the com-plaints against General McClellan for withholding an eager army from victory in Missouri and Kentucky. There were no orders from General McClellan incon-sistent with the most promyt movements. His or-ders were to hasten the movements, his or-ders were to hasten the movements. His or-ders were to hasten the movement McClellan or General Halleck, or either of them, had stopped the march of Generals Curtis, Sigel, and Aboth, after Price. Those generals had used a cavalry reconnoissance, and had called for six regiments from General Pope, which had been furnished, A letter from General Holleck to General McClellan, two days ago. expressed the belief that our army would either beat Price or drive him eut. As to the complaint that General McClellan hed stopped Generals Lander and Kelly from capturing Jackson, at Rommey, he showed that it w Southern and slaveholding States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an independent Government; the ma-chinery of that Government was in active operation nrmies were being organized, disciplined, and equipped, to maintain the rebellion by the power of the sword. Every reasonable hope of a settlement was past. The Senator from Indiana knew all this-no man knew it better. It is true, from the timidity, I might almost say complicity, of the Administration, no blow had been struck at the formidable rebellion. Still, those concerned in it were no less traitors for this cause. The cannot be pleaded by them in extenuation of their crime, nor can their aiders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness or treachery of those then in power, Yet here rests one of the strong grounds of defence taken by, and for, the Senator from Indiana. The Government had done nothing against the rebellion! It had brought no armies in the field ! had fought no batthe! ""A fear that betrayed like treason" had paralyzed the Executive arm, and the Government was sinking into imbecility and contempt! How does all this change the character of the rebellion ? not have written the letter with innocence after the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for seventythis Government ? Did it involve any one in guilt, who up to that time was innocent? Was it innocent for Lincoln to go upon his errand, with an improved firearm to the Confederate Government, before the proclamation and treasonable to go afterwards? It is idle to look here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The procla-

tion. It has colleague's latit can take Jeff Davis and Wigfall into heaven—if he can see Humphrey Marshall squeeze through the gates of Paradisc—why cannot he exercise some faith in the skill and strategy of Gen. Mc-Clellen, even when some of his designs are to him in-scrutable? The general in command has to be reserved. If he took every one into his confidence in this leaky weather all his plans would be frustrated. Mr. Cox inveighed against the fledgling Congressional critics, whose experience was mostly confued to Bull Bun It used to be considered necessary for a military critic to know at least that the rear rank is just behind the front, and that he should be at least a militia officer with the bloody experience of a training day; but here we have a reverend civilian whose thoughts have been more on the dove than the eagle, whose experience has been confued to conventions and cancuses, criticising one of the most ascomplished officers in the military service of any nation. Why, years ago, in the Mexican war, these same gentlemen who are so querulous about Mc-Clellan, ccheed Summer's "Peace the true grandeur of nations," and Hosen Balou's slang, "Fife away, you film faller, Yau mer fife thil won service.

"Fife away, you fifin feller, You may fife till you are yeller, 'Fore you get a hold of me."

laws of the State, to proceed to Washington fo pose of consultation with the Financial Cor Congress respecting the assessment and collect as respecting the asse

Petitions.

Reduction of State Debt.

o 23 nays.

HOUSE.

Taxation.

The London Morning Post says: "It is clear that the law of the stronger is the only law ruling in the United States." The London Herald says that the last four lines of Mr. A discussion ensued, in which the resolution was sus-tained by Messre. Armstrong and Pershing, and op-posed by Messre. Williams and Tracy. Mr. WILLIAME moved to amend by striking out the words "Board of Commissioners to revise the tax laws of the State I. Loot but Grannets Do repr Seward's despatch are the only part of it that can be ac-cepted as an answer to the British demands. words "Board of Commissioners to revise the tax laws of the State." Lost by 67 nays to 19 yeas. The original resolution was then agreed to by 67 yeas FRANCE.

It is said that the Emperor is making considerable re-luctions in his private establishment. The French journals, generally, compliment the Cabi-net of Washington for their action in regard to the *Trent*

affair. The pirate Sumpter remained at Cadiz.

Petitions. Mr. DENNIS, a petition from Menry Frick asking the confirmation of the tille to certain real estate. Mr. BUPEINS, a petition from officers of the Reystone Beginnent, asking pay for recruiting sorvices. Mr. COWAN, a potition from citizens of Warren conny, asking an investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Commerce, at Eric. In the Italian Parliament the cause of the recent dis-turbances at Casicilamicro was cast on the fovernment, because some of the voters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express its opluion till the official report on the subject was submitted. **Commercial Intelligence.**

Mr. KAINE offered the following resolution : Resoluci, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, if deemed advisable, repealing so much of the act of May 16ta, 1861, as levies a tax of one-half mill on the dollar. Mr. KAINE mada a statement. He said that but LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—COTTON.—The sales of three days amount to 19,000 bales. Prices are easier, and the decline is stated at 3,63% d, mouth on the middling and lower qualities. Speculators and importers took 10,000 bales.

\$2,700,000 of the entire loan authorized by the act of Astembly had been taken. Of this, \$390,000 of the money STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is dull, with a downward ccrrowed was now in the treasury, and \$606.000 of the noney had been returned to the State by the General endency. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MABKET .- Messrs money had been returned to the State by the General Government, leaving nearly S1,000,000 of the loan in the treasury of the Commonwealth at the present time. In many of the counties the Commissioners have been notified to collect the tax to pay the intenset on the loan. The interest on the whole amount borrowed at 6 per cent. would only be S160,000, whereas the lavy of the tax would produce \$280,000, a sum which, at present, it was not advisable to collect from a peeple soon to be

Wakfield, Nash, & Co. and others report Flour dull and declined 62014. Wheat has declined 122.41; red Western, 1/a122; red Southern 128 24/a128.44; white Western 128 6620128 04; white Southern, 128 642038 34, Corn aster mixed 21a 26.4

28 00 00128 90 ; white Southern, is parties on, other assier; mixed 31s 231s 6d. Provisions, - The same authorities report Beef quict, and unchanged. Pork tending downward. Bacon still declining; sales at 35 0 40s. Lard nominal. Tallow and anothing; sales at 336-40s. Lard nominal. Tallow easier; sales at 438.
 PRODUCE.-Sugar quict, but steady. Bico-Sales small.
 Coffee strady. Ashes flat; Pots 36s; Pearls 35s. Rosin quiet, and tending downward; common 13s 346213s 6d.
 Spirits Turpentine quiet at 74s.
 LONDON MARKETS, Jan. 16.-Wheat dull, and 2s 160005.
 AMERICAN SECURITIES.-Illinois Central Shares 43% a42% discount. Erie shares 27% a23% per cent.
 The Latest Commercial, via Londonderry.
 LIVENPOOL, Jan. 17-COTTON.-The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 40,000 bales. Prices have declined & A% dy er pound. The greater decline being on the lower qualities, speculators took 17,500 bales and exporters 8.000. The sales of to day (Friday) set satimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are as follows:
 National States and the sales of the sales of the sales at the sale sate as the sales of the sales of the day (Friday) set satimated at 5,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The sufference of the sales of the sale alled upon to meet heavier demands from the Govern Mr. WILDEY said that at the time the loan bill was

passed the argument was used that the imposition of the tax would be necessary to keep it at par. He considered that it would searcely be acting in good faith to repeal the tay would be accessed by the section of the

the fax now, Mr. KAINE said that creditors would not suffer. The fax, moreover, was very unequal, being levied only on real estate and personal property. Mr. RITTER said that the tax had already been col-

ected in Snyder county. Mr. WILLIAMS said that the gentleman from Phila-

delphia (Wildey) had not spoken without reason. Ua-der the circumstances the tax might be reduced. If there is \$1,00,000 in the Treasury, itought to be handed back to the bondholder and bonds cancelled. He agreed with Mr. Kaine that the tax laws needed general revi-sion. In the present case it might be better to amend the bill of 1863 so as to make its provisions similar to that of 1844, and collect the tax from all classes of the commu-

1844, and collect the fax from all classes of the commu The resolution was adopted.

Unpaid County Taxes.

Middling.

Fair.

Unpaid County Taxes. Mr. KAINE offered the following: Whereas, It appears from the report of the State Trea-surer that in some counties of the State the State tax has remained unpaid for years, until the aggregate is over half a million of dol'ars; therefore Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to furnish the House with a list of said counties, and the amount due by each, and how long unpaid. The resolution was adopted. Mr. GASK HLL read an act to provide for the detection of countrefiel treasury and bank notes. Mr. CESSNA moved that the House proceed to the consideration of a resolution instructing our Senators and asking our Representatives to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Lost, by a vore of 39 yeas to 52 nays. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Cowan and AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois shares 43% AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois shares 43% 71@73.

aris. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £245,000 during the week.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Legislature held its first session here to day. The streets of Sacra-mento are still navigable for small boats—every house having the water over the first floor. The weather has been pleasant for the last two days, and if it continues about two days the stages will recommence running to the interior. ana asking our Representatives to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Lost, by a vote of 39 yeas to 62 nays. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Cowan and Mr. Tracy, and were as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Bates. Beyver, Beebe, Bisham, Bienchard, Brown (Mercer), Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Crano. Dennis, Bougherty, Fox, Free-land, Grant, Gross, Happer, Henry, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, McClellan, McCoy, Moore, Myers, Bitter, Rus-sell, Shannon, Smith (Chester), Smith (Philadelphia), Strong, Tracy, Twitchell, Wilder, Williams, Windle. NATS--Messrs. Armstrong, Baaks, Barron, Bolleau, Brown (Northumberland), Caldwell, Cessna, Graig, Del-lore, Divins, Donley (Greene), Donnelly (Philadelphia), Dufield, Early, Ganble, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Höffer, Hoover, Hopkins (Philadelphia), Hopkins (Washington), Josepins, Kaine, Klinet, Labar, Lichten-wallner, McCullough, McManus, Noiman, Pershiag, Potteiger, Peters, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoaks, Boss (Luzerne), Boss (Miflin), Rowlaud, Ryon, Scott, Tate, Thorityson, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Wimløy, Wolf, Worley, Ziegler, Row, (Speaker.) Pennsylvanin Railroad.

and if it continues about two days the stages will recommence running to the interior. Dates to the Sandwich Islands have been re-ceived to the 9th inst. The *Polynesian* says, in 1860, 130 whalers recruited at their island; in 1861, only 69 vessels, while the whole number going north will only be 33; and the coming spring we can only expect 7 whalers to recruit here. Arrived at San Francisco ships *Prima Donna*.

Arrived at San Francisco ships Prima Donna

and Polynesia, from New York; ship Winfield Scott, from Cardiff; ship Recammore, from Bor-deaux; ship White Swallow, twenty ways from Hong Kong, and the bark Emperor, f om Japan.

_____ WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY OF A PHILADELPHIA

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY OF A PHILADELPHIA GENDAR.--The Tascarora, now engaged in watching the Nask-tille (pirsite), is thus veferred to in this London Times. We quote, for the credit of our navy yard: "The new screw shop-of-war Tuscarora, whose strival was reported yesterday, is moored at the entrance of the Inchen creek, just at its confinence with the Southampton water, about a mile from the dock-mouth. She has her fires banked up, and lies with two springs to her cable, ready to slip anchor and start at a monient's notice. The Natskeille, which vessel the Tuscarora has come over to take specially under her watchful care and projection, still remains quietly betthed in dock, and no signs of get-ting up steam have betrayed themselves, although it was openly stated last night that she inteded to vource out and put to sea this morning. However, the probability

The Population of Canada.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The results of the recent Canadian census, that of 7561, show an aggregate population of about two and a half millions—of which Canada West, or Upper Canada, has about a quarter million the largest por-tion. Precise figures cannot be given now, as reports vary, and the official statement is not yet pub-

openly stated last night find she intended to venture out and put to sea this norming. However, the probability is, that as the *Nashrille* would not be able to cope with such a formidable competitor, both vessels will remain here looking at each other till the war is over. The *Tuscorora* is armed with nine heavy guns, while the *Nashrille* is stated to have only two guns of somewhat inferior callies. The former is a brannew ship, inst built at Philadelphia, and six mouths ago her keel was net even 1-id. "As soon as the *Tuscarora* arrived here yesterday, Cap-tain Craven communicated with the captain of the frigate About three-quarters of the population, on the average of both divisions, East and West, are na-tive-born. The native-born element, however, is much stronger in the eastern or lower division, where the original French element has retained predominant influence, numerically as well as po-litionally ically.

The state of the President in the case what we the product of the President in no way affects it. Jefferson Davis was the chosen chief of the rebel Government. He was every inch a traitor. The Senator from Indiana knew the damning treason of his friend and former assoclate. His crime was a wicked one-the most so of any of which man can be guilty-the deepest dyed and blackest n the catalogue of crime. To me it seems that many gendlemen of the late Demoatic party are afflicted with a moral obliquity, in the view they take of this wicked rebellion and its authors. The ledging traitors so long dominated over the Demo-cratic party that the fragment that now remains seems

What, sir, are the facts and circums

ne authorities attended to their duty. Some- ning more than keeping the streets clean nould be done. Every yard of the railway acks in this city should be examined, in or-	THE SWORD is now the mercury in that great social barometer—the Stock market. As it	cetton, in perfect merchantable order. The sale, on account of the U. S. Government, will take	port a bill for a railway on Pennsylvania avenue, to be built in sixty days, and naming certain cor-	cratic party that the fragment that now remains seems to connect the rebellion with a struggle for Democratic	critic to know at least that the rear rank is just behind the tront, and that he should be at least a militia officer	About three-quarters of the population, on the average of both divisions, East and West, are na-	not even 1-id. "As soon as the <i>Tuscarora</i> arrived here yesterday, Cap-
hould be done. Every yard of the railway	social barometer-the Stock market. As it		I to be built in sixty days, and naming certain cor-	to convect the rebellion with a struggle for Democratic	I THE THUT, AND THAT DE SHOULD BE OF DEST & militie officer		
	social paromotor-the proce market. As It				with the bloody experience of a training day ; but here	tive-born. The native-born element, however, is	tain Craven communicated with the captain of the frigate
	•	place by order of Mr. BARNEY, Collector of		accendency, and the leading traitors as friends, having	we have a reverend civilian whose thoughts have been	much stronger in the eastern or lower division.	Dauntless, which lies off Netley, expressing the regret he felt at hearing of the death of his late Royal Highness
acate in this city should be caumined, in of-	rises and falls in the fluctuations of battle, so	New York, and samples may be seen, until	Mejor General BUTLER leaves Washington this	strong claims on their sympathy. Evidently the Senator	more on the dove than the eagle, whose experience has	where the original French element has retained	Prince Albert, and asking if there would be any objec-
	does this emblem of personal and public credit.	the day of sale, at 109 Wall street-the office	afternoon, preparatory to assuming the command	from Indiana was strongly possessed of this view of the	been confined to conventions and cancuses, criticising one of the most accomplished officers in the military service	predominant influence, numerically as well as po-	tion to his firing a salute of twenty-one minute guns, at
	When the whisper of disaster to the Burnside	of the auctioncers, BURDETT, JONES, & Co.	of his expedition.	treason and the traitors.	of any nation. Why, years ago, in the Mexican war,	litically.	twelve o'clock to day, in respect to his memory, Capt.
iem in good condition. At present, as must	expedition was first heard, stocks became fe-	of the additioncers, benching bonds, to dot	The steamer King Philip, which came up	To judge rightly of the act of the Senator, we must	these same gentlemen who are so querulous about Mc-	The proportion of the whole population in all	Heath replied that, in consequence of her Majesty having requested that to guns should be fired in the vicinity of
e evident to all who have occasion to drive	verish-there were few buyers-a decline of	There are great hopes that har of families of	vesterday, reports that the Resolute, in running	look at the rebellion and it chief as they truly are-the		Canada, of French origin, is, notwithstanding the	Osborne, the compliment, which he fully appreciated, could
cross the iron lines which have gridironed		cotton will be brought into the market, in this	up from the lower flotilla to Indian Head, on Tues-	one as a treasonable revolt against a just Government,	nations," and Hosea Ballou's slang,	influx of people from other nations, even now	1 not be accepted.
e city, the railwayed streets are maintained,	one-half per cent. in securities, a half per	manner, as the war advances. No doubt vast	day night, was fired at by the rebel batteries, but	and the other as the chief of traitors. He was no other	"Fife away, you fifin feller, You may fife till you are yeller,	nearly one-half, or almost equal numerically to the portion of population descended from all other na-	"Yesterday evening Capt. Britton, the American consul
mount manner implantant in the mount interest	cent. advance in the price of gold. But when	stores of the article are in the South.	not struck.	than a rank traitor—a great State criminal—that the Senator addressed on the first of March as "His	'Fore you get a hold of me."	tionalities; a proportion which will probably sur-	at this port, went off to pay his respects to Captain Gra- yen, on board the <i>Tuscarora</i> , and, it may be presumed,
	the whisper passed away and better news came		It is reported at the navy yard, that a short time	Excellency the President of the Confederate States,"	He referred, in conclusion, to the animus of these at-	prise most readers. In this estimate, however, we	made such arrangements as will render it a matter of im-
The cost of removing the show from the	from Hatteras, there was a rise in stocks and a		since, while one of our vessels was firing at a rebel	commending to his confidence as "reliable in	tacks on General McClellan It was because he would	do not include persons of foreign birth, who num-	possibility for the Nashcille to make her escape.
reets might be reduced by letting it fall, in	fall in gold. These money-changers are sharp,	BURNSIDE had a great battle with the ele-		every respect," one who sought the rebel Go-	not make this war an Abolition war. He would not now discuss this aspect of our debates. Happily, he could	ber about one-fourth of the whole population of	"The Tuscaroya line been sent over here by the Federal Government to prevent, as far as possible, depredations
		ments, and, after losing three lives and some	battery, one of the guns could not be discharged,	vernment on a treasonable errand. What was the	ant ounce that no confiscating or emarcipating bills c in	Canada.	by Confederate privateers upon American vessels, and
	keen, and suspicious men, but their operations	property, conquered them. The safety of our	when the load was withdrawn and the cartridge	errand on which the Senator from Indiana commended	pass this Congress. 'Let the Abolitionists how! on ! let	Ireland furnishes the largest portion of the popu-	she is to be followed by one or two other ships of the
is a matter of comparatively small import-	fairly represent the popular feeling.	naval expeditions thus far seems to be provi-	found to be filled with sand.	his friend to the usurper and traitor at Montgomery ? It	Phillips declare that a victory by McClellan would only	lation that is not native-born in Canada, aside from the large portion of native population descended	Federal navy, to protect their flag in the English chan- nel. In point of fact, it has occasioned much surprise
			en de la companya de	was no other than the sale of an alleged improved firearm.	cover up the old slavery sore, and, therefore, was to be deplored. He hoped that these attacks on our com-	from Irish ancestry. The present number of Irish-	among mercantile men that the large amount of Ameri-
nce, seeing that it is encountered only at the	THE IDEA is another's, but we gladly en-	dential.	THE WAR IN MISSOURI.	Have I stated the case too strongly against the Senator	mander, our Constitution, and the Government, which	born inhabitants is nearly a quarter of a million	can shipping afloat in these waters should hitherto have
aved street-crossings, whether salt is or is	dorse it, that the proper duty of banks is to			from Indiana? I would not do so. To me, sir, it has	were discouraging to the army and the tax-payers,	The Irish-born inhabitants are thus almost equal,	been left unprotected during the war, and it can only
ot used to render the railroads passable, by	deal in money, and not manufacture it. All	Public Amusements.	Rolla, Mo., Jan. 29The latest information	the complexion of a great crime; I will not call it trea-	would cease for the common object-the restoration of the Union.	numerically, to the proportion of the population of	he accounted for by the fact of all the Federal vessels- of-war being remired for the blockade of the Southern
	the abuses arising out of the banking system	John Drew will take a benefit at the Arch-street		son, although it might be difficult to find a more appro-	Several amendments were discussed, but none were	English, Welch, and Scottish birth.	ports. The Government has, however, at length de-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Theatre to-night, playing McShane, in "The Man	from the West is that our army is encamped at Le-	priate name for it. It was well said by the Senator from	adopted.	The following comparative tabular statement is	cided to send two or three heavily-armed ships to ren-
· •	are caused by a disregard of this simple rule.	of Norro ?? and O'Rafferta in "Born to Good	banon in considerable numbers. Major Wright's	New York (Mr. Barris), that if the letter had not been	The army appropriation bill was then passed, as origi-	worthy of note. In these times particularly: For every 100 of the population of the whole pro-	dezvous in the channel, for the protection of Federal vessels affoat between this port and Gibraltar, a second
deem and resume her reputation as the	This disregard creates financial monopolies,	Luck." In the former piece, John Gilbert will ap-	battalion is quartered in a house lately occupied by	written, or if its essential part had been taken away, it	nally reported. The House then adjourned.	vince, there were native of-	of which is now daily expected here to follow the
eanest and most healthy city in the New	and fosters powerful but antagonistic interests.	pear as Mr. Aspen, one of his most individual per-	the Missourians, but the greater portion of the	would be a very innocent thing, and no Senator would	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1852. 1861.	Tuscarora. This intelligence will be received with great
orld. City Councils can effect this, with	These interests must not control the nation.	formances. Frank Drew will produce a new bur-	troops are encamped just beyond the town. Only	think of expelling the Senator from Indiana from his	New Jersey Telegraph Operators.	Canada-	satisfaction both at Lloyd's, where large numbers of American ships are insured, and by mercantile mengene-
tle difficulty.	As they draw their existence from the Go-	letta called the "Carnival Ball." The bill is a	the scouts have gone beyond that town, nor is it	seat, Unfortunately, the letter was written. An indict-	TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30A bill was passed by	Not of French origin	rally in Rughand, many of whom have large and valuable
no unicaty.	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		probable that the troops will advance until the	ment for murder, permit me to say to the Senator from	the Senate to-day exempting telegraph operators	Ireland	cargoes afort in American bottoms which are inducto
	vernment's power, it should use them to per-	great one, and the house will be so likewise.	others on the way shall have arrived.	New York, with the homicide clause out, would be a very	in New Jersey from military duty. Mr. Randolph,	England and Wales 5.10 5.08	capture by Southern privateers, as in the case of the
The Mayor's Message.	petuate that power, even as it uses the tele-	Mrs Barney Williams, one of the handsomest	From a gentleman who has recently arrived from	harmless piece of paper.	of Hudson county, advocated the bill, setting forth the urgent and important duties of operators to the	Scotland	Sumpler, which has just appeared at Cadiz. Apart from all political considerations or tendency to either Union or
The message of Mayor HENRY, which will	graphs, the railroads, the ships on the sea, the	actresses in America, and as amiable as she is ver-	Webster county, I learn that Capt. Truman, who	Mr. President, I have briefly considered to whom this	nublic	United States	Secessionist opinions, as the case may be, it cannot be the
found upon our fourth page, presents an	cotton mills, looms, and spinning wheels.	satile, will take a benefit to-night at the Walnut-	has been carrying on a thriving business in Web	letter was addressed. To a desperate traitor it com-		and the state of the	wish of either the British Government or commercial men
teresting view of municipal affairs. It con-		street Theatre. By coincidence, one of the features	ster, Douglas, Wright, and other counties, was	mended to his fullest confider ce one who entertained a	Arrival of the Steamer City of Washing-	Total	centrally to see the rown property destroyed, or exposed to destruction, by the Nashville, the Sumpler, or any
		of the benefit will be the play of "Born to Good	killed in a skirmish which took place in Webster	traitorous purpose, and the matter of the letter was most	ton.	The number of Indians in all Canada is stated at less than thirteen thousand.	other Southern ship. In protecting American property
	peace, and they should sustain the Govern-	Luck," in which Mr. Drew also performs. The	county between parties of Union men and rebels.	treasonable. Here is the whole case, and it sounds of	NEW YORK, January 30The steamer City of	Some who are inquisitive about the effect of the	they are doing the same service, to a great extent, for
proofs that, notwithstanding the existence	ment in time of war.	other pieces will be "An Hour in Seville," and for		treason in every part. What was the position and rela-	Washington, from Liverpool on the 15th, has been	"underground railroad" in peopling that region,	English property, and therefore the determination of the Rederal Government to protect vessels sailing under their
some abuses, Philadelphia is one of the		the last time-praise the Lord ! the " Lakes of	It was first reported to be Col. Truman, of Polk	tion to the Government of the Union of him who wrote	signalled below. She will be up at 3.30 this	may be surprised to learn that, after all the hulla-	thur by the presence of these heavily armed war ships,
ost prosperous and best governed cities' in	INSTEAD of shattering Mexico, as was ex-	Killarney." Mr. Williams plays two famous parts,	county, but this proves untrue. The colonel is a	the letter ? He was a Senator; one of the high officers	afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated.	balos about runaway slaves, the whole colored pop-	cannot but give satisfaction in shipping and commercial
e world.	pected, the European Alliance seems to have	Mrs. Williams eight.	more influential, but not a meaner man than the	the President. What was his plain and bounden	Markets by Telegraph.	ulation of Canada, East and West, falls short of	circles."
	had the effect of consolidating the opposing.		captain.	duty? To stand by the Government with all his en-	Corcussant, Jan 20 - Flour is dull and lower: sales	twelve thousand-verifying the old saw of "great	THOMAS PAINE FESTIVAL Wednesday, the
SEVER bridge-burners have been arrested in	elements in that Republic, and welding them	On Tuesday evening next the French Benevolent	Gen. Curtis and staff departed several days ago	ergies and power; to be vigilant, constant, and un-	at \$4.16@425. Whisky has advanced to 16%c. Hogs	cry and little wool."	29th instant, being the one hundred and twenty-fifth an-
	together. Mexico gave us trouble enough	Society will give a concert at Musical Fund Hall,	to join the army in the field. This would indicate	tiring in his efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring	are dull, but held firmly at \$3.20#340. Mess Pork \$9.75. Lard dull at 6%c. Money unchanged and quiet. Ex-	LOST POCKET-BOOKThe gentleman who picked	niversary of the birth of " The Author Hero of the Revo-
		under the direction of Mr. Perilli. A number of	that the campaign is to be pushed forward with	to pupishment its leading traitors. This was his duly.	change steady. Gold dull at 3 per cent. premium.	up a pocket book on Walnut street, near Fourth	lution," a party of some two hundred ladies and gentle-
	with all our land communication and easy	talented amateurs have volunteered, and the occa-	energy.	Can it be possible that a loyal Senator could so far for-		up a pocket book on wainut street, near Fourth street, will be liberally rewarded, and will relieve	men assembled at Franklin Hall to enjoy themselves with supper, dances, singing, and speeches. Among the par-
	transportation, and the Allied Powers attempt	sion doubtless will be a happy one.	Gen. Sigel has arrived from St Louis, and it is	get this high duty as to hold communication with the	found drowned in the Schuylkill on Monday has been		ticipants we noticed Messrs. Win. King, Thomas Ourtie, Joseph N. Morenu, and other admirers of Palas in this
d, in Missouri, it will have a most salutary	the work of conquest with more disadvantages	Carl Wolfsohn's concert was postponed last night	understood he will go forward with the expedition	rebeliious Government touching the purchase of an	identified as that of Mrs. Shannon. The deceased re-	a widow lady of much trouble, by returning the	Joseph N. Moreau, and other admirers of Palas in this
fect.	and fewer chances of success.	owing to the leader's lameness.	now under way.	immoved firearm ? It cannot be possible ! No loyal	sided near Twenty-third an1 Filbert streets.	same to Mrs. Clark's, No. 247 South Fourth street.	city.
			비가 이 가슴 바람이 가슴을 걸었다. 승규는 것이 많이 가슴 비		 It is a standard standar Standard standard stand Standard standard stand Standard standard stand Standard standard stand Standard standard st Standard standard stand Standard standard stand Standard standard stand Standard standard standard s		(2) Construction (1998) and the second seco second second sec
				그는 말까? 친구했다. 그는 아파네는 것은 것이라.			홍콩 동영 홍영 방법에 많은 것 같아요. 그는 것 같아요.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							- 2월 2011년 1월 2011년 - 1911년 - 1911년 1월 2011년 - 1911년 1월 2011년 - 1911년 1월 2011년 - 1911년 1월 2011년 - 1911년 1월 2011 1월 2011년 1월 2011년 1월 2011년 - 1911년 1월 2011년 1월 2011년 1월 2011