The Press

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

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

WE her leave to announce to our friends and gatrons, and especially to those interested in this newspaper as an advertising medium, that The Press now circulates four thousand five hundred copies daily in the city of Washington. The new railroad arrangement enables us to deliver the paper to our subscribers in that city before noon of the day of publication. Philadelphia is now so near Washington in point of time that merchants and business men will see the advantages our journal possesses for presenting their claims to the citizens and tradesmen of the capital,

THE LATEST WAR NEWS The active preparations now being made at Cairo indicate that an early advance of our troops will take place from that point. In the Caire district there are now about 40,000 troops, and the number is increasing two or three thousand every day. A large column is being concentrated at Smithland at the mouth of the Cumberland river, but for what reason cannot be conjectured, except it be for the purpose of making a movement up the Cumberland river. One of the principal drawbacks that formerly retarded an advance from Cairo, was the scarcity of competent men to work the gunboats and mortar fleet. But we are glad to learn that Commodore Foote is increasing his force every day by competent men, and before long his required complement will be filled. A large number of mortars to be used on the fleet are now at Cairo, and eleven thousand and four hundred thirteen-inch mortar shells are on their way to the same point. The fleet will be under the command of Commodore Foote. The mortar fleet will be commanded by Captain Constable, who was attached to a similar expedition in the British service during the Crimean war. It is probable that General Halleck will command the troops, and be seconded by Generals Grant, McClernand, Paine, and others.

Before many days elapse we hope to hear of the utter crushing out of the rebellion in Missouri. With the exception of Jeff Thompson in the southeast, and Gen. Price, with about 10,000 men. at Springfield, no organized bands of rebels now exist in the State. The stringent punishments of Gen-Halleck have put an end to bridge-burning, and the murdering of peaceable Union people and lonely pickets is of rare occurrence. The expedition that was sent out to capture Jeff Thompson, it is true, has returned, but for the sake of humanity we hope that the "Marion of the West," as he delights to call himself, will not be allowed to commit any more murders and depreda- an Anglo-American war is highly deprecated, tions on the lives and property of those who do not sympathize with the rebels.

A few weeks ago Gen. Halleck wrote to Gen. Hunter that Gen. Price and his rebel horde MUST forever leave the border of Missouri. Gen. Halleck is now about to carry out his threat. He has despatched large expeditions, under able commanders, from different portions of Missouri; and a telegraph despatch informs us that they are concentrating at Lebanon. As Lebanon is only about fifty miles north of Springfield, where Price is now stationed, it is supposed that the rebel or be captured by our forces.

It is currently reported in St. Louis that Gen. Fremont will shortly be tried by a court martial, man in a thousand in this country who had in that city. It is thought that Gen. McKinstry, any sentiment whatever towards the United chief quartermaster under Gen. Fremont, will be tried about the same time.

The steamship Bavaria, which arrived at New York last week from Hamburg, brought an un usually heavy cargo of merchandise, and nearly two thousand cases of arms and other war material. forty-five thousand stand of firearms, besides equipments of various descriptions, and samples of arms, with a view of effecting sales. A large proportion of the arms in the hands of our troops-especially the guns bought by the agents of the different States for this market—are of German manufacture, and were brought to New York in German steamers almost exclusively.

Most of the brigadier generals and colonels engaged in the late battle at Mill Springs, Kentucky, have made their official reports to Gen. Thomas. They all bear testimony to the bravery and superiority of our troops over those of the rebel army. Gen. McCook in his report states that at one time the contest between the enemy and the Federal troops was almost hand to hand, and that the Second Minnesota and the rebels were poking between America and England." their guns through the same fence at each other. Describing the gallant bayonet charge of his own regiment, Gen. McCook says:

"Seeing the superior number of the enemy and their bravery, I concluded the best mode of set-tling the contest was to order the Ninth Ohio to charge the enemy's position with the bayonet, and turn his left flank. The order was given the regiment to empty their gives and far bayonets. This done, it was ordered to charge. Every man sprang to it with alacrity and vociferous cheer-ing. The enemy seemingly prepared to resist it, but before the regiment reached him the lines commenced to give way—but few of them stood, perhaps ten or twelve. This broke the enemy's flank, and the whole line gave way in great confusion, and the whole turned into a perfect rout. As soon as I could form the regiments of my brigade, I pursued the enemy to the hospital, when we joined the advance."

Lieut. Col. Kise, of the Tenth Indiana Regiment, reports that his regiment captured three stand of rebel colors, while their own colors, presented to them by the ladies of Lafayette, (Indiana), and carried by the regiment through the batt e of Rich element prevails strongly in the speeches, as it Mountain, were literally torn into shreds by the

Among the large amount of correspondence found in General Zollicoffer's camp after the late battle were enough official letters to justify the belief that the Union sentiment of East Tennessee is still strong; and, although it may be for the present suppressed, it will, on the first appearance of aid from the Union troops, break forth in powerful demonstrations. On October 28, Colonel Wood, commanding rebel troops at Knoxville, wrote to Zolli-

"The news of your falling back to Cumberland Ford has had the effect of developing a feeling that has only been kept under by the presence of troops. It was plainly visible that the Union men were so glad that they could hardly repress an open expression of their joy. This afternoon it assumed an open character, and some eight or ten of the bullies, or leaders, made an attack on some of my men, near the Lamar House, and seriously wounded several. The Southernersthere are considerably ed several. The Southerners here are considerably slarmed, believing that there is a preconcerted plan for a united movement among the Union men, if by any means the enemy should get into Tennessee."

Again, Col. Wood writing under date of Novem-

"I do not believe that the Unionists are in the least reconciled to the (rebel) Government, but, on the contrary, are as hostile to it as the people of Ohio, and will be ready to take up arms as soon as they believe the Lincoln forces are near enough to sustain them."

On the 10th of November, Major Slosson, commanding the rebels, at Lowden, Tenn., wrote to Colonel Wood as follows:

"The Union feeling of this county is exceedingly bitter, and all they want, in my opinion, to induce a general uprising is encouragement from the Lincoln armies. They have a great many arms, and are actually manufacturing Union flags to receive the refugee Tennesseans when they return. They are getting bold enough."

Zollicoffer, on the 12th of November, responded to all these letters by ordering the rebel force, then stationed in the districts where the Union feeling was prevalent, to disarm all of the Union men. But, before carrying out this order, Colonel Wood, on the 20th of November, wrote to Attorney Gene

ral Benjamin for instructions, and, in the course of his letter, he said : # "At one time, while our forces were at Knoxville, they [the Union men] gave it out that a great change had taken place in East Tennessee, and that the people were becoming loyal [to the rebet Government.] At the withdrawal of the army from here to the Cap, and the first intimation of the ap here to the Gap, and the first intimation of the approach of the Lincoln army, they were in arms, and sourcely a man but was ready to join it and make war upon us. The prisoners we have tell us that they had every assurance that the enemy was already in the State, and would join them in a few days. I have to request at least that the prisoners I have taken be held, if not us traitors, as prisoners of war. To release them is ruinous. To convict them before a court is next to impossibility."

On the 25th of November, the rebel Attorney General, Benjamin, replied as follows to Colonel

"Your report of the 20th inst. is received, and I now proceed to give you the desired instructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you among the traitors of East Tennessee:

"First. All such as can be identified in having been engaged in bridge-burning are to be tried summarily, by drum-head court-martial, and, if

"Your report of the 20th inst. is received, and the American people by the British Cabinet and its myrmidons of the London press.

By speaking his mind, as he has done, he may lose his office—though we doubt whether however, penses.

Christian man.

found guilty, executed on the spot, by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridges.

"Second. All such as have not been so engaged are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscolosa, Alabama, there to he kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the Gevernment for prisoners of war.

"Whenever you can discover that arms are concentrated by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for, and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. The time for such measures is past. They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and heid in jail till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

"Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the Government." The Election in Lancaster.

An important municipal election will be

held to-day in the city of Lancaster. The opposing candidates for Mayor are Dr. PA-TRICK CASSIDAY, and the present incumbent, GEORGE SANDERSON. The former is a leading physician-a very useful and patriotic citizen, and a thoroughly loyal man. In the late Presidential contest he was a straight-forward Douglas Democrat. From the commencement of the present Rebellion, up to this time, he has earnestly sustained the efforts made to crush it. Faithful to all his obligations as a citizen, he has taken an active part in creditably discharging the duties of honorary local of fices, and in defending the Republic against the assaults of its open and insidious foes. He has been proposed as a candidate for Mayor now through no personal agency or solicitation, but simply as the representative of the loyal sentiments of his fellow-citizens. His antagonist, George Sanderson, is the editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, a close adherent of the Pennsylvania Breckinridge school of politicians, who place party above country, and while loud in his professions of devotion to the Union, he avails himself of all the opportunities he can conveniently and safely embrace to assail its defenders. Now that an election is approaching, he declares that he is " sincerely desirous of sustaining the national Administration in its herculean and legitimate efforts to conquer the rebellion;" but he has repeatedly published insidious attacks upon the Government, and approved and endorsed the proceedings of meetings, which either openly avowed or thinly veiled their sympathy with treason. We await the result of th election with no little interest. In times like these, the indomitable spirit of our people should be displayed on every election ground, and in every contest, by the election of men whose byalty is above suspicion, and whose patriotism is of an unquestionable stamp. The people of Lancaster should, in vindica tion of their own character, rebuke George SANDERSON, and they will find in Dr. CASSIDAY

a true exponent of their sentiments. Gladstone-Moncrieff-Gilpin. It is so unusual for British Parliamentarian to speak kindly of this country that considerable attention has been drawn by the London press to recent speeches by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. MONCRIEFF, and Mr. CHARLES GILPIN, in which and good wishes are expressed for the great cause of Freedom, and Unity, and good Government, for which our army and navy are now in the field and on the waves. The most singular circumstance is, that all three speakers are official men. Mr. GLADSTONE, one of the ablest of English statesmen, is Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Cabinet Minister; Mr. Mon-CRIEFF is Lord Advocate (first law-officer) of Scotland; Mr. CHARLES GILPIN is Parliamentary Secretary of the Poor Law Board. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke at Leith, near Edinburgh, and, having mentioned the great struggeneral will either have to retreat into Arkansas gle in which we are engaged, emphatically when the convulsion commenced, there was one States of America except a sentiment of affectionate and sympathizing good will, (cheers,) or who felt anything but a desire that they might continue to go on and prosper, and to finish the work, whatever it may have been, which Providence had appointed them to do." Alluding to the surrender of Mason and SLI-DILL, he added: "Let us form good auguries for the future from that which now stands among the records of the past; let us hope that, whatever remains, or whatever may yet arise to be adjusted in those relations between the two countries, which afford a thousand points of contact every day, and must necessarily likewise afford opportunities for collision-let us hope that, in whatever may arise or remain to be adjusted, a spirit of brotherly concord may prevail; and, together with a disposition to assert our rights, we may be permitted to cherish a disposition to interpret

> war, would be next to a civil war-any conflict Mr. Moncrieff, at Edinburgh, (which city he represents in Parliament,) spoke in the same vein-lamenting that the insolence of the British press had augmented the recent bad

handsomely and liberally the acts and inten-

tions of others, and to avoid, if we can, aggra-

vating the frightful evils of the civil war in

America by perhaps even greater evils-at any

rate, enormous evils to what, though not a civil

feeling between the two nations. Mr. Gilpin treated his constituents a Northampton to a speech strongly in favor of the Federalists of the North, and strongly urged them, "not on any account to give their consent to a premature and unnecessary acknowledgment of the Southern States of Ame-

Let us now add a few personal particulars about these three Palmerstonian officials who have thus publicly raised their voice in condemnation of the Ministerial policy of insulting and attacking the Government of Washington, of insulting our country and its people, and of recognizing the Southern rebels as an independent nationality. The religious does in the lives, of these three gentlemen. Mr. GLADSTONE's first publication was gained by a work, in two volumes, "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838, and this was followed up, two years later by his "Church Principles considered in their Results." In 1845, he published a "Manual of Family Prayers from the Liturgy." He labored for a long time under the suspicion of being inflicted with Pusevism, but though undoubtedly what is called a High Churchman, he has never gone farther. He is a man with deep religious convictions-trustful in faith, pure in life, and, unlike Lord SHAFTESBURY and other such Pharisaical professors, does not wear his religion in his sleeve. It is safe to assume that a strongly conscientious feeling urged Mr. GLADSTONE, in the teeth of the recognized head of the Government, to denounce, by decided implication, the impolicy which had lately nearly caused war between England and the United States. Were GLADSTONE a man of less mark and ability than he is, PALMERS-TON would probably have written him a curt PALMERSTON: his powerful eloquence makes

note, immediately after reading his speech, suggesting the propriety of his leaving a Cabinet, of whose policy he disapproves. But the personal character of GLADSTONE is a buttress in the Cabinet of such a Premier as him the ministerial Cicero of the House of Commons, and his skill and resources as Minister of Finance render him the only ministerial person who can meet the rapidly increasing burdens and embarrassments of Englandnow with an annual expenditure several millions greater than her revenue. GLADSTONE, who has carefully eschewed any adhesion to what is called Liberalism, might accept the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Ministry of which the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, or Lord STANLEY were the head. He is in the prime of life-fifty-three this year-and may one day, ere long, become

Prime Minister of England. PALMERSTON cannot quarrel with or dismiss him. Mr. Moncrieff, Lord Advocate of Scotland, who has also spoken kindly of this country, in its present crisis, is not only an eminent lawyer, but a ruling power in that great establishment, the Kirk of Scotland. Lord MONCRIEFF, his father, was a rival, ere he became a Scottish Judge, of CLERK, JEFFREY, COCKBURN. CRANSTOUN, MURRAY, and other leading ornaments of the Scottish bar, and was also an Elder in the Scottish Church. His grandfather, the Rev. Sir HENRY MONCRIEFF. succeeded the famous Dr. ERSKINE in the chieftainship of the Whig party of the Scottish Church. It was impossible for the Lord Advocate, as a religious man, to sanction, even by his silence, the recent outrages cast upon

missing him-but he has done his duty, as a

Mr. Charles Gilpin, who has been only a few years in Parliament, is a self-made man, with great tact, much general information, and considerable readiness as a fluent and forcible speaker. He was formerly a bookpublisher in London, and retired nine years ago on a competency. The reason of his denouncing any British acknowledgment of a Southern Republic, is very simple. He is Quaker, and Anti-Slavery has long been ruling principle of the members of that persuasion. Mr. Gilpin is nephew to the late Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, well known in this country. It is not improbable that his adherence to principle will cause his dismissal from office. But Mr. GILPIN is not the man to be frightened from performance of his duty, by any selfish consideration whatever.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862. "I trust nothing will be said, and nothing will be thought, in this country, about previous questions, and the old controversies with the Americans." These are the words of the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I wish they could be read by every American patriot in the land. In this sentiment, from one of England's most accomplished and illusrious statesmen, we can find the assurance of good feeling on the part of the English people; or Mr. Gladstone is too shrewd a statesman, and, with power and position depending upon the attitude he may present to the coming Parliament, he is certainly too cautious a politician to venture upon any course of policy adverse to the English feeling, or even to anticinate too early the temper of the House of There is no possible good to be accomplished

by the senseless clamor now prevailing in some

cially, in some of the most influential of the

arters for a war with Europe—and, espe-

newspaper press. The newspaper men are the practical statesmen of the age, and they should not, in this grave question, be guided by their old prejudices in dealing with England and English affairs. They should be moderated by the fact that the settlement of our recent difficulty in regard to Mason and Slidell has been hailed with joy by England and France, and, indeed, by the whole civilized world. I confess I have no patience with those newspaper writers who manifest such a disposition o keep alive the embers of discord. Peace is proffered to this country by the leading men of England; the heart of the people throbs for peace; the hand of the people holds the olivebranch, and nothing but a spirit of fault-finding -I might say a spirit of malignity-inspires those who reply to them with scorn and acrimony. The despatches of Lord Russel breathe the loftiest and noblest spirit of humanity, and if The Times, and if the class it represents, have not accepted this settlement in the right sense, their bitterness results from disappointment. All this clamor about the stone blockade" proceeds from stockbrokers who desire to affect consols and American securities, and from Liverpool shipowners who desire to evade the blockade, and carry on a contraband trade with the South. With the knowledge that an attempt to interfere with the blockade would render war with England inevitable, and that no results could come from such interference but a war in which England would lose more than the price of a dozen cotton crops—a war in which she would have the sympathies of the world against her, as being in the wrong-a war which would precipitate ruin upon all those vast interests in nich England and America are so closely allied—a war from which nothing could be gained for national honor, and, certainly, nothing in the way of prestige or aggrandizement—there is no probable fear of a contest arising out of any of the issues now existing

between the two nations. The Government of England is too glad to have escaped the Trent complication to fashion a war out of this Southern blockade. We know that the existence of a blockade is an unfortunate circumstance for English commerce, but it is a necessity of war, and England is not the only sufferer. If there is ruin in Liverpool from a Southern blockade, there is likewise ruin in New York. It falls on Manchester, and it falls on Philadelphia. If we could conquer a rebellion and give England cotton, we would do so, but cotton and every staple that blossoms on the Southern soil must fall before the great duty now meeting the American people. There is, again, no way to re-open the cotton trade permanently but to permit the North to carry on its war of conquest, and to aid that war by its blockading squadrons. With all our armies upon the Southern coast, and with McClellan ready to precipitate the tide of war so soon to deluge in a resistless sea the land of the traitors, English commerce with the South would be expensive, annoying, and unprofitable. England may desire a recognition of the Southern Confederacy if it can be accomplished in a peaceful manner by her diplomatic interference; but as such a thing is impossible, she desires, as the next alternative, the speedy and thorough subjugation of the Southern States. And so in the work of subjugation, she will

have no motive to interfere. Our policy toward England is, of necessity, pacific and conciliatory. We must affect English public sentiment. We must build up in England a party of peace, in France a party of sympathy. We have now the ear of the European world, and by proper and vigorous management on the part of the Government and its representatives abroad, by the exercise of patience, kindness, and forbearance, we may win the sympathy of the European world. The recent intensity of feeling growing out of the Trent affair has brought our case home to thousands, who hardly knew America was in existence, and certainly did not know she was in a war for existence. It is true that their familiarity has been associated with an insulted flag and threatened war, but we gain their good feeling by the magnanimity with which we acknowledged the honor of their flag, and obviated the war they had so much reason to dread. Our duty is now to cultivate the kind feeling of the people of the Old World. We must hold up to them the wickedness and treachery of the leaders of the great rebellion. We must, above all, say to them, that if they hope to have an asylum in America, as their brothers and children have had; if they hope to enjoy liberty and protection, such as has never been enjoyed under any other Government existing; if they desire to see the great Republic a successful experiment, and to enjoy the blessings its success will surely bring, they must frown upon all who attempt to foster Secession by foreign interference, and oppose any statesman, or the suggestion of any statesman, that looks to a recognition of the OCCASIONAL. seceded States.

GIVE a dog a bad name, saith the proverb and you may hang him. Punch has put a mortal insult upon "the so-called Southern Confederacy," by publishing some dog-verse in which the name of Mr. SLIDELL is made to rhyme to-fiddle. What apology can atone for this? Fancy Mr. SLIDDLE in a court-dress at St. James's or the Tuileries!

A PARAGRAPH appeared in our special despatche from Washington, on Saturday, which, we learn, did injustice to Major Belger, the United States quartermaster at Baltimore. Notwithstanding the complaints of interested parties, we are assured that he has labored hard to serve the interests of the Government, and that he has made great exertions chased.

A supplementary mail for the steamer Europa, which leaves Boston on the 5th, will be made up at the Philadelphia Post Office at 12 o'clock to-day.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES RUBBERS, VALISES, ARMY CAPS, &c .- The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, travelling valises, rubber shoes and sandals, &c.; also, a large invoice of blue army caps, and the stock of shoes, &c., of a city dealer, embracing first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE te-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

Nor Able to Agree.—The jury in the case of Husband and others, charged with conspiracy, had not yet returned a verdict up to the hour of the adjournment of the court yesterday afternoon. The delay will cause a considerable expense to the county, each jurer being allewed the sum of one dollar per day for his services. They are obliged, however, to pay their own board and other expenses.

If the British Government could have had

have been dissipated, ere this, by his generous policy of permitting the passage of British troops through Maine into Canada. He properly justifies this permission on the grounds of polity and humanity. It accords with the practice of which the comity of nations has afforded numerous examples, and it is an exercise of humanity, inasmuch as i saves the troops in question the danger, delay, and difficulty of a transit by a worse route, it an inclement season. It shows, also, not les, the column will advance rapidly. merely chivalrous generosity to a people with Lebanon, to combine with the forces under Gen whom we have many things in public, but a Davis. thorough reliance on ourselves. We can afford to be generous to England, and we hope

and believe that the noble motives of our handsome conduct in this case will be properly estimated by Queen VICTORIA and her responsible advisers. It is utterly impossible, we think, that our generosity in this matter the war in Missouri. can be attributed to the mean influence of fear-which, the Times says, and not our yielding to what was strictly legal, in the affair egiments at this point, and discharging all unfit for the service. of the Trent, caused the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON!

The entente cordiale between the two countries, now happily restored, would probably be permanent if Lord Russell was as singleminded and as conciliatory as Lord Lyons has shown himself in the difficult and delicate position, with relation to our Government, in which he has lately been placed. He appears to have met Mr. SEWARD with tact, temper, and discretion, and to have been met by him with equal good feeling and judgment. It is gratifying to be able to bear this public testimony in favor of both officials.

Passage of British Troops.

any doubt of the sincerity of Mr. SEWARD's

professions of friendship to England, it must

Merrill's Cannon. A few days ago, we examined a beautiful model of a breech loading cannon, now on view at the store of Messrs. WARNER, MISKEY, and MERRILL, 718 Chestnut street, the invention of Mr. W. O. B. MERRILL, of that firm. The whole matter is so simple that it possesses advantages over any other breech-loader that we have yet seen. The breech is readily thrown back to take the load, and as readily dropped back into place, and is made secure by a screw and crank. The trial of the working model was most satisfactory, fifty-eight shots having been fired in thirteen minutes. The simplicity of this cannon should ensure its introduction into general use at once, and we hope Mr. MERRILL will set himself about constructing one on a large scale to test its usefulness in absolute war. As a field-piece, its superiority is obvious.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, February 3. A Flag of Truce from the Rebel General A flag of truce from General Johnston reached the outposts of General McDowell's division yesterday. The despatches were brought by Colonel HARRISON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry. He was permitted to proceed no farther. The sealed

communication was brought to headquarters here by Captain DRAVILLAND. The centents have not General Stone will return to his command on the Upper Potomac to-morrow.

Reports from Burnside's Expedition-Firing heard in the direction of Beau-fort, N. C., and Roanoke Island. The following communication has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. John Farston, dated

U. S. STEAMER ROANOKE,
Hampton Roads, Feb. 1
Sir: I have the honor to report to you the arrival, during the past night, of the bark Gembock, from Beaufort, N. C.
Capt. Cavendy informs me that on Tuesday, the

Capt. Cavendy informs me that on Tuesday, the 28th ult., he heard firing in the rear of Beaufort, but has no conjecture from whom it proceeded. Capt. Cavendy also reports that on Thursday, the 30th ult., at nine o'clock in the morning, while off Roanoke Inlet, he heard firing in the direction of Roanoke Island—leaving on my mind no doubt that Flag officer Goldsborough is at work. Miscellancous. The Republican of this morning states that Gen.

LANE left here with an understanding that he was to have a separate and independent command, and that he is so offended by recent developments that he is on his way back to Washington. The new hospitals for the use of the army here are now finished Two or three New England Governors are here. and are understood to be watching over the inte-

rests of the troops from their respective States.

The representatives of the telegraph interests, now here, have suggested to the Committee o Ways and Means their readiness to pay a tax on their messages, and thus contribute to the support The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Stevens, will endeavor to bring the House to a vote on the treasury note bill on Thurs The speech of Mr. Hoopen, in the House to-day,

was listened to with marked attention, it being con-

sidered a clear exposition of the views of the Treasury Department on the financial question. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the committee, says that the general provisions of the the provision making the notes a legal tender was, doubtless, well considered by the committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusion. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver a legal tender, but, owing \$50,000. to the large expenditures and the bank suspensions, the provision is indispensable. The Secretary has suggested amendments providing against counterfeiting, and directing the manner in which the notes are to be executed. The Secretary addressed a note to Mr. Spaulding to-day, in which he says immediate action is of great importance. The treasury is nearly empty. I have been obliged to draw for the last instalment of the November loan. So soon as it is paid, I fear that the banks, generally, will refuse to receive the United States

bill through without delay. Correction An unaccountable error appears in yesterday's despatch. Instead of the privateers being released from Fort Lafayette, the order was to transfer them

notes. You will see the necessity of urging the

thither to the military authorities. FROM TEXAS.

APPROACH OF TWO UNITED STATES VESSELS TO THE TEXAN COAST.

THEY ARE DRIVEN OFF BY THE FORTS. CAIRO, Feb. 3 .- [Special to the Chicago Tri bune.]—A copy of the Memphis Appeal has been received here, which contains correspondence from Columbia, Texas, dated Jan. 20, saying that "a bark and schooner belonging to the Federals came near our coast, when they were fired upon by our forts. Both vessels returned the fire. They fired ten guns, while we sent them twenty-two shells,

FROM CAIRO. Indications of Active Movements.

when they retired, seemingly disabled, or satisfied

that they could not win."

private.

STARTING OF THE SECOND EXPEDITION. CAIRO, Feb. 3 .- | Special to the Chicago Tri-

bune.]—Twelve steamers, laden with troops, under charge of Commodore Graham, left here, at ten o'clock this morning, to join still larger forces at another point. The expedition has every indication of genuine active movements. The War in Kansas—The Loval Indians

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 3.-Commissioner Wm. P. Dole had an interview on Saturday with the various Indian chiefs, including the loyal Creeks and Seminoles. The Commissioner promised to aid the loyal Indians against the rebels, and the chiefs loyal Indians against the rebels, and the chiefs agreed to take the field with their warriors.

Cols. Delizier, of the Kansas First, and Jennison, of the Seventh Regiment, have been appointed acting brigadier generals.

The superintendency of the City Railroad will probably be given either to ex-Councilman Hazel probably be given either to ex-Councilman Hazel acting the probably be given eit cting brigadier generals. enter the military service if he has to serve as a

New York, Feb. 3.—The steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, was spoken on January 6, lat. 33 deg., lon. 76 deg., steering southwest. Arrival of the Steamer Stella.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- The steamer Stella arrived this morning from Havre. The Gunboat Santiago de Cuba. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The gunboat Santiago Cuba was at Matanzas January 31. All well.

The Steamer Northern Light. New York, Feb. 3.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, was signalled below early this evening, but will probably be detained below, in consequence of the snew storm. Attempted Suicide of a United States

Officer. Toleno, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Lieutenant Waterman, U. S. A., shot himself on the 1st inst., in this city, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Regular Counterblast Against Disloyalty in the College, on 'Change, in the Pulpit, and in the Workshop.

TIPTON, Feb. 2 .- The division under Gen. Davis as been much retarded by bad roads and swollen treams. The wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep. "Big Graveas," a stream ordinarily unimportant, was swollen beyond its banks. and occupied two days in crossing. A sharp frost having set in on Thursday night, the roads will now support the trains, and if unimpeded by further obsta Gen. Prentiss, with his command, is advancing

Price, though so formidably menaced, shows n signs of falling back, and from present appearances, eems determined to give battle. Should he maintain his position, within two weeks Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of SEDALIA. Feb. 3.—A commission, appointed for the purpose, by General Pope, has been sifting the

A column moved off to-day, under Colonel J. A Fuller of the Twenty-seventh Ohio. The telegram announcing the promotion of Col. Frank Steel to the rank of brigadier general has been received with great satisfaction by all the troops here. They believe him to be prompt, safe, and brave, and will follow him, on the march or in the field, with great confidence and alacrity. Rumored Reinforcement of the Rebel

ROLLA, (Mo.,) Feb. 2.—Reliable information from Lebanon says that Gen. Curtis is now in that place, and the number of troops there is constantly increasing. It is doubtless his intention to remain at that place till all his forces arrive, which will be several days yet, as some of them have not started. A considerable number of them are under orders to march this morning, and, probably, within two or three days, all that are going will have departed. The roads between this place and Lebanon are almost impassable. Fifty teams are said to be on this side of the Gasconade river, waiting for the water to subside.

There is a rumor, but not generally believed, that Price has recently been reinforced by 12,000 Confederate troops from Arkansas, and is preparing to give our army a hard fight. The Third Missouri Cavalry are now nearly a here, but one or two companies remain to come up This regiment is to be attached to General Sigel'

Another Order from Gen. Halleck. Sr. Lowis, Feb. 3.—The following general order ill be issued in the morning : HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

MISSOURI, Sr. Louis, Feb. 4. The resident, professors, curators, and other of-ficers of the University of Missouri, are required take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance pre-scribed by the sixth article of the State ordinance of Scribed by the sixth article of the State ordinance of October 16, 1861, to file the same in the office of the Provost Marshal General in this city. Those who fail to comply with this order within the period of thirty days will be considered as having resigned their respective offices, and if any one who so fails shall thereafter attempt to obtain pay or perform the functions of such office he will be tried and punished for military offence. This institution having been endowed by the Government of the United States, its funds should not be used to teach

treason or to instruct traitors. The authorities of the University should therefore expel from its walls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, aswalls all persons who, by word or deed, favor, assist, or abet the rebellion.

The presidents and directors of all railroad companies in this State will be required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance in the form, within the time, and under the penalties prescribed in the preceeding paragraph. They will also be required to file bonds for such sums as may be designated by the Provost Marshal General that they will emplay no conductors, engineers, station masters, or other officers, agents, or employees, who have not taken the oath of allogiance, and who are not loyal to the Union.

are not loyal to the Union.

No contracts will hereafter be made by quartermasters or commissaries in this department with persons who do not take and subscribe to an oath of allegiance similar to that prescribed by the act of Congress, approved August 6th, 1861. Purchasing officers are prohibited from making Purchasing officers are probibited from making purchases of persons of known disloyalty to the Government. Where articles, necessary for the public service, are held only by disloyal persons, and cannot be purchased of Union men, the fact will be reported to these headquarters, when the proper instructions will be given.

All clerks, agents, and civil employees in the service of the United States in the department, will be required to take and subscribe to the oath service of the United States in the department, will be required to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed by the aforesaid act of Congress.

The attention of all military officers is called to this order, and any one who shall hereafter keep in the Government employment persons who fail to take the said oath of allegiance, or who announce

take the said oath of allegiance, or who announce and advocate disloyalty to the Union, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. It is recommended that all clergymen, professors, and teachers, and all efficers of public and private institutions for education or benevolence, and all engaged in busineps and trade, who are in favor of the perpetuation of the Union, voluntarily subscribe and file the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State ordinance, in order that their patriotism may be known and recognized, and that they may be distinguished from those who wish to encourage rebellion, and to prevent the Government from restoring peace and prosperity to this city and State. storing peace and prosperity to this city and State By order of Major General Halleck

[Signed] N. H. MULEAR,
Assistant Adjutant General. From San Francisco... Wreck of the Ship From San Francisco---- Wreck of the Ship Flying Dragon.

San Francisco, Jan. 30.—The ship Flying Dragon, of Boston, arrived last nightfrom Sydney, run on the rocks after entering the harbor, and was totally wrecked. Her cargo, consisting of 1,000 tons of coal, is all lost. The wreck was sold to-day for S800

for \$800.

Arrived—Ship Dictator, from Hong Kong; ship Elizabeth Cushing, from Manila; ship Electric Spark, from Boston; ship Neptune's Favorite, from New York. Sailed, ship R. B. Forbes, for Shanghae.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The weather is again pleasant. Three-fourths of Sacramento is now out of water. ARRIVED.—Ship West Wind, from Boston; ship Mary Whiteside, from Hong Kong. Sailed, ship Storm King, for Hong Kong; ship Neptune's Car, for New York or New York. San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The steamer Golden

SAN FRANCISCO, rep. 1.—Ine steamer Golden
Gate sailed to-day for Panama, carrying one hundred passengers and \$750,000 in treasure for New
York, and \$300,000 for England.
R. D. W. Davis, auctioneer, failed to-day for Arrived, bark Benefactor, from Hong Kong. In Search of the Sumpter. Boston, Feb. 3.—The new gunboat Kearsage has sailed from Portsmouth in search of the pirate

Sumpter.

Several vessels are loading at this port with horses and munitions of war for General Butler's expedition, and are expected to sail during the present week. They will soon be followed by the Eighth New! Hampshire Regiment and other troops.

Sudden Death of Professor Larned, of Yale College. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3.—William A. Larned, a professor in Yale College, fell dead, in a fit, in the street this evening.

ELECTION OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENT.—Now that our City Councils have got into working order, we may expect them soon to elect the heads of the various city departments. This step is expected to be taken during the present week, but may be postponed. The following programme, we are informed, has been determined on by the ruling party: The Chief Engineership of the Water Works will be given to Mr. Isaac S. Cassin, an assistant engineer in the same department to Mr. Ogdon, who is the former's principal competitor. Mr. Fagan, who was likewisefan assistant of Ogdon's, is another candidate for the same post. A Mr. Harrington announced himself in the early part of the canvass, but has since withdrawn. Wm. J. Phillips, Ezq., the present Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, will be re-elected, there being no opposition worthy of note. The contest for Chief Commissioner of Highways lies between Messrs. Schofield and Clery, and Ex-Congressman Landy. Schofield was at one time Select Councilman from his ward. Clery was recently a candidate for the nomination of his party for Register of Wills. ELECTION OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENT. -- NO

Wills.
For Superintendent of the Girard Estate, esse J Wills.

For Superintendent of the Girard Estate, esse J Johnson and Francis McCormick are the principal candidates. The former was stamp agent in the post office, and the latter an inspector or clerk in the custom house, and lately clerk in the Building Inspectors' office. The agency of the Girard Estate will, it is thought, be awarded to Mr. H. F. Kennedy. He has never, we believe, held any office. His principal opponents are Colonel R. R. Young, who has held offices in the custom house and gas office, on the State road, in the quartermaster's department since the rebellion, and elsewhere; and Mr. Winship, late deputy surveyor in the custom house under the Buchanan Administration. Mr. Young was a candidate for the nomination for Assembly fall; the former for Recorder of Deeds, Senate, &c., at various times.

For Assistant Commissioners of Highways there are a host of candidates. Messrs. John Kelsh and Wm. N. King, down town, and Messrs. Patrick McAntee and J. J. Morrison, up town, appear most prominently. Kelsh and McActee were supervisors under Mayor Vaux's Administration—the former of the Fifth and the latter of the Twentieth ward. Mr. King was a member of the late Common Council, and Morrison was a candidate for Register of Wills before the last Demodate for Register of Wills before the last Demo-The friends of Gen. Lane declare that he will seter the military service if he has to serve as a private.

The Steamer Baltimore Spoken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The steamer Baltimore, in the steamer Baltimore, and service is the steamer Baltimore, and service is the steamer Baltimore, in the steamer Baltimore, and service is the service is the steamer baltimore, and service is the steamer baltimore, and service is the same place.

The steamer Baltimore Spoken.

The steamer Baltimore is too great a contest for the steamer baltimore, and service is the same place.

The candidates for the Market Department are too numerous to mention separately. None may be said to have much prominence. The canvass for the steamer baltimore is too great a contest for the same place. . Mr. Vandegrift, of Ninth ward, and Alderman either to particularize.
We find that the First, Fourth, Ninth, Four-We find that the First, Fourth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third wards have each one Democratic office-holder already; the Fifth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth, two each; while the Sixth, Eighth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth present no candidates at all. Altogether the army of applicants for offices under the new Councils is almost as large as the army on the Potomac. At each meeting of the Councils the lobbies and antechamber are completely packed with applicants and their friends, much to the annoyance of the members, who are continually bored from morning till night. Of the host of applicants the majority are old office-holders, and "standing candidates" for all lucrative positions.

for all lucrative positions. TO BE REINSTATED .- We understand that Captain Charles Alligood, of the Gray's Ferry Arsenal, will again assume the responsibility of his position, the charges made against him having been satisfactorily shown to be groundless.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862. SENATE. Resolutions Presented.

Mr. WADE (Rep.), of Ohio, presented the joint resolution instructing the members of Congress from that State to use their efforts to secure such an amendment to the naturalization laws as to grant the naturalization of persons of foreign birth who serve in the army of the United States during the war. Referred.

Also, a resolution for securing the location of the National Armory within the limits of the State of Ohio.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, presented the upin resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan resulting its loyalty to the Government and hatrod to traitors, and asking the Government to speculity putdown the insurrection; favoring the confiscation of the property of rebels, and asking that, as slavery was the cause of the war, it be swept from the land.

Also, a joint resolution from the same body in relation to the frontier defences of the tate of Michigan.

Petitions Presented.

Petitions Presented.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition of the president, professors, and students at Harvard College, asking Congress not to diminish the number of chaplains in the army or reduce their salaries.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Sen Francisco, asking the repeal of the revenue laws in regard to the present warehousing system. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented the petition of thirteen hundred citizens of Brooklyn, asking the employment of homeopathic surgeons in the army, Also, a petition from citizens of Northern New York, asking Congress to take speedy measures for the repeal of the present reciprocity treaty.

Also, the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, asking candification of the laws for raising revenue, so Also, the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, asking a modification of the laws for raising revenue, so that the amount to be raised by any State by any mode of taxation, except duties on imports, be raised by the State itself; that each State be allowed to assume the amount and assess the payment of the same, and collect it according to their own laws and by their own officers.

General Hunter's Expedition. General Hunter's Expedition.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of War for all the orders issued relative to the force in the military command of Kansas; whether the same be commanded by Goneral Lune, and whether any change has been made in the orders since General Lane left the Senate to take charge, and whether the order of General Hunter (already published) is in accordance with the orders of the Department here. Laid over. The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.) offered a resolution that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the reciprocity treaty with Canada is not reciprocal, and shall be terminated at the earliest possible The Purchase of Cotton Seed. Mr. SIMIONS (Rep.), of Bhode Island, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the joint resolution appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed for

general distribution, with an amendment appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of tobacco seed.

Mr. CARLILE (Union), of Virginia, thought that cotton could not be made a profitable crop at the North, and moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution till January.

Mr. POMEROY said cotton had been raised in Kan-sas, and he hoped the resolution would pass, as they had o seed there. Mr. PEARCE (Dem.), of Maryland, was satisfied that cotton was not a profitable crop as far north as the south-ern boundary of Maryland. He had had some experi-ence in raising cotton.

Mr. Carlile's motion was rejected The amendment of the committee was adopted, and the resolution passed. Miscellaneous,

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Bhode Island, offered a resolution that the Committee on Patents be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to silt in experiments for the manufacture of flax as a to aid in experiments for the manufacture of flax as a substitute for cotton. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented a petition from the merchants of Boston against any alteration in the warehousing system.

Mr. FOOT (Rep.), of Vermont, called up the resolution directing the removal of the army bukeries from the Capitol, and it was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON (U.), of Tennessee, moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of military railroads in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. Disagreed to. roaus in the States agreed to.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered the joint resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to the lake and river defences of that State. Re-The Senate then went into executive session, and sub-sequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Virginia Contested Election.

Mr. UPTON (U), of Virginia, offered a resolution that the Committee on Elections be instructed to summon before them the conductor, and one or more of the commissioners, who held the election at Ball's Cross Roads, on the 22d of May last.

He remarked that it would only be fair to him, whose seat was involved in this case, that this should be done, and it would occasion but little if any delay. The committee had fallen into a grave error.

Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, replied that this case was submitted to the committee in July last. The gentleman had had several hearings before the committee, and every opportunity was given him to submit any testimony he desired. During the seasion the case had assumed a new form. Another gentleman was here contesting the seat. They were both given a number of days in which to take testimony in such cases. They went on in the manner stated in the report, and what they did is a curiosity. The gentleman (Mr. Upton) took the depositions of those very persons he desired to be summoned before the committee.

If the gentleman wanted to procure testimony hesidas moned before the con It ille gentieman wanted to procure testimony beside, that which had been taken and printed, the committee would, of course, oblige him. But there was no use o going over the same ground again. If, as he remarked the committee had sallen into a grave error, and if this was palpable, it would certainly be made known in the consideration of the question. was palpable, it would certainly be made known in the consideration of the question.

Mr. DELANO (Rep.), of Massachusetts, advocated the resolution. He thought the request of the gentleman was a reasonable one.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Urton care from a district of distance in the West West and the Mr.

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, 3sid that Mr. Upton came from a district of disloyal people in Virginia, and hence he appealed to Mr. Dawes' generosity to allow him further time to examine witnesses.

Mr. DAWES replied that the committee were acting in a judicial character. They had heard the testimony of these two men once, and had no objections to hearing them again. The gentleman (Mr. Upton) only claimed ten votes. The committee were willing to admit that ten persons voted for him at Ball's Cross Roads.

Mr. UPTON. But you deny their validity.

Mr. DAWES replied that it was for the House to determine whether, under the circumstance, and from the manner in which the votes were cast, it was a legal election. Besides, there was a man waiting outside for the seat, who obtained seven times the number of votes Mr. Upton received.

Mr. DELANO reminded him that the gentleman who

Mr. Upton received.

Mr. DELANO reminded him that the gentleman who contests the sent was not a candidate at the same election.

Mr. DAWES knew this; but it appeared that a new election could be held in Virginia at any time. He further opposed the resolution, which was subsequently laid on the table. Alleged Mutinous Conduct of Illinois Troops. Mr. LUVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, offered the follow-Mhereas, It has been asserted in this House that five Illinois regiments did, on the occasion of learning the contents of the report of Secretary Cameron, lay down their arms in token of their refusal to fight: therefore,

Be it

Resolved, That the committee on the conduct of the
war inquire into the alleged fact, and report to Congress.

Mr. FOUKE (Dem.), of Illinois, desiring to discuss
the subject, it went over, under the rule. On motion of Mr. BAKER | Rep.), the following reso On motion of Mr. BAKER TRep.), the following resolution was adapted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be requested to inquire into the propriety and expediency of establishing by law, a system for the free receipt and delivery, by postmen, of all mail matter in cities containing upwards of ten thousand inhabitants, in conformity with the admirable and economical postoffice system of the principal cities of Europe.

office system of the principal cities of Europe.

The Defences of Washington.

The House proceeded to act on the Senate amendment to the House bill making an appropriation for completing the defences of Washington, and which amendment provides that no volunteer or militia in any State shall be mustered into service on any grounds or condition and confined to service within the limits of any State or vicinity; and if any volunteers or militia have been thus nustered into service they shall be discharged. A running discussion followed, in which it was maintained on the one side that Home Guards were necessary in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland—official provision having already been made to that end; and on the other, that no troops had the right to ask for special privileges, but all should be placed on the same footing.

Among the speakers was Mr. THOMAS, (Union), of Maryland, who, in the course of his remarks, was sorry to say that there was a Becession element in the Border States which was only waiting for an opportunity to more plainly manifest its purposes. Although two-thirds of the people of Maryland were prepared to defend the Union, the remainder were ready, at any moment, to make a demonstration against it. Hence the importance of home propared to the the army shall march South, to keep down the element to which he had referred.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said the object for which Mr. Thomas desired such home forces, was to guard the master in his unrighteous clutch on the negro. He would not vote a dollar for such an infamous, iniquitons, and deviliab purpose. The army was not raised to keep men in bondage and for screeching women to be lashed on the naked back with the accurred thong.

Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, rising to a question of order, said it was unbecoming to denounce in such language an entire class of people of this country. It is, he repeated, unbecoming to the gentleman, and I arrest him in his remarks for ungentlemanly conduct.

The SPEAKEB said such remarks had heretofore b The Defences of Washington.

amendment by a vote of yeas 55, navs 86 The Treasury Note Bill. The House then went, into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the treasury-note bill. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, made a spreach or the sphicar. speech on the subject.

If addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill, upon the ground that it proposed to make the notes a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and thus force a paper currency upon the country. He denied utterly the constitutionality of the proposition, but would and all commerce. It was unjust to force the payment of 6cbbts in paper which were confracted for payment and of 6cbbts in paper which were confracted for payment and the paper which were confracted for payment and the paper which were to the following the paper which were to apply the follow. The promise to any more to pay his creditor in gold and silver. Again, the bill proceeds where it ought to follow. The promise to tax would not give credit to these. Taxation ought to have would not give credit to these. Taxation ought to have would not give credit to these. Taxation ought to have a specific to the committee to pay ment of the page of the following force and the following force and the committee to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender, in satisfaction of another treat to be made a legal tender to be made and the like and the like at the satisfaction of the like and the like at the satisfaction of the like and the like at the satisfaction of the like and the like at the satisfaction of the like and the like at the satisfaction of the like at the like a and the commerce. It was unjust to force the payment of debts in paper which were contracted for payment in specie. In effect, one promise to pay was to be made a legal tender in satisfaction of another promise to pay, and

political economy—the other recognized justice and conformed to the inexorable laws of trade; the one would create an unlimited, irredeemable depre-ciated paper money, ferced by fear of violence or confication on the whole people. He proposed a volun-lary and limited and temporary carrency for the creditors and debtors of the Government. The difference was radical. It was the difference between the broad road and the narrow way. The Secretary had chosen the former, and death was at the end of it. Upon the principles of the latter he (Mr. Vallandigham) would cordially suport any measure of finance necessary to maintain the credit and good faith of the Government. Otherwise, he rould not vote to bring down upon the people the triple uin of a forced currency, enormous taxation, and a pub-ic debt never to be extinguished.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep). The unusual exigencies of the

are the abundant resources of this country? I answer, sir, that they are in our banks, and our warehouses, and our granaries. Commerce and its attendent trade are paralyzed; the timid and disloyal are sending their wealth abroad for security, while the Government is offering the only safe and sure opportunities for investment within their reach.

Some of the very men who owe their freedom, their standing, their wealth to the development of the principles in defence of which this war is now waged, seem to be hesitating and wavering whether to come to the support of those principles, or abandon them to their threatened destruction. For, sir, disguise it under whatever name your please, this is a war, on the part of the South, inspired by slavery against the free labor of the North; and hence the sympathy it receives from those who favor arristocratic institutions.

The prosperity of the North, like that of England and France, is mainly to be attributed to the skill that it has developed in manufactures, the enterprise that it has displayed in commerce, and the constant investment of its accumulated wealth in industrial purents of every kind; while the South, from policy, has preferred that its labor should be unakilled and ignorant, suited only to the employments of a peculiar agriculture, keeping itself dependent upon foreign trade for many of the conveniences and invaries which it has not the ingenuity to profile.

It is important in this great structle to ahaw the analyst. art. HOUTER (Rep). The innessal exigencies of the country require that we should leok for other and deeper sources of revenue than any to which the Government has heretofore been accustomed. We are contending for the maintenance of the Government, for the preservation of the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws, on which depends the existence as well as the security of of the Union, and for the enforcement of the laws, on which depends the existence as well as the security of property.

To insure our success in this contest, great and unusual exertions have already been made. An enormous army, a powerful savy, with vast stores of artillery and ammunition, have been created. In providing for the sustenance, comfort, and equipment of this army and navy, the flowerment has been obliged to incur expenses far exceeding in magnitude any which have been hitherto known in our bistory. To continue them in their present state of efficiency, large additional suntamust be expended, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to devise methols by which these sums can be obtained with the least hardship to the people, and the least risk to the credit of the Government.

In considering the means by which this is to be effected, it must be remembered that it is hardly possible for the Government to raise money for any purpose without occasioning some inconvenience to individuals.

Three measures have been considered in the committee, which are, to some extent, connected together, and form a comprehensive system, by which, it is believed, the Government will be enabled to procure the sums necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, while, at the same time, the burden upon the capital of the country will be I ght, and the public will be benefited in some important particulars.

The first of these measures is the one now before the produce.

It is important in this great struggle to show the supe-It is important in this great strange to annow me super-tiority of the principles of freedom, of education, of the elevation of mankind, upon which society at the North is based, over those of slavery, which doom men to hopelos ignorance, in order to insure abject obelience. To do this, our resources of every kind are abundant, both in men and in means; and it is only necessary to draw them will be I ght, and the public will be benefited in some important particulars.

The first of these measures is the one now before the House, by which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue United States notes, not to exceed one hundred and fifty millions dollars in amount (including those authorized by previous laws) of denominations not less than five dollars. They are not to bear interest, but are to be issued and received as money, convertible, at the option of the holder, into six-per-cent, stock of the United States, the principal and interest being payable either here or abroad, and these notes are to be a legal tender.

out in order to be successful.

To fail would not be because the nation was so poorly endowed as to be without the means of success, but because it refused to make use of them. Such a result, if it were possible, would not weaken the truth of the great principles of liberty and equality for which we are contending, but would simply demonstrate that we, of this generation, were faithless in guarding those principles, faithless to our country, faithless to good government throughout the world, and, since such inficiently is a violation of unquestionable duty, faithless to God.

The House then adjourned. nder. The second measure consists of a tax bill, which shall, with the tariff on imports, insure an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The third is a national banking law, which will re-quire the deposit of United States stock as a security for THE CITY. The third is a national banking law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as a security for the bank notes that are circulated as currency.

The tax bill is now being perfected in its details. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, and legacies and probates, en passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the fariff upon imports, it is confidently expected, after a most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least one hundred and fifty million dollars. The ordinary expenses of the Government do not exceed seventy-five millions, which, being deducted from the estimated revenue, will leave an amount sufficient to pay an interest of six per cent, upon a loan of twelve hundred and fifty million dollars, or nearly three hundred million dollars more than the estimates of the several departments of the amount of the public debt at the end of another fiscal year if the state of affairs should romain in the same deployable condition as now.

This tax hill will size to the head of the Million that is the same deployable condition as now. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.— The Knight of Arva"—"The Irish Dragoon"—"A loan of a Lover." WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sta -- "Ireland and America" -- "An Hour in Seville" -- "Limerick Boy." CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth. TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chest-nut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS FROM MOYAMEN-SING PRISON TO FORT LAPAYETTE.—Yesterday afternoon, the prisoners confined in Moyamensing Prison were brought before Judge Cadwalader upon a writ of habeas corpus, and, after being interrogated by counsel as to their willingness to be handed over from the civil to the military authorities. plorable condition as now.

This tax bill will give to the bonds of the United States the character so much desired by capitalists, that of a sure interest-paying security. With such a character there would be no harm done if the principal were never paid, so for as those holding the bonds are concerned, because capitalists in the aggregate do not care for the payment of their principal; the only value which they place upon their capital is derived from the fact that it will yield them a revenue, and if at any time the capitalist should wish to use the principal of his bond, he knows that he can always sell it to another who is desirous to invest as much as he desires to sell.

There is another advantage attached to this scheme of taxation. As the surplus, after deducting the ordinary expenses of the Government, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest upon any debts which the United States has now incurred, or hereafter proposes to incur, when this rebellion shall have been subdued, and peace shall have once again spread her wings over the land, the revenue will increase with the prosperity of the country, and the excess will operate as a sinking fund, by means of which the whole debt can be gradually extinguished. We have seen, in our own experience, at no very distant date, a surplus revenue used to diminish the national debt by even paying for it an exorbitant premium.

Having thus, as we believe, provided a wise system of orable condition as now, This tax bill will give to the bonds of the United States rities, they were requested by the Judge to signify their feeling in the matter. They all replied, stand-ing as their names were called, "No objection, sir." The following are the names of the pirates, the first four of whom have been convicted of pi-

the first four of whom have been convicted of piracy and treason:

William Smith, Thomas Quigley, Daniel Mullings, Edward Rockford, William Porry, Richard M. Harvey, Chafles Campbell, August Peyrupet, Robert Barrett, Henry Mills, Edward Flynn, Austin C. Williams, Henry Autmans, Daniel Courteney, John M. Morgan, George Hawkins, Asa Delahay, John Cunningham, Richard R. Jeffries, William H. Hazleburst, George S. Harrisson, John Mark, Hugh Monagrow, William Bryan, George Sawden, John Cronin. Michael Dillon, Henry A. Rum, John Mullings, John W. Deamig, C. H. Marriott, Geo. H. Roberts, Thomas A. Brookbanks, Richard Lewis, Edward Murphy, John H. Edwards, Thomas Wood, and John G. Lucket.

The pirates are evidently afraid of each other, and many of them whispered in our ears that they intended to remain in the North if they could possibly do so. In public, however, and in hearing of their comrades, they expressed contrary intontions. The Irish element appeared to be the most formidable, and we understand that eight of the Irish crewsmen manned the Petrel's guns and did all the national debt by even paying for it an exorbitant prenium.

Having thus, as we believe, provided a wise system of taxation which should enable the Government to borrow all the money which it may need, at fair rates, it is proposed, in order to give still further assistance, and also with the object of securing a much-needed reform, to recommend a general banking law.

For nearly thirty years, the country has been without a uniform paper currency. As nearly all the business of the country is done by means of paper, specie boing soldom used except in the payment of balances, the inconveniences resulting from this want have been very great. The travelling public, remitters of small sums by mail, and the laboring classes, who often receive their pay in uncurrent funds, chiefly experience these incenveniences. In order to relieve this want, is is no cossary to give to the paper currency three qualifications:

First. It must be well secured, so that the people were crewsmen manned the Petrel's guns and did all the firing.

They were neatly clothed, and many times expressed gratitude to Marshal Millward and family for interest in their behalf.

dues.
Thus are secured all the benefits of the old United

Thus are secured all the benefits of the old United States Bank without many of those objectionable features which aroused opposition. It was affirmed that, by its favors, the Government enabled that bank to monopolize the business of the country. Here no such system of favoritism exists. It was affirmed that,

while a large portion of the property in the several States, owned by foreign stockholders, was invested in that bank and its branches, yet it was unjustly

of paying those who have supplied, and may continue to supply these forces!

There are but two ways in which this can be justly and fairly accomplished. One is by taxation—in other words, calling on every man to furnish at one oh is just proportion of the amount required. The other is by loans—that the between the continuation of the continuati

with taxation to meet the interest and the ordinary ex-penses of the Government; and the measures they have considered are for that purpose. The people are ready and willing, and are auxious to be taxed to an extent

that will secure the prompt payment of this interest, and a sinking fund that will provide for the payment of the principal in twenty or thirty years. By joint resolution Congress has pledged itself to meet their wishes in that

FIRE-RECKLESS USE OF WATER.-About eight o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in an old two-story frame building at the southeast fications:

First. It must be well secured, so that the people may feel that they are sure of obtaining its value when corner of Second and Green streets. The building was principally occupied by Mr. Charles B. Deets, grocer. A small portion of the lower floor was partitioned off and tenanted by Mr. Raphael Vogel, Second. It must have a governmental endorsement or guarantee, so that the people every where may be able to distinguish it, and the Government prove its confi-lence in it by taking it in payment of taxes, assessment, cap manufacturer. The flames originated from a hot stovepipe which passed through a wooden partition. Mr. Vogel had kindled up a fresh fire partition. Mr. Vogel had kindled up a fresh fire with wood and charcoal, and upon returning to his shop, after a temporary absence, he found the place in a blaze. The cap shop was entirely burned out, and the fire worked its way to the roof of the building.

The police and neighbors saved a portion of the stock of Mr. Deets, but what remained in the building was deluged with water. The millinery store and dwelling of Mrs. Clara Strauss, next door below on Second street, suffered considerably from water, which poured in through a skylight in the rear, which was broken by some falling bricks. Third. It must be guarded, as far as possible, against arbitrary increase.

These requisites have all been provided for in the bill. The paper currency is to be secured by a deposit, with the Government, of the United States stocks, the market value of which shall be equal to the amount of the currency issued. There can be no higher security, known to the Government, and its permanent value has heretofore seen shown. The Government, upon the receipt of such security, is to certify on the face of the notes for currency, that the same are "secured by pledge of United States stocks," and is to take them in payment of all taxes, excises, and other dues, excepting only for duties upon imports. Lastly, the Government cannot increase the amount of the currency except upon the application of a benk, and the banks cannot increase it except upon application to, and depositing security with, the Government.

The currency is left to the banks: they are only re-Third. It must be guarded, as far as possible, against

water, which was broken by some falling bricks.

The cellar of the dwelling of Mrs. Stricker, on Green street, below Second, was flooded.

Mr. Vogel says that his stock, which was totally destroyed, was worth \$3,000. He has an insurance upon it of \$2,000, in the Girard.

Mr. Deets has an insurance of \$3,000 upon his stock which will fully cover his loss. stock, which will fully cover his loss The building belonged to Mrs. Eliza Stricker. It is insured for \$500, which will cover the loss

in this respect her example should serve as a warning

rather than a guide, because, instead of it, she did what was much worse, by suspending the laws to enforce the payment of debts in cases where the paper money had

cen refused as a tender. The plan which I have thus sketched, in its several

branches, fills up the outlines of the policy submitted by the Secretary of the Tressury in his very able report. Mr. Speaker, the loyal States stand in a more independent position to day than they have ever before occupied. The reports of the Tressury show that they have been small purchasers, while the record of the exports tell us that they have sold largely. Where, then, are the abundant resources of this country.

are the abundant resources of this country? I answer, sir, that they are in our banks, and our warehouses, and our granaries. Commerce and its attendant trade are

upon it.

The fire caused a blockade of the Second and Third-streets Railway, which continued for some time, and caused much inconvenience to the lines running upon it. of the fire districts was demonstrated at this confis-gration. The presence of two fire companies would have been quite sufficient to have extinguished the finmes, but there were probably fifty companies upon the ground with their apparatus. Their mere presence was not the greatest of the evils involved. All that could go into service did so, and the extent of the fire was ridiculously disand the extent of the fire was ridiculously disproportioned to the means applied to its extinguishment. At one time, after the flames had
been apparently quenched, we counted no less
than eight powerful streams from steamers
which were poured into and upon the building
from Second street alone. Water was also being
poured in perfect torrents from Green street, at the
same moment, but we did not count the number of in that bank and its branches, yet it was unjustly exempted from taxation. Here every fotate is left at perfect liberty, so far as this law is concerned, to tax banks within its limits, in whatever manner and to whavever extent it may please. It was affirmed that frequently great inconvenience and sometimes terrible dissater resulted to the trade and commerce of different localities by the mother Bank of the United States arbitrarily interfering with the management of the branches by suddenly reducing their loans, and sometimes withdrawing large amounts of their specie for political effect.

same moment, but we did not count the number of streams which came from that quarter. It really seemed as though some of the firemen, after extinguishing the flames, were endeavoring to knock the crazy old structure to pieces with their streams, and float away the fragments on the flood they were creating. A reform is greatly needed in the arrangement of the fire districts, in the number of converting which going agreement of the life districts, in the number of fect.

Here each bank transacts its own business upon its own capital, and is subject to no demands except those of its own customers and its own business. It will be as if the Bank of the United States had been divided into many parts, and each part endowed with the life, motion, and similitude of the whole, revolving apparatus which go into service, and in the lavish use of water, when it can only result in damage.

The hose carriage of the West Philadelphia steam engine company, while coming down the grade at Market-street bridge, on their way to the fire, ran into a heavy wagon, and was rendered a complet us a communication complaining that certain im-postors misrepresented him in the eyes of the pub-lic. The following embodies the facts of his state-

into many parts, and each part endowed with the life, motion, and similitude of the whole, revolving in its own orbit, managed by its own board of directors, attending to the business interests of its own locality; land yet to the bills of each will be given as wide a circulation and as fixed a value as were ever given to those of the Bank of the United States in its palmiest days. It is not to be supposed that variation in the rates of exchange will entirely disappear. These institutions all originate among the people in their own lecalities, and are not created by Government. The Government simply authorizes the investment of capital in the loans, and the use of the bonds representing the loans as the basis of a sound circulation.

This mensure will, therefore, give to the people that which they most desire, a currency which shall not only purport to be money, but shall actually be money in a broader and more positive sense than are the notes of the Bank of England, high as they are in the estimation of the commercial world; for the reason that the entire capital of the Bank of England invested in its Government stocks, paying a very small rate of interest, and upon these stocks are based, therefore, the ultimate security of their bills, which is a divided scurrity, because the depositore of the bank look to it equally with the bill-holders; while the plan proposed by the committee contemplates the hypothecation of the stocks of a Government with fewer liabilities, paying a larger rate of interest, which are specially pledged for the security of the currency alone.

The levying of the contemplated tax, the proper inauments:
On the seventeenth of January my company asked for an election of officers, saying they were dissatisfied with their present ones. I granted it— whereupon (acting) Lieut. Monroe Murphy received whereupon (acting) litett. Monroe Murphy received five votes, and (acting) Second Lieut. Alfred W. Miller receiving but one single vote. Thus they were expelled from the company for incompetency, and in order to shield the fact from the world, they did by falsehood and sedition, entice some thirty men to leave the camp. And these men, to add weight to their false publication, have signed themselves as sergeants and corporals, knowing they never held any such resisting. never held any such position.

THE INQUEST .-- Yesterday afternoon Coroterest, which are specially pledged for the security of the currency alone.

The levying of the contemplated tax, the proper inauguration of the new banking scheme, and the successful negotiation of a new banking scheme, and the successful tregotiation of a new banking scheme, and the successful tregotiation of a new banking scheme, and the successful time. In the meanwhile the Treasury is comparatively empty, and the demands upon the Government are numerous and pressing. To enable the Government to support itself furing this interval of time, and to facilitate the negotiation of their loans, the committee have decided to recommend the issue of Government notes.

The question we have to consider is, how this force, now under arms to uphold the Government, shall be paid for? And how shall we pay for what is necessary to maintein it in the future? There is an abundance of everything requisite for the purpose. The question is, simply, how can the Government best provide the means of paying those who have supplied, and may continue to ner Conrad held an inquest at the Fifth-ward sta-tion-house, on the body of the unknown man who was killed on Saturday evening, by being Jammed between two freight cars, on the railroad at Front and Dock streets. The driver and brakesman upon the train were arrested, and held to bail to await the result of the coroner's investigation, which ex-onerated them from all blame. onerated them from all blame.

The deceased was apparently a laboring man; he was dressed in dark clothes. He was about five feet ten inches in height, apparently about thirty-five years of age, and he were his beard, which was

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.-Last evening, about half past seven o'clock, a man named Samuel Smith was beaten with a club over the head at a low den, Front and Union streets. He was picked up for dead and conveyed to the hospital, where he was in a critical condition at a late hour last evening. Three women were arrested upon the charge of being implicated in the outrage. The police are after the man who inflicted the blows. DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT .- James Bar-The deceased was sixty-five years of age, and had been engaged in the grain trade for a period of thirty-four years. He was formerly president of the Corn Exchange Association, and was highly es-

MISDEMEANOR.—Augustus Burns, a member of Colonel Gallagher's Regiment, was taken into custody on Sunday night, in Frankford, charged with misdemeanor. He was intoxicated, and made his way into several dwelling houses, and when requested by the occupants to leave, would refuse to do so. At one place he behaved in a very indecent manner, and assaulted several persons. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Alderman Comby, and was committed to answar at court.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Trade —The annual meeting of the Board of Trade, held last evening at their rooms, Fifth and On nut streets. The report for the year was read. ontained a statement of all the business trans by the Board. An election for officers was held, which resulted in favor of Samuel C. M for president; David S. Brown, John Welsh, Samuel V. Merrick, vice presidents; Wm. C. wig, secretary; Richard Wood, treasurer; an executive council of twenty one members.

A SHEERY INDIVIDUAL.—Yesterday noon Simon Seniff, arrested by Officer Capela was before Alderman Beitler charged with steal a sheep and two calves from the barn of Chas. I daker in Frankford. The prisoner had sold animals to a butcher who find slaughtered the but the sking ware recommed by the sking ware recommed by the sking ware recommed by but the skins were recognized by the owner. niff was committed in default of \$1,000 ball to

Mr. RICHARDSON will exhibit his large church or chapel tent for the soldiers, on the north side of the Eastern Market, this afternoon, from two to six o'clock. All interested are invited to call and ex-

aminei t. SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of candidates for admission into both and Boys' High Schools commenced morning.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Jacoh M. man, of the Thirteenth Police District, he promoted to the rank of sergeant by the Ma.