THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

with them.

o-day being crowded.

American flag.

of the town.

orders.

The Press

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS .- "The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known t 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 traiters."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The spirit of the Union soldiers is being wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. In all the late conflicts which have occurred, whether on a large or a small scale, whether between pickets, scouting parties, companies, regiments, or brigades, our troops have been uniformly victorious. Those who have become inured to the hardships of camp-life, and fairly drilled and disciplined, show, wherever they have officers upon whom they can rely, that they are now prepared to prove themselves as superior. as soldiers, as they were in peaceful times as citizens; as brave and terrible in war as they were industrious and useful in peace.

No matter what hardships they may endure, they rarely complain of them-but a desire for the fierce excitement of battle is almost universally expressed. Their great want is a chance to meet the enemy, and to punish the insolent aiders and abettors of the wicked rebellion. When they grumble, it is not about their food or clothing. but about inaction. Neither do they grieve about the prospect of taxation; although, as one of them writes to us, not a few of them " pay more taxes than the tax grumblers who stay at home;" and they are ready and eager to literally risk their lives and fortunes for the preservation of their country.

We want no better evidenceof the waning condition of the rebellion now existing in the Southern portion of the Union than the document which we publish this morning, addressed to the people of Georgia by Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, Martin J. Crawford, and Thomas R. R. Cobb. Coming from such a high source-its signers all being members of the rebel Congress, and men in high favor with the Jeff. Davis Government-it may be taken as a semi-official exposure of the views held by the ruling Secessionists. Although the document is intended as an appeal to the people of Georgia to put forth extra effort to resist the invasion of the Federal troops, it bears on its face a virtual acknowledgment of the tottering condition of the whole rebel dynasty, and shows conclusively, that before many weeks have passed by. the Southern people need not be surprised to hear of the falling of the Secession edifice into a mass of ruins. It may therefore be inferred that this manifesto was issued by its signers, in the hope that it may help to avert the blow that will surely fall upon their heads when the people of the South find out how their rulers them, and brought ruin and starvation to their once happy and prosperous homes. The prospect of foreign intervention is frankly acknowledged to be as remote as ever, and the people are told that if they wish to make the present rebellion successful it must be done by the work of their own heads and hands. The wonderful unanimity and resources of the loyal people in helping to crush the rebellion have surprised them, and they express the opinion that, in the coming spring, the Federal troops, by a simultaneous nd God grant it may-they counsel that every that every woman have a torch, and every be made ashes, and the fields of our heritage be their fortune and crust with their "faithful" slaves. collectors and excisemen. We suspect that the people of Georgia, remembering how they were so basely deceived before, will not take the above "patriotic" advice-and that instead of the "faithful" slaves staying to share the "crust" of their masters, they was none one first opportunity to decamp and obtain a better better living. The address states that the people should all be united, "giving a trustful and generous confidence to those selected as our leaders, in our camps and council chambers," and frown down all factious opposition and conserious "aggressive" war into the firesides of the loyal people of the Union, these wise men of Georgia do not tell us. It is all very well, for the sake of bombastic effect, and to help to keep up the droop ing spirits of their people, to talk about such as "aggressive" war; but when it comes to be tried, they will find that they have enough to do to keep their own firesides out of the "giant's grasp," without carrying the war among their "enemies." Thurlow Weed, Esq., editor of the Albany Evening Journal, writing from London, under date of January 9th, says : I have met distinguished personages, members of the Ministry, the Government, and of Purliament, at dinners and breakfasts, with whom I have conversed fully upon the American questions, and while I am not at liberty to use names or publish conversations, I may say that the Union has many and strong friends here. And I am corry to add that, although the *Trent* troable is out of the way, we shall need all that those friends can do for us. The moment Parliament meets, agido for us. The moment Parliament meets, agi-tation of American questions will commence. The blockade will be attacked from one quarter, while another section will demand a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Nor is it from England alone that this kind of pressure will France is even more restive than England under the blockade. At trenkfast, a few days since, a distinguished Member of Parliament, who has been much in America, remarked with emphasis that he had for-America, remarked with emphasis that he had for-merly entertained a high opinion of "Judge Lynch," looking with much favor upon that species of impromptu jurisprudence, known as "Lynch Law," but since it failed to hang Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson, of Buchanan's Cabinet, he had ignored, and was disgusted with the system. Our minister to this Court, Mr. Adams. 1s "the right man for the right place." Beside his know-ledge of the duties, and his ability to discharge them, both Mr. Adams and his family possess, in an eminent degree, the personal and social quali-ties which commend them to the high and refined circles and associations which surround them, and in which they are moving. Nor did the change, in this regard, occur any too early, for I learn, from unquestionable authority, that the interests of the Government, here, as in France, were but indif-ferently represented. ferently represented.

If there be one thing more than another upon which the loyal and patriotic people of this Union have set their minds, it is that money, constituting the sinews of War, shall be liberally supplied for the suppression of the foul rebellion which has swept through the South-a political tornado, desolating and destroying all that it has touched. This liberality has a right to expect, on its part, that

the funds thus supplied shall be used with discretion and with as much economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the service for which it is disbursed. The necessary expenses of crushing the Re-

bellion are to be supplied by a judicious system of taxation, which must be so levied as to press upon every class in the community in proportion to their means. In England, where the aristocracy, (nobles and men of broad acres and vast rentals,) have usurped the rights of the people and return their own nominees as members of the House of Commons, from which all taxation must emanate, it has happened, for the last hundred and fifty years, that the public revenue was mainly raised out of the small incomes and earnings of the middle and industrial classes, while the " higher classes" (as they were insolently self-styled) paid comparatively little. For example, the ducal palace called Northumberland House, at

Charing Cross, London, actually paid no greater house tax and window tax, though it was a fitting dwelling for its pompous lord, with an income of \$5,000 a day, than was exacted from the hard-working little man who kept a petty hosier's shop next door. Constituted as we are, socially and politically, such an anomaly as this would scarcely be created in this country, under any circumstances, or, if created, would speedily be broken down. Here, as everywhere else, Wealth has a certain influence,-but with us, such influence does not make it so far master of the position nation.

peace, be raised by loan or imposts, the basis must be *taxation*. The interest on all moneys lent to the public treasury must be raised by taxation, and, were the amount of this even double what it is likely to be, under any circumstances, we are able and we are willing to supply it. The great principle of fair taxation is to lean lightest on the producing classes and heaviest on the wealthy. For this purpose, Inxuries should be made to pay: because those who can afford to use them, can afford to pay for them. So, too, the necessaries of life should be taxed as lightly as possible,-for the producing classes, on whom such imposts would mainly fall, really are made to pay double. For example, the grocers are not content with adding on the tax to the legitimate selling price of tea, coffee, sugar, &c., but contrive to double it, by adding on about as much more to the purchaser. Thus when there is a tax of two cents a pound on sugar, or of ten cents on tea, these amounts only have, for the purpose of advancing their own | are not added on, but four cents and twenty ambitions and hellish designs, basely betrayed cents are added on. The worst is, that, of these necessaries, a poor man's family consumes as much, on the average, as the family of the millionaire. Taxes upon luxuries alone, however justifi-

quired, to maintain the honor and the integral should we fail to overwhelm the rebellion union of the country. It will be imperatively Our experience, within the last year, has requisite to make taxation general, so that it most severely taught us the lesson that namay reach all-for it would be unjust to make tions are like individuals, and that self-inwealth sustain all the burden. Congress is terest controls in both cases. England and now engaged on a plan of taxation, fairly | France want cotton, and France wants toadjusted to the pecuniary means of the people. bacco. The armies of the United States can movement, and with a giant's grasp, will attempt It will include a great variety of subjects, and gratify them both by a series of triumphs to crush them. If such an event should happen- due regard will be paid, no doubt, to the pruthat will end the rebellion, by subjugating its eaders, revive and reorganize the Union sendence of keeping down the cost of collection. Georgian with a sword in hand should meet the There is an old saying in England, "the timent all over the South, and reopen such "murderer and robber" on the threshold, and king's cheese is lost in its parings," which ports as may be necessary to supply the dewould be appropriate here. The cost of mands of the manufacturers of the Old World. child a fire-brand so that the homes of our youth gathering in the revenue must be kept within I repeat that war with England is impossible bounds, and there is scarcely a greater social under any present view of coming events. made desolate." They are also advised to share evil than the establishment of an army of tax-Public Amusements. As to raising funds by loan, of which we Mr. and Mrs. Williams remain in Philadelphia shall have something yet to say, it is a legitithree nights longer, when they positively take mate mode. England, whose population was their departure for Baltimore and Washington. 11.000.000 at the beginning of this century, Prestige feels no rivalry, and although the Wilwaged war with France, from 1793 to 1815, linnses have many rivals, many of whom are ta-lented, versatile, and ambitious, they are, never-theless, more successful now than ever before. The and raised the necessary funds chiefly by loan. In 1793, when the war commenced, the Nabill to-night includes two characteristic pleces. tional Debt of England was \$1,169,156,240, John Drew still fills the Arch-street Theatre. aland in 1815, when it ended, the amount had though he has produced no new or novel pieces. swelled to \$4,115,441,187, simply for fighting He is, as we have said, amiable, humorous, and against France, which had done her no wrong. capable; but these are characteristics that need re-England incurred an addition of some three liance, probity, and prudence to strengthen and anicriticism. It also counsels rapid aggressive action, thousand million dollars to her debt. mate them. Genius must be vigilant if it would so as to "make our enemies feel, at their own fire- Shall we, battling for our integrity and not lose its equality, and ability vitiates on the sides, the horrors of a war brought on by them- unity as a nation, shrink from the nestage sooner than elsewhere, unless constantly proselves." But how they are going to carry on this cessary cost? We smile at those who gressive. Mr. Drew's bill to-night is a good one are affected by the fluctuations of the money which he must sustain with credit. market as respects the value of our National "THE ANACREOUTIC."-The soires of this new society takes place to-morrow evening, at the stock. These are but trade-winds. To hear Academy of Music. A good programme has been some people speak, the smallest fall in the prepared, and those who have been favored with market value makes them shiver; what would cards of invitation expect a genuine musical enthey say if they knew that, within this present tertainment. The concerts of the old Musical century, the market price of £100 in the 3-per Fund and Philharmonic Societies are remembered cent. British Consols had been as low as $47\frac{1}{4}$, by all, and, since their decline, a void has been and as high as 1014? If England, sixty years created which "The Anacreoutic" is designed to ago, with manufacturing resources almost un- fill. ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- A panorama of the developed, and a population of eleven millions, could safely add three thousand millions | great rebellion, said to be equally creditable as a work of fact and of art, is now on exhibition at the to her National Debt, what must our resources Assembly Buildings. It illustrates all the leading events of the war, from Sumpter to Port Royal, be, in 1862, with all our productive forces in full activity, and a population nearly twice as and is painted upon fourteen thousand feet of cangreat as England had in 1800? vas, including upwards of one hundred scenes. A

Taxation is Necessary. asserts, "I permit no one to imitate me ; what I practised in times past, I authorize no one to practise to day." So, England's reported disapproval of our Stone Blockade, though, in 1804, when BONAPARTE threatened invasion.

the same thing was done, by the British Admiralty, in the entrance of the port of Boulogne, and the same was repeated, in 1807, in the port of Alexandria.

The manner in which the British Ministry, through Lord Lyons, put the demand to our Government for the surrender of SLIDELL and MASON deserves praise for its calmness and courtesy. It has been declared, in the English journals, that Queen VICTORIA herself

revised Lord Russell's despatch to Lord Lyons, and softened its expressions, having a womanly as well as a regal desire to keep down whatever might tend to create or increase acerbity in Washington. England, expressed deep sympathy for her

We hope that this is true-it will go far to increase the American respect for Queen Vic-TORIA's high personal character-a respect which lately, amid anticipations of war with

Majesty's recent domestic deprivation. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1862. Every department of the Federal Government, especially the executive and legislative, alike the Secretary of State, and the heads of the committees on foreign relations in the Senate and the House, confidently believes that there will be no conflict between the British Government and our own unless under circumstances now not anticipated. The most cordial relations have been re established between Mr. Seward, Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and M. Mercier, the French Minister. And I do not step out of the record when I say that the head of our Department of State has been congratulated by all, or as to exempt it, wholly or partially, from its nearly all, the representatives of foreign fair contribution to the fiscal exigencies of the Powers now in this city. The moderation and independence of his course have dis-

Whether the sums necessary to carry on the armed a vigilant and unreasoning animosity expenses of the Republic, either in war or on the one hand, and challenged and confirmed a hearty admiration on the other. There are but two roads to a recognition of the Southern rebellion by the Great Powers of Europe: First, the failure, on the part of our army, to strike a speedy, sudden, and annihilating blow at the so-called Confederacy-a blow that will not only crush the head of the serpent, upon the Potomac, but will pulverize the serpent itself, even to its extremities; and, second, our own interference in the Mexican complication, in response to the appeals of Mexico herself. Now, whatever may be the real motive for concentrating three great navies in the Gulf of Mexico, ordinary sagacity must prompt us to hold our hands from all complicity with this movement upon our sister Republic. We have neither the time nor the means to answer her demands upon us; and whatever the future may extract from this demonstration of England, France, and Spain, it is enough for us that the only consequence of throwing ourselves into the strife will be to precipitate an immense force upon our Southern coasts. Masterly inactivity is our policy in regard to this Mexican question. However mortifying it would be to see the great Powers recognizing the Southern Confederacy, we must not shut our

Saturday afternoon exhibition will be given, in ad-

had no good panorama in this city for a long period

of time. It is to be hoped that the present will be

acceptable to friends of the picturesque and the

they must necessarily present a neat appearance.

This uniform is costly, and when in actual service

beautiful.

tial character.

For The Press.

able, will not raise all the revenue now reeyes to the possibility of such a contingency,

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1862. Confirmations by the U.S. Senate. HENRY M. NAGLEE was confirmed to-day a rigadier general by a unanimous vote of the Seate. Mr. NAGLEE is a native of Philadelphia, and has been for some time a resident of California He is an experienced and capable officer. EDWARD C. PHELPS, of Vermont, to be brigade

surgeon in the volunteer force of the United BENJAMIN C. WHITING, of California, to be At-

torney of the United States in and for the Southern District of California, in the place of KINBALL H. DIMMICK, deceased.

The Trouble in the Alexandria Hospital The statement nublished by some of the invalids n the hospital at Alexandria will lead to a thorough investigation into the matter. A gentleman, who is no doubt a surgeon in the institution, says the invalids are very hard to manage. They denand as much food as if they were in a good state

of health, and in those cases it is the duty of the sutler to refuse them. Convalescing soldiers are always permitted to go out of the hospital several times during the week for air and exercise. They very often come back intoxicated, and are quarrelsome and difficult to manage. They fight with the surgeons and the stewards, and sometimes three or four men must be detailed before the drunken sollier is subdued and confined. It is alleged that the complaints against the management of the in stitution come from this class of its inmates.

The Naval Academy.

occurred since it left Philadelphia. The Pennsyl

vania Twenty-ninth regiment, Colonel Jonn K

MURPHY, is encamped near the Sixty-sixth. Both

regiments are in a high state of discipline. Colonel

The Ninety-ninth Ponnsylvania Regiment is now

without any field officers, they having all resigned

'slaughtered " by the Examining Board.

mulgated by the Treasury Department :

I am enabled, on authority, to deny the state-ment that it is intended to remove the Naval

Academy from Newport, Rhode Island, to its old departure of the last mail. position at Annapolis. The effort to effect the removal failed-the interests of the Government requiring that it should remain where it is now Six dead bodies were brought to Albuquerque last week. All the able-bodied men are in the field, Pennsylvania Regimental Affairs.

leaving the old and feeble to protect their homes. There has been no advance of the United States The Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel roops southward, and there are no signs of the JOHN PATRICK, (formerly the Thirtieth, Colonel A. W. CHANTRY,) is still encamped on the Baltimore turnpike, five miles from Frederick, Md. The Texaps coming up the Pecas.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. men have received their new uniforms. The regiment is remarkably healthy, but two deaths having

\$850,000 IN SPECIE.

CHANTRY is in this city very low with the con

resigned because they feared they would be

Important Treasury Circulars—The Pay-ment of the Interest on the United States Loan. The following official notices were to-day pro December, on Point Remedios. No lives were

"Holders of the bonds of the United States

"- Holders of the bonds of the United States, payable in three years from date, the coupons of the semi-annual interest thereon being due on the 19th instant, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of all such coupons, agreeably to their tenor, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York.

city of New York. "All such coupons must be presented at that office, accompanied with a schedule, showing the

the aggregate sum of each coupon, together with the aggregate sum of each parcel. "Three full business days, for examination and

"Arree full business days, for examination and verification, before payment, will be required. "Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem the treasury notes payable in one year from date, authorized by act of Con-gress approved December 23, 1857; and the treasury notes payable in sixty days from date, au-thorized by act of Congress approved the 2d of March 1861 March. 1861.

issues will cease on the 7th day of April next, by the terms of those acts respectively. "To-day the last note of the fifty millions of

highest duty which he owed to his country to vote for

highest duty which he owed to his country to voie for the expulsion of the Senator. Mr. DIXON (Hep.), of Connecticut, referred to the constitutional provision against States forming isoparato confederations, &c. He contended that Joff Davis was the leader of the treasonable States. He did not agree with the opinion that the Senator from Indiana wasguffy of over treason or nothing. If the mire, was junged by his desires rather than by his act., then he seemed to be in favor of the rebellion. Should the Senate then retain him in his seat? The Senator was of doubtful loyalty. The people had the right to demand that the Senate shaft be ourged of all disloyalty. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.) said the dobate had taken a wide range already. He wished merely to state a few considerations, which, in his judgment, demanded the vote he expected to give. He should not consider the former course of the Senator, or the votes he may have given, or the opinions he may have expressed. It was conceded ou all sides that if the letter was written to day it would be unqualified treason. The question then is, what was the character of the letter when it was written on the lit of March? On the lat of March war actually did exist. The conspirators had entaily lovied war. It had been said that the Senator when he wrote the letter did not believe there would be any war. The only reason he (Mr. D.) could see for such a belief was, what to him was a monstrous supposition, that the Government will affer itself to be destroyed without striking a single

did hot believe there would be any war. The only lease he (Mr. D.) could see for such a belief was, what to him was a monstrous supposition, that the Government will anfler itself to be destroyed without striking a single blow. He could not but consider the letter calcu-lated to give aid to the traitors, and should be com-pelled to vote for the expulsion of the Senator. Mr. WILLEY (U.), of Virginia, said that but for the silusion of the Senator from Indiana to himself he should have said nothing on this subject. He appreciated the delicacy of his position as a new member, but had such a harred of reballion—refugee as he was from his State, with his estate confiscated, and a price set on his head, and the blood of his neighbors and friends not yet dry on his native hills—the could harrely dare to trust to his own judgment in speaking of it, yet he should meet the question without any party prejutice. He thought it was not fair to the Senator from Indiana to done. Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kontucky, interrunting, said ho

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kontucky, interrupting, said he had referred only to the course of the Senator in this Chamber. According to the record, the Senator in this Indiana had only attended three sittings of the Com-

Mr. WILLEY said that there were other instances of

Bur, WILLEY said that there were other instances of travelling out of the record. Mr. BRIGHT said he didn't know that any record was kept, but if there was such a record, it was not correct. Mr. DAVIS said the clerk of the committee kept a re-cord of the perrons present at its meetings. Mr. PEARCE (Deta.), of Maryland, said he had been

warded to Kentucky. General Pope will remain and make his headquarters at Jefferson City.

AIF. PEARCE (Deb.), of Maryland, said he had been a member of that committee for fifteen years, and never knew of the existence of any such record. Mr. WILLEY said this discussion only showed that we must not travel out of the record. In regard to this let-ter, he did not think the exuses of the Senator were un-

must not travel out of the record. In regard to this let-ter, he did not think the excuses of the Senator woro un-reasonable. He might have believed there would be no war on the 1st of March. But he called the particular attention of the Senator to the explanation he wished him to make to the principle declared in the letter written in September. There could be no doubt then as to the state of the country. The Senator had declared in that letter and redeclares here, on the floor of the Senator that he was always opposed to secession; yet he declared in that letter and redeclares here, on the floor of the Senate, that he is opposed to all coercion. He should reserve his decision till be heard from the Senator on that point. Mr. BRIGHT said, if the Senator would permit, he would read two resolutions which had been passed at a large political meeting in Indiana, in January lasty, mish ombodied his sentiments. They were as follows: Resolved, That in this national emergency the Demo-cracy of Indiana banish all feeling of passion or resent-ment, and will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in a spirit of conquest and subjugation, nor for the purpose of over-throwing the rights of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and pre-serve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired. *Resolved*, That as soon as these objects are accom-plished the war ought to ccase; that we will sustain with all our emergies the war for the Constitution and pre-mancipation of the negroes or the subjugation of the Southern States. Mr. BRIGHT said that, as far as these resolutions go, they comprised his platform. If he was turned out of this body, he proposed, on these resolutions, to gazin before the people who had so long and so often honored him.

him. Mr. WILLEY said he must ask the Senator still fur-ther to idenne what he did mean by the statement that he was entirely opposed to coercion, when the country is in danger and the rebels were trying to overthrew the Go-vernment?

Sneech of Mr. Summer. Mr. SUMNER Mr. President: This debate is about o close; but, before the vote is taken. I wish briefly to evicw it, and to show again that there is but one conclusion which can truly satisfy the Senate or the coun-try. If yowr just judgment in this case were not of in-calculable importance both for the Senate and the coun-try-helping to elevate the one and to inspire the other-I should not venture again to claim your altention. Such a precedent, so fruitful in great influences, should b commended and vindicated that it may remain foreve duty to country the great charity which embraces all other charities, you will not deny that it is at least a

unquestioned as one of the pillars of that remain to even security which is the object of government itself. Out of all who have spokes, we flaturally yield preco-dence on this occasion to the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Bright. His speech was not long; but it afforded ample scround for regret, if not for condemnation. It showed of commanding obligation, by the side of which all that we owe to the Senator is small. And, sir, do not forget-let the precious example be present in your souls-that He Bright. His speech was not long; but it afforded ample ground for regret, if not for condemnation. It showed of-foneirely the same spirit which is found in the original letter; nor did it suggest anything in apology, except that the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, and that when he wrote the letter was his life-long friend, and that when he wrote the letter was his life-long friend, and of professed ignorance of the real condition of things. Because the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, and of professed ignorance of the real condition of things. Because the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, and because the Senator did not see war ahead, therefore he was justified in sending forth this life, long friend on an errand of disloyalty; if not of treason itself, and of making him the instrument of aid and comfort to an organized rebellion. Of course, such an argument shows weakness, and not strength; and the very weakness out of which it sprug maturally became impassioned and unjust. If any personal feeling could disturb that perfect equanimity which with me, on this occession, is at once a sentiment and a duty, I might he precious example be present in your souls—that He who has taught us the beauty and the greatness of charity who has taught us the beauty and the greetheds of chirty was the first who seized the thones to scourge the money-changers from the temple of the Lord. Mr. DAVIS (U), of Kentucky, coutended that he never said that layery was superior to the Constitution, He was always attracted by these grandilonuent *w*, ba-moric speeches. The Senator shakes his importal locks like Jove; but he was not the Jove of the Senato or of the country. There were other minds as large as his, the courty. There were other minds as large as his, who were willing to do instice to all the poople of the States. The geneteman from Massachusetts, in the course of his sacred readings, might remember one Go-listh, who thought himself invincible, as does the Se-mator. The Senator might, perhaps, meet the same

Senato he must be deprived of his place. Afterwards should he be arraighed at law, he will be allowed to em-ited and the devices and weapons fathiliar to judicial pro-AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

They all the devices and weapons latmat to quarket pro-codings. In the devices another illusion into which the Semator has fullen; and it seems to me that the Semator from New York, and perhaps other Semators, lave followed him. It is the assumption that, in depriving the Se-nator of his sent, we take from him somethaw, that is really his. This is a mistake. A Semator is simply a frustee. The Semator is trustee for Indiana. But his fidelity as tracked is now drawn in question; and since ne person is allowed to continue at frustee whose cha-reter is not above respiciton—inspired, according to the language of the law, by ubervises fidels—the case of the Semator should obviously be remanded to the State for which her still assumes to act. Should he be wroaged by expulsion, then will that State promptly ra-turn him to his present frust, and our judgenont will br generosaly reversed. The Semator has no right for him-self here; he does not represent himself; but he repre-sents his State, of which her is elected, most confidential frustee; and when his fidelity is openly impoached, there

rearies not state; of which is fidelity is openly inscathed, there is no personal right whice can become his shield. Toll me not of the scat of the Benetor. Lot the Senstor be cautions is his language. By courtesy the seat may be his, but in reality the seat belongs to Indiana; and this henced force unsumpracify approximate the set inay he honored State-unsurpassed in contributions to the pa-triot armies of the republic-inky justly protest agains any longer misrepresentation on this floor by a disloya

enator. But the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cowan) m-lsims—and the Senator from New York fellows him ir naintaining an illegitimate and dangevous resort claims-and the Senator from New York follows him in saying-that the offence of the Senator is "treason or nothing." For myself, I have no chesitation in express-ing the corviction that it is treason: If it be not treason a Fifth street, below South. Said resort is known as the "Bugle" Hotel, and its donizons concocted the Bugle Assembly, or, Thieves' Ball, which we ing the or viction that it is treason: If it be not treason in a scenario to zero arms to an open trainor, whom how at the same time acknowledges in lifs traitorous charac-ter, then it were bester to blot out the crime of treason from the statute-book, and to crass its definition from the Constitution. Sir, it is treason. But even if it be not treason, according to all the technical re-quirements of the erime, it is obviously and un-questionably an act of disloyalty so discrittable, so nuworthy, and so dangerous, as to render the duty of the Senate imperative. Is it nothing that the Senator should write friendly latters; make open ac-knowledgments, and offer watlike ald to up public trai-for 7 is it nothing that, stifting in this Chember, the Senator should send to the chief of the robellion words of sympathy and arms of power? Is it nothing that the caricatured in these columns last week. The hotel s avowedly a thiever' headquarters; and offenders, ooth gray-haired and young, carried on their orgies in its chambers night after night. in its chambers night after night. This establishment was kept by Peter Burns. Vesterday Officer Eckert, of the Second district, obtained from Mayor Henry a warrant for the ar-rest of the proprietor and all persons found in the place. The warrant was executed about haif pest ten o'clock, by Sergeant Selby, accompanied by a squad of officers: The house was entirely sur-rounded and everybody found within wasceptured. The prisoners were all taken to the Central police station and locked up. They gave their names as Senator should send to the chief of the rebellion words of sympathy and arms of power? I sit nothing that the Senator should address the traitor in terms of courtesy and official respect? Is it nothing that the Senator should call the traitor "his excellency." and should hall him "President of the Confederate States?" And is it

conster should address the traitor in traits of courtesy and official respect? Is it nothing that the Senator should offer to the "raitor "his axcellency," and should hall him "President of the Confederate States?" And is it nothing that the Senator should offer to the traitor thus addressed, what of sill things, he most covered, destructive arms, to be turned 'ngainst that Constitution which the Senator had sworn to support?
"Is this nothing." * * *
"Nor nothing have these nothings; The covering sky is nothing." * * "Nor nothing have these nothing;
Sir, the case is too plain for argument. You cannot argue that two and two maks four—that a straight line is the shortset distance between two point; or that the sum shinas in the sky. All these are palpable at once to reason and to sense. But, if I did not see before me honored Senstors, valued friends, who think otherwise, I should say that to the patriot soul it is hardly less palpable that a Senator acknowledging in friendly correspondence, the chief of a rebellion which was set on foot in defence of the United' States, and sending to this observe two may not be on which cans be in upholding the rebellion, has 'mstly forfeited that. confidence in his loyalty which is semuclineared to thut in-dignation which disordly is calculated to arouse. The senator from New Hampabire (Mr. Clark) has reminded us-as John Quincy Adams remained the generation of his time—of that beautiful work of art in the other wing of the Capitol, where the Muse of History, with faithful per, registers the transactions of each day, 'add,' and proceed-ing in the name of a distant sovereign, had entered that sumptuous temple dedicated to the time of a stignation which disoralty is calculated to arouse. The senator from New Hampabire (Mr. Clark) has reminded us-as John Quincy Adams remained it generation which disoralty is a stignation where hume of a distant sovereign, had entered that sumptuous temple dedicated to the true is anothere work of art, femous as

The prisoners were all taken to the Central police station and locked up. They gave their names as Peter Burns, Francis Dillon, Charles Moore, James Carnel, Henry Davis, John Williams, Thomas Juyce, George Williams, John Houseman, John Nolan, William Oliver, William H. Byers, John C, Burns, John Houghton, Henry Gerkor, Aan Arnet, and Melinda Williams. Peter Burns, the proprietor of the place, was held in \$1,000 bail to answer at court. Henry Gerker was discharged, as it could not be shewn that he was a thief. He works at hook-binding, and stated that he had stopped in at the "Bugle" to see some one.

THE CITY.

AROH-STREET THEATRE-Arch street, above Sigth.-

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE-Nint's and Walnut sta.-

CONTINENTAL THEATER-Walaut stroef, shove Eighth -" Uncle Tom's Cabin."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS -W. E. corner Tenti and Chest-

ABSEMBLY BUILDING-Terth street, below Chustnut.-

ARREST OF A GANG OF THIEVES

Strange Seenes.

Vesterday afternoon at two o'clock, a motiey a-

ay of pickpockets and two women, their accom-

lizes, were brought before Alderman David Beit-

ler, at the Central Police Station, to answer the

charge of being drunk and disorderly, and otherwise

Shandy Magnire" The Irish Lion."

binding, and stated that he had stopped in at the "Bugle" to see some one. The rest of the party were held in \$500 bail for their good behavior, except the two girls, bail being, entered for them by a man named John O'Brien. It was with great difficulty that any of the Second-district officers could be made to testify against the prisoners. Before the arrest they were loud in their denunciation of the place known as the "Bugle," and the character of its occupants; but when placed on the witness-stand did not seem-willing to testify to snything, but merely answered questions asked, and some of these vory reluc-tantly. Alderman Beitler expressed his disgust of the whole matter, and was finally compelled to call in Detectives Henderson and Callanan, who exposed the character of most of the prisoners as known to the character of most of the prisoners as known to them. Some of the party have served terms of

mprisonment.

NAVAL MATTERS-PHILADELPHIA AHEAD. The United States steam sloop-of-wat Fustorra, now engaged in watching the rebel steamer Nash-rille, at Southampton, is one of the four sloops con-tracted for by the Navy Department in June, 1861. to be finished in four months. She was completed on the 16th of November last, several days before on the lith of November last, several days before the specified time had elapsed; and, being accepted without a trial trip, left this portearly in December to complete her armament in New York. Ship left that city on the lith of the same month for Enyal, and then for England, where she is now engaged in watching the *Nashville*. None of the other three-vessels contracted for at the same time, in other cities, have yet left their wharves, only one of them has hed starm on and naither can go to same in last has had steam on, and neither can go to sea in les

has had steam on, and neither can go to sea in 1988 than a month. The Wissakickon, Itasca, and Sciota, three out of the nineteen gunboats contracted for in August Inst to be done in 105, 129, and 135 days respective-ly, were the first to go to sea, leaving in the order named. Several of this class of boats have-not yet heen shile to loave nort. The Diladalphia not yet been able to loave port. The Philadelphia vessels above named were all finished within the

specified time. The Miami, which has just left this port, was the first finished of twelve side-wheel gunboats ordered by the Government in August last to be done in four months. She was tried on December 28th, has been entirely equipped, and is now in service. None of the others have yet had steam up. Similar promptitude has always been shown in completing the United States ressels built in this city. Thu extraordinary facilities which exist here, and the energy and skill of our mechanics, enable us to

energy and skill of our mechanics, enable us to turn out vessels in about one half the time required in other cities. The sloop-of-war St. Louis, tweaty-two guns, dropped down to New Castle yesterday, where she will practice her guns and drill her crew a few days, and then put to sea. She sails for the Medi-terrahean, where she will protect our commerce and keep a look-out for the Sumpter. She is a fine and keep a look-out lot the Sampler. She is a hise vessel, with a splendid set of officers. Her chief officers are as follows: Commander, M. C. Marin, Florida; Lieutenant, Jas. A. Greer, Ohio: Surgeon, A. L. Gihon, Phila-delphia; Master, Wm. F. Stewart, Pennsylvania; Paymaster, J. P. Post, Missouri; Acting Masters, J. F. Johnson, Geo. Cables, and Jos. Rowe.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS.—Yesterday morning, at a neeting of the members of the Corn Exchange Association, Mr. Philip B. Mingle, the vice president, announced in appropriate terms the decease of Mr. James Barrett, Sr. Measrs. A. J. Derbyshire, Henry Budd, and James Steel, wore appointed a committee, who reported the following preather and resolutions : Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise Provi-dence, death has removed from among us our late mem-ber and ex-president, Mr. Jumes Barrett, Sr.; and Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise Provi-dence, death has removed from among us our late mem-ber and ex-president, Mr. Jumes Barrett, Sr.; and Whereas, In his decease the Association has been de-prived of one of its oldest, most useful, and influential members; Philadelphia of one of her distinguished and highly esteemed merchanis, and the community of a most estimated and exemplary citizen; therefore, Resolved, That the members of this Association, in view of this bereavement, tender their mutual condolences and heartfelt aympathies to the atflicted family, in this their sad loss. Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions by engrossed on the minutes of the Association, act that a copy of the same be presented to the family of the de-ceased. Resolved, That the members of this Association at-tend the fungeral in a ludy.

Resolved, That the members of this Association at-

Mr. Archibald Getty seconded the resolutions in a few remarks, in which he referred in glowing language to the many virtues of the deceased, and the high esteem in which he was held by his nu-

nerous business associates. The preamble and resolutions were unanimously

SERIOUS AFFAIR .- Yesterday morning, John

agreed to.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS .- Yesterday

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBUS. INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

There has been trouble in this regiment ever since RUMORED ARREST OF THE SARANAC'S it arrived here. The present officers, it is believed. **OFFICERS BY CAPT. RITCHIE.**

> NEW YORK, Feb. 4 .--- The Northern Light, from Aspinwall, has arrived, with 100 passengers and \$850,000 in treasure. The steamer Columbus was lost on the 8th of

The Northern Light brings Panama dates to the

24th ult. The United States ship Cyane was at Panama. The United States steamer Lancaster had sailed for Business was dull at Panama, owing to the

roubles in the interior. Capt. Ritchie, of the United States steamer Sara-The British steamer from St. Thomas states that

the pirate Sumpter was seen by the steamer from Havana cruising close to St. Domingo. The steamer Columbus, wrecked at Point Re-Indios, had a cargo valued at \$1,500,000, mostly English goods. Her passengers have arrived here by the Northern Light.

There have been heavy rains in Costa Rica, da-Chili was tranquil. Large shipments of flour and wheat are going

"The interest on the treasury notes of the above forward to Europe. An attack had been made, in the harbor of Cal-

lao, by the steamer Ucayala, upon the Chilian steamer Loa, the former firing several times at the United States notes is in the hands of the signers and the whole work will be finished to morrow."

From New Mexico. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 4.-The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 20th of January, has arrived. Nothing of interest has occurred in the Territory since the The Indiana are more troublesome than ever. killing the Mexicans and driving off their stock.

11

were for a time without them for the reason that

there were none in the arsenal they were willing to

receive, but that since then a supply of Austrian

rifles had been received, and the regiment armed

The remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce

of New York, against the passage of an act creating

the office of Solicitor of Customs of the Port of New

York, was presented to the House to-day by Repre-

entative F. A. Conkling. The Bright case will probably be disposed of to-

porrow. It is still attractive, the Senate galleries

Information has reached here that the Ericsson

ating battery authorized by act of Congress of

ugust last, and to be commanded by Lieutenant

WORDEN, will, in the course of next week he suffi-

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 4 .--- Advices from the West state

that the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Stevenson, left

Lamine for Lexington on Monday, and will hold

that post during the winter. They cannot reach

that place too soon. Information has been received

that the day after that place was evacuated by the

Kansas First Regiment, the rebels cut down the

On the Sunday following, the notorious Joe

Shelby, with a gang of freebooters, took possession

All the troops along the line of the Pacific Rail-

road, west of Jefferson City, are under marching

The Nebraska First Regiment is going across the

country to Kansas, a number of regiments are going

South to join General Davis, and Brigadier General

Steel's brigade is coming down the road to be for-

ciently completed to test its efficiency.

AN EXCHANGE of prisoners has come to be not only a matter of Christian kindness, but of economy. We not only feed and clothe a host of non-producers in our prisoners of war, but we pay, or ought to pay, full wages to our soldiers in Southern prisons. In refusing to establish a system of exchange, we elect to discriminate against our loyal soldiers in the matters of comfortable quarters and good rations. Besides this, the hearts of our captive soldiers ache for their Northern homes, and the mothers who gave them to their country thought rather of honorable deaths on the field or in the breach, than of slow tortures in Southern prisons. Let the boys come home

The Telegraphs.

bels coming up the river here, and only one vessel was materially damaged.
Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, had some doubts about ordering steam iron-clad ships, but he was willing to vete the mensy and let the President take the responsibility. He moved to amand, so as to anthorize the President take the responsibility.
Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, asked if they were intended to be sca-going vessels?
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Mr. GOLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, asked if they were intended to be sca-going vessels?
Mr. GOLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, asked if they were intended to be sca-going vessels?
Mr. GRIMES said they vere not to be cruisers.
Mr. MORRILL (Rep.) said that he had seen the plans, and they were all to be of the same character. There were guinedate of a thousand tons and scows in course of construction, which were never intended.
Mr. GRIMES thought the bill was drawn in the Department of the Sacre urged the passing of the Sacre of the Sare of the Sacre of the Sacre of the Sare of the Sacre any word of minic. To this is body; and what I have steadfastly vindicated for myself against all odds, I shall never deny to another. Therefore, if I am the judge, there is no Senstor who will not always be perfectly free to speak and vote as he shall think best on overy question which shall legitimately arise; but beyond this immunity he must not go. He shall not alfores to it words of sympathy and good will; especially, he shall not recog-size its olief in his pretendal character of President, nor shall he send to him improved fire-arms to be em-ployed in the work of treasor. Putting seide all these considerations, the case against the Senator from Indiana is clear. All apologies, all scuees utterly fail. It is vain to say that the bearer of the letter was his life-long friend, as it is vain to say, sloo, that the Senator did not dream that there would be war. The first apology is as feedba as the secont is all go to any other camp, and take charge of a it as a slave of a bad Democracy, incapable of It is reported "that the number of messages with the same indomitable perseverance and energy company, or fill the duties of any commissioned over all the lines during the past year was resisting the clamor of the streets, and of acas had characterized him as an officer, and rose to er on the same charge. officer. Let him spend one year in the service. 2,800,000, yielding a total income of \$1,422,000. cepting, for the safety of the country, an hour inction and wealth as a citizen of San Francisco. yea, one month, and experience the hardships of a Speech of Mr. Bingham. On the breaking out of the rebellion he again of-Mr. BINGHAM (Kep), of Ohio, in replying to Mr. Pendleton, said that Daniel Webstor did assert the pro-position that the Government of the United States may authorize the issue of paper money as currency. The Constitution was made for one people, with one deatiny —that is money, in every country beneath the sun, which the sovereight shall declare money within the limits of its junisdiction. Shells and hildes, as well as gold and silver, have been used money. The sovereight here is known Should Congress, in the new tax bill, impose of unpopularity." oldier's life, and, mark it, he will play a different fered his services to the Government, and refurned It is gratifying to find an accomplished tune. There is a wide difference in treading the three cents on each message, an income of a to the Eastern States with General HALLECK. His little over \$84,000 would be realized from that foreigner, of known ability and with honorable paved halls of Congress or the streets of a city, and military abilities being recognized by General Mccommitted by Alderman Dallas. here, where the sacred soil is ten inches deep. There is a difference in talking about soldiering and source, or 54 per centum on the aggregate experience in practical statesmanship (under CLELLAN from long personal intimacy, he was at amount of business." It is so obvious that his father and under M. GUIZOT), thus endorsplaying soldier, of reading about battles, and once tendered a command in the army of the Pothe number of telegraph messages, over all ing, by anticipation, the policy pursued by junisdiction. Shells and hides, as well as gold and aliver, have been made money. The sovereignty here is known as the propie of the United States of America, and has the power to determine what shall be money, or, in other words, the standard of value and the modum for facilitating the exchange of commodities, and what shall be the legal tender in payment of debts. A Govern-ment without this power would be no Government at all. He further argued the constitutional question, and said nothing ever was a legal tender excepting what was modu such by express provision of the law. The Constitution rowhere declares what shall be a legal tender in the dis-charge of obligations. He did not like the physical option. elso, that the Senator did not dream that there would be war. The first apology is as feeble as the second is an dacious. If the Senator did not dream that there would be war, then why send arms to the chief of the reaction 4 To Jetterson Davis as a private citizen, to Jetter son Davis as a patriot Senator, there was no occasion or motive for sendbeing in them. I say, let them try it, and then you tomac. the lines, in 1861, must have exceeded the Mr. SEWARD-a policy so frank, transparent, The Rebel Flag of Truce. The Rebel Fing of Truce.
 No answer has yet been given to the rebeid for a roughle is least a docum times urged the passing of the target has the field of the roughle in the sent and the interval the passing of the interval in a response to the passing of the interval in a roughle is passing of the interval in a roughle interval in a roughle is passing of the interval int will see them welk up to the paymaster's table, gation. No answer has yet been given to the rebel flag of above return by very many millions, that the and manly that it appears to have disarmed the and be glad to receive the amount that is now paid AWAITING AN OWNER .- A bundle of unfigures cannot be accepted as correct. The apparent hostility of the British Ministry, and made clothing, found by one of the officers of the Second police district, is at their station awaiting commissioned officers. amount to be realized by even so small an im- converted it into admiration of the sagacity Again, we need music. A regimental band is one post as three cents on each message would be and courage which dared risk unpopularity by an owner. of the finest institutions of a regiment. Remember a great deal more than the small sum set down doing what public policy rendered prudent there is great monotony in camp life, and at times every soldier's heart beats to thoughts of his happy here as the probable total. The Telegraph and proper. But our people, however impul-Companies are ready to submit to the tax, if sive, are quick at appreciation, and felt that fireside. We have cloudy hours, and at such times, charge of obligations. He did not like the phraseology in the bill, that these issues shall be redeemable at the pica-ure of the United States. They should be redeem-able at a certain day, in the legally-established measure required, and, indeed, all through the war, the apparent concession was, indeed, a for- what is more soul-stirring than good music? A required, and, indeed, all through the war, have exhibited the most loyal alacrity in help-ing the Government by all means in their power. I ward step, placing our Government on the bighest vantage ground, not only with respect to England, but to the whole of Europe. M. DE GASTARIN prophesied in December, "I add, that a marked return towards friendly re-lations with England will be manifested the moment that the latter shows herself more anicable to America." Already, this is so. It is significant that, discussing the affair of the really worse. At the worst, privateers are but water guerillas—whose kind on the land we have been eatching and "swearing in" from the beginning up to a recent day. If privateers prey upon unarmed farmers. In so much eth act the part of cowards, and forfeit the spect of all honorable men. But justice would hang the one as soon as the other. band is the life of a regiment. It facilitates ou have exhibited the most loyal alacrity in help- ward step, placing our Government on the of value. of Value. Mr. SHEFFIELD (Rep.), of Rhode Island, quoted the words of Webster, "There can be no legal tender but gold and silver, and foreign coins regulated by law." They had all sworn to support the Constitution. Let them beware, and keep within the purvlow of that obli-gation. He was further opposed to making the notes pro-posed to be issued a legal tender, because it was dishouest, and that was reason enough for him. This bil would in-terfere with the local banks and produce distresses which it reauried no seer to foretell. Tax us, he said, and we will cheerfully pay; but pass this measure, containing the le-gat touter clause, and you will deprive us of the ability to pay. Strike from the bill the lecal tender clanae, and he would vote for it. Bring forward a banking schewae, and he would support that, ualess some better measure shall he presented. Produces a tax bill, and it should receive his support. But he colos of the Revolution and failed. The committee then rose. Speech of Mr. Sheffield. The committee then rose. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, gave notice that If he could obtain the floor to-morrow he would make to close the debate, for the purpose of relieving the country, by final action on the bil. The House then adjourned. cent.

Yes, we are able, and we are willing to be taxed; for we are fighting not alone in the dition to regular evening exhibitions. We have cause of nationality, but of universal freedom and humanity. No greater contest, no purer cause, did man ever draw the sword for.

The Gasparin on the American Question. Last March, immediately after the inauguration of President LINCOLN, Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, a French politician and author of great ability and high character, formerly in Ministerial office during the reign of Louis

PHILIPPE, published a volume entitled "The Uprising of a Great People: the United States," of which Mr. SCRIBNER, of New York, published a translation, last June, spiritedly executed by MARY L. BOOTH. We noticed this volume when it appeared, because it was the finest example of political prediction we had ever read. Written before the Rebellion had culminated as it did, it foretold, step by step (as subsequent events proved) all that would and did occur. It is a remarkably suggestive fact, on which we shall not pause to remark, that though English journals have copiously noticed other foreign publications on the American question, they have carefully avoided any mention of DE GASPARIN's "Uprising of

a Great People." A second and revised edition of the translation has just been issued by Mr. SCRIBNER, to which is now added a chapter on the Trent affair, entitled "A Word of Peace on the difference between England and the United States," published in Paris nearly a month before intimation of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL officially reached Europe. Count DE GASPARIN anticipated it, and said, "Far from being a humiliation to the Government at Washington, this act of wisdom would be one of its brightest titles to glory. It would prove that it is not wanting in moral

power; that men caluminiate it in representing

It is remarkable that no accident or los curred in the execution of this great work. The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day the following telegram from the Governor of Cali-

fornia : SACRAMENTO, January 31 I am instructed, by resolution of the Legislature of California, to inform you that this State will as-sume and pay into the treasury of the United States the direct tax of \$254,538, apportioned to this State by set of Congress. OCCASIONAL.

States the direct tax of this State by act of Congress. LELAND STANFORD, Governor of California.

Despatches from the Rebel Government. At half past seven o'clock Sunday evening, Capt. JAMES P. DROUIALLARD, late assistant adjutant general of Brigadier General GEORGE SYKES, arrived in Washington with despatches from General JOHNSTON, of the rebel army, to General McCLEL-LAN. These despatches were brought within our lines at Falls Church, by Colonel HARRIS, of the

Second Virginia Cavalry Regiment. The fact of his arrival being telegraphed to Gen. MCCLELLAN, it was answered that the colonel should be conducted blindfolded to his quarters at Washington; but afterwards it was telegraphed that the colonel should be brought to the Arlington House, and that the message should be conveyed by special messenger to Washington.

As we have before stated, these despatches were brought to Gen. MCCLELLAN by the captain named, who is now connected with Gen. McDow ELL'S staff. An immediate answer was requested, but Gen. MCCLELLAN replied that in consequence of the importance of the despatches, he would be obliged to confer with the Secretary of War, before a reply could be forwarded.

Yesterday morning a conference washeld at Gen MCCLELLAN'S office. Here there were present the President, Secretary STANTON, Mr. BATES, and others composing the Cabinet. At four o'clock this afternoon we understand that no answer had yet been returned, but we have no doubt but that before the day expires the matter will be reached

The probability is that the bearer of the despatches from the rebel army left Arlington House at noon to day, and that the answer from our Government will be forwarded, some time to-morrow morning, under a flag of truce.

Deaths of Pennsylvanians.

The following deaths of Pennsylvanians are re-THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT BALL, which will ported : Corporal Bernard Farlbroch, Company C, come off on the evening of February 11th, will Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at camp; doubtless be a splendid affair. Most of the tickets Granville S. P. Arnold, Company I, Sixth Pennhave been already taken, and the participants in sylvania Cavalry, at camp; Charles E. Brown, the fête will be of the most reputable and influen Company A, Thirty-first Pennsylvania, at camp; Camden Pritnet, Company H, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, at Camp Pierpont ; Thomas Casey, Company E, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at I am one of those who, when our country was the Seminary Hospital; Corporal John Hayes, threatened by a Secession foe, and when rebellion Company G, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Voluntook the place of happy freedom, raised my hand teers, at camp; and James Rose, Company C, in defence of our national colors, and pledged my Third Pennsylvania Reserves, at Camp Pierpont. life and sacrificed my property for the war. I am Precautions against the Smuggling of a reader of all the important journals of our North-Liquor into Camps. Capt. R. W. Evans has been stationed at Long

ern cities, and in reading them I see in the doings of the Senate some curious things. The most cu Bridge, to see that no spirituous liquors are either rious of all is a bill for the purpose of reducing the carried over that structure or down the river for pay of commissioned officers, and the doing away troops. The steamer Telegraph, destined for of regimental bands. &c. Now, sir, from nearly Budd's Ferry, having twenty barrels of whisky on a year's experience in actual service, I think board, was to-day prevented from making her trip. can say that the passage of such a bill would be the Officers, The liquor is, in such cases, confiscated. most detrimental thing that could befall our army however, are at liberty to claim any which may be It is well known that the expenses of commissioned intended for them, and must appear at the Provost officers are very great. The regulations prescribe Marshal's office for that purpose. that they shall wear such and such uniform, and

The military authorities are earnestly at work, preventing the demoralization of soldiers by means of intoxicating drinks.

Brigadier General Henry M. Naglee. Lieutenant Colonel HENRY M. NAGLEE was today confirmed by the Senate as a brigadier general of volunteers. Gen. NAGLEE is a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the West Point Military Academy. He saw service in the war with the Indians in Oregon, and won much esteem at that time in the determined resistance which he made to an attempt of speculators to clothe his men with rai-

Soon after the settlement of the war, in which he displayed much bravery, the California gold fever broke out, into which he entered as a civilian

Inter; but being threatened by a British war ves-sel, the former left for Chinchas, pursued by the steamers Parana and Loa. Upon the latter arriving, the crew of the Ucayala abandoned her, fleeing to the interior the interior. Mr. Robinson, United States minister, was formally received by the Peruvian authorities on the

At Aspinwall, on the 24th, the soldiers quartered in the jail broke open the doors, releasing all the prisoners, and afterwards ranged the town, arrest-ing several innocent persons on the charge of being ies to the Government. Several shots were

enemies to the Government. Several shots were fired, but nobody killed. The steamer *Republic*, from California for Aca-pulco, was on the beach at Acapulco, caulking, having been strained in the late gale, during which her captain had to throw overboard her deck load. The steamer *Qrizaba*, which connected with the Northern Light, brought 570 packages of Moxican cotton from Acapulco. cotton from Acapulco.

Electron at Lancaster. LANCASTER, Feb. 4.- George Sanderson was

was re-elected mayor to-day, over Dr. Cassiday, the Citizens' Union candidate, by 84 majority. The contest was very warm.

Jesse D. Bright. AIRANY, Feb 4.—The Senate this morning passed a resolution declaring that Jesse D. Bright is a traitor, and ought to be removed from the U. S. Senate.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1862.

Petiitons and Resolutions Presented. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented. Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented the petition of the manufacturers of steam machinery, at Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of engineers on United States ships. Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, presented the resolution of the Legislature of Michigan ask-ing the passage of a law to punish frauds on the Trea-

Also, a resolution passed by the same Legislature, in favor of a direct tax, according to property. Re-

ferred. Alsc, a resolution by the same Legislature, against the sale of intoxicating liquors to the officers of the army, The Republics of Liberia and Hayti.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Af-airs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of dia reported a bill sufficiency and a second s blics of Liberia and Hayti The Kansas Expedition.

Inc KABSAS EXpedition. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kausas, asked to take up the resolution of inquiry offered yesterday, relative to the command of the Kausas Department, calling on the Se-cretary of War for copies of his orders to that command —whether it was to be commanded by Gen. Lane, and whether the orders had been changed since Gen. Lane leit Washington, and whether the recent order of Gen. Hunter was according to the orders of the Department here. Meré. Mr.CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, hoped the resolution would lie over. There were some good reasons why it

should not pass. Mr. POMEBOY said the resolution was offered accord-

ing to a suggestion of the Scoretary of War. Mr. CARLILE wanted to know what action Congress proposed to take. Bid Congress propose to take the di-rection of the war? If the resolution was in accordance with a suggestion of the Scoretary of War, he should op-pose it, however. The resolution then passed.

The Construction of Iron-clad Steamers.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampsbire, moved to take up the bill providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers. Agreed to. Mr. HALE moved to withdraw both the amendments

of the committee, and asked the Sonate to make the bill the special order of Friday, when he intended to address the Senate on the report of the Naval Committee on the

the Senate on the report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy. The bill could then be passed as it came from the House. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maiñe, said the bill pro-posed to build twenty iron-clad steamers. This style of nuval architecture was yet entirely an experiment, France and England are trying the experiment, and the Board of Admiralty had reported its success as doubtful. There were no rolling mills in the country that could do the work, and probably the work could not be done in twelve months. He opposed the whole thing as imprac-ticable.

not only with an indignant pairionsm, but with a bitter ranking regret that the Sonate was then so entirely i the hands of the traitors that we were obliged to hear i silence. Surely, such utterances, black with treaser constituting the very voice of the release lion, cannot b an apology for the disloyal letter of the Sonator from In liana ; nor can our silence, when we were powerless that, be any argument for silence now that power and

tweive months. He opposed the whole thing as imprac-ticable. Mr. HALE of New Hampshire, said he was informed that the boats could be built in five months, and were strongly recommended by the Executive Department and the Secretary of War. Mr. GHIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, was surprised at the information given by the Senator from Maine. The only instance where iron-clad boats had been under fire was in the Orlines, where the French vessels went within eight hundred yards of the fort, and, being exposed to a heavy fire, received but little damage, while they de-stroyed the fort. He believed that the introduction of tesm of lettered the whole system of coast defences. Eight thousand shots had been fired by the rebels at the ves-sels coming up the river here, and only one vessel was diams; not can our summent for silence now that power and responsibility are ours. Let me add, also, that others may use the argument in this case, that the Senator has declared himself against the coercion of the rebel States, or that he has refused to vote the necessary means for the suppression of the robellion; but I use no such argument. Much as I should regard it, yet I cannot consider it as an argument for the expulsion of the Senator. Freedom of debate is one of the triumphs of modern civiliza-tion, and it shall never be impaired by any vote or any word of nime. To this freedom I have held fast when almost alone in this body; and what I have steadfastly vindicated for myself against all odds, I shall

nator. The Senator might, perhaps, meet the sume fate. On motion of Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of Galifornia, the Senate then went into executive session, and subse-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Treasury-note Bill-Speech of Mr. Morrill. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

could disturb that perfect equalmity which with me, on this occasion, is at once a sentiment and a duty. I might complain of that vindicities tone which broke forth, not only in personal imputations, but also in the menace that what I had said on the case of the Senator I dared not say again here or elsewhere; but I make no complaint. It is sufficient for me that I spoke in the conscious dis-charge of my duty, and that I know of nothing in the windicities tone or in the menace of the Senator which can interfore twith such duty as I undörstand if Therefore, I put adde what he has said, whether of per-ronal imputation or personal menace, or of argument; for they all leave him worse than if he had continued silent. Trensury-note Bill—Speech of Mr. Morrill. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the tressury note bill. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, said that this measure was urged by Mr. Spanhling as a war measure, and one of necessity. Ho did not think that hostilities would be of such long continuation, for with the melting of the snow and ice, our armies would rush toward the Gulf to crush the rebels. The men of the East will only ask for the opportunity to leave off the war of epithets, and try what virtue there is in steel. He had no fear of the result We can close the war by the 30th of July next, as well as in thirty years, thereby economizing blood as well as fressure. If this paper monoy is a war measure, it is not waged against the enemy, who may grin with delight. He would as soon provide Chinese wooden guns for the enemy as paper monoy. What we most need is money. He objected to the bill because of its utter impolicy Contracts have been extered into and not yet paid, and from the heavy monthly disbursements to the army the Government can flood the country with one hundred and fifty millions of notes as a legat tender, proposed by the first section of this bill. The ensequence will be that the cost of carrying on the war will be in-creased by the augmentation of the cost of supplies, and an inflaton of the eurrency would be inducible. He argued at length to show the evil effects of making these notes a legal tender. If this should be done, we will not be able to retrace our steps, but mut go on. If the bill be passed, it should first be amended by making these notes alphy to contracts hereafter to be make. They should do nothing in the nature of an *ex post facto* law, which is two loyles, on the subject. There is no lack of menns in the loyal States to give our credit a foundation as solid as the foylestool of Jehovah. Our armites have silent. I put aside, also, the elaborate argument, lasting throughout a whole day, of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) practically exalting slavery above the Con-stitutton, and insisting that, while life is saprified and property is taken-while great rights are troulden down, and all human energies are enlisted in defence of our country, slavery alone is too sacred to be touched. Sir, I put aside this argument, because it is utterly out o place and irrelevant in the present discussion; and I

means in the loval States to give our credit a foundation as solid as the footstool of Jehovah. Our armies has Our armies hav only to be properly marshalled and led to prove their viacibility. He repeated that he was opposed to bill, because it would unfortunately damage the tional credit, and cut off other chances of life. It wo reduce the constitutional standard of values. It woul inflate the paper currency, and thus increase the cost the war, and the scheme must utterly fail. It involved question of doubtful constitutionality—a breach public faith. It would banish all specie from circul

SERIOUS AFFAIR. — Y esterday morning, John Kiley was before Alderman Beiller upon the charge of having assaulted a man named Chas. Dougherty, alias Smith, a soldier belonging to the Irish Brigade, in a violent manner, at a house in the vicinity of Front and Union streets, as reported yesterday. The assailant used a very heavy hickory club. Dougherty was beaten about the head, and sori-ously injured. He has three wounds. The sufferer was conveyed to the hospital. He was unable to speak, and was not expected to live through the wight. night. He was still alive yesterday morning, but in a very critical condition. Eliza McCabe, Mar-garet Curdy, Bridget Brennan, and Catharine state of the war, he saw thin the next nine barvest the advantages within the next nine otherwise, he will be gazetted as a gentleman Dougherty were arrested upon the charge of being ages within the next nin-ty days accessories. They were all committed for a furthe hearing.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, said THE CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES .- Yester there should be some policy worthy of the occasion. Lut is have no makeshifts and subterfuges to dodge honest taxation. Let us say, flatfooted, what the truth is, and what we mean. The people require no opiates and lula-bys from us. Will we not head the tacatings of history, as spacehold by our fathers? Do we not know that by from us, while we not here to know that has sanctioned by our fathers? Do we not know that haves for taxation ought to accompany emissions of paper ! Do we not know that provision must be made for its ul-tim ate redemption ? He deniced the plea of necessity to take this question out of the settled rules. Why should we depart from the trodden path of safety to coin felso money from the crucible called debt? What reason was there for believing that money cannot be raised by the old mode? The country is rich, and money is more abundant than ever. There are two hundred and fifty millions of gold in the North, and if we deserve it we can have it. It is an aspersion on the country to say that the people will shrink from all legiti-mate expenses in annihilating the rebeilion. They have made their tribute more precious than treasure. But the people must know what is to be done with the money must not be swept into the lap of gamblers and thieves, in high or low places, whether in or out of office. They must know that it is not to be squardered on favorites—whether politicians or brothers-in law. Cheryments They must know that it further the people will show the it is not to be sourandered on favorites—whether politicians or brothersuandered on favorites—whether politicians or brothers-u-law, clergymen or women. They must know that fruin-law, clergymen or women. They must know that fru-gality prevults and retrenchment has begun. They must know that a vigorous policy is pursued in the conduct of the war—a policy destructive to rebellion, and more crushing to those who have an idea of accopting anything but the absolute submission of the rebels. It was not for the delay in advancing upon Manassas or anywhere else that complaint is made. The point of controversy was entirely different. It was the exbaustive policy that he condenned—a policy which sough to subduce an agri-cultural people of eight millions, while their shaves were enployed by them in the field, and the whites were en-gaged in war.

THE CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES.—Yester-day morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, the contested-election case of Stevenson vs. Lawrence was resumed. The deposition of Captain Geisz establishes that in Company C, of Colonel Ballier's regiment, there was no list of taxables; minors voted; the band, chaplein, and thirty-four mem-bers of other companies, voted in Company C; no proof of residence or payment of taxes required; no person was asked if he was a qualified votor; and yot nearly all the members of the company are foreigners; no naturalization paper produced. The deposition of John George Bosset, first lieu-tenant of Company D, Colonel Ballier's regiment, is, in substance, that there was no list of taxables; no proof required; and the lieutenant states, "I let them all vote;" no proof of residence or pay-ment of taxes required. A number of other witnesses were also examined. ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH HOME .-

Yesterday morning, the sixth annual meeting of the Church Home for children was held in the base-ment of St. Luke's Church. The attendance was ment of St. Luke's Church. The attendance was quite large. The report shows that there are now fifty children in the Home. The expenses of con-ducting the establishment during the year amount-ed to \$3,015. An election was held for officers. Dr. F. M. Dixon was elected dentist; Miss Johnson, matron ; and teacher, Miss M. A. Ker.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE .- This morning Mar-

row rows and starkey, with two associates and a delegate from the press of Philadelphia, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, will leave the city for Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, with the pirates of the *Petrel* and of the *Jeff Davis*. A tug boat will take the pirates and suite at Jersey City and deliver them safely at the American Bastile. We exceed a full except of the prisoners and fortress expect a full account of the prisoners and fortress to morrow.

SLIGHT FIRE .- A fire occurred about eight SLIGHT FIRE. A life occurrent a work og in o'clock on Monday evening in the coal-oil manu-factory on Beach street, below Laurel. The damage done was trifling. Several fire companies were upon the ground, but their services were not re-

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .--- Yesterday morn-

CRUELTY TO ANNALS. — Issuentialy morn-ing, James Quan was arrested at Eleventh street and Girard avenue upon the charge of cruelly beating his horse, and was held to answer by Al-derman Haines. Charles Miller was also held by Alderman Beit-

ICE IN THE DELAWARE .- There was a considerable quantity of floating ice in the Delaware yesterday, but not sufficient to interfere with navi-

such that he cannot dispense with their services.

public faith. It would banks all specie from circula-tion. It would dan, pen the ardor of the men at home as well as those in the field, and degrade us in the esti-mation of other nations, and cripple American labor. Besides, there was no necessity for such a desperato measure. The substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means is, in his opinion, better than the original bill. He did not object to paper issues to a limited extent, but he wanted to establish metes and bounds; he wanted the notes to be placed on a solid foundation, that they may be fully equivalent to the standard of currency. This could be done by fixing the anount beyond which such issues cannot be made, with adequate taxation to maintain them. In alluding to the state of the war, he said that Geueral McCiollan must harvest the advantages within the next minety days;

a general. Speech of Mr. Conkling.

property is taken-while great rights are troubled, biv, and all human energies are enlished in define of our country, slavery alone is too sacred to be touched. Sir, I put saide this argument, because it is utterly out of place and irrelevant in the present discussion; and I trust it will not be my habit in debate to ramible from that straight line which is the shortest way to the desired point. There is a time to sox and a time to reary; and there will be a time to digcuss the constitutional power of Congress to put an end to this rebellion, even if, in so doing, it is constrained to put an end to slavery itself. I put saide, also, the suggestion of the Senstor from New York (Mr. Harris), to the effect that the Senstor from Indiana is nov on trial; that our proceedings indicial; nor is the vidence insulficient to a case. Burely, this assumption proceeds on a mistake. The Senator from Indiana is not on trial, in the ordinary understanding of that term; nor are our proceedings indicial; and the to constitution, each house, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member; but this large discretionary power is given simply for the protection of the body in the exercise of an honest and honorable self-defence. The Senate itself is on trial just as much as the Senator; and permit me to say that the Senate will conderm inself if it allow any person to continue anong its members who has forfaired that special confidence in his loyalty which is essential to his usefulness as a Beantor. It is valu to eay that the evidence is insufficient. Technically and judicially this may be the ecase; but according to all legislative prece-dents, and all the rules of commox life, it is obviously sufficient for it is beyond all practical doub. M friend from New York did not healts at this session to voe for the expulsion of Breckinridge, of Polk, and of Johnson, without one ecrap of evidence that he now te-quire eridence which he did not require then ! To the side, also, the argument of the Senator from Peomylvanis, (Mr. Cowa

imployed by them in the field, and the whites were en-gaged in war. In the course of his argument he spoke against a great banking scheme about to be introduced, the design of which sceneed to be to prevent the local banks from re-suming specie payment. It seemed to be the design in high quarters to proach a crussele against the banks, thereby raising a prejudice against them. He proceeded to give his reasons why he should vote against any at-tempt by legislation to make aught but gold and sliver a legal tender. The proposition was a new one. No pre-ecdent for it could be found, and, besides, it was unconsti-tutional. Every attorney, agent, trustee, commission merchant, or any other person acting in a finan-cial character, whoever received hard money will relieve himself by buying up the spurlous currency. Every-body will do it who is not more homest than Congress. Such a scheme was never thought of even under James quired. body will do it who is not more honest than Congress. Such a schenne was never thought of, seven under James Buchansa and Monroe Edwards. Passing by all legal and moral ubligations, and looking at the unestion in its pecuniary aspect, it is niterly undeserving of credit, and should be shunned, and regarded as a fraud and folly. The floodgates of dishonesty would be opened by making this paper a legal tonzer. He rejouced that the Legisla vote of almost two to one.

BRUTAL ASSAULT .--- A man named Goorge Young was arrested, about four o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, Shippen and Spafford streets, for beating his wife with a club. He was

In his last letter from London, Mr. Weed After breakfasting this morning with Mr. Ellice, GEN. BUELL has refused to accept the re-

After breakfasting this morning with Mr. Ellice, I went to the great American banker, George Pea-body, Esq., who retires from basiness before long, and is endeavoring to do good with his large for-tune. While, of course, I am not at liberty to speak of what is to remain sealed. I may say that he is just now maturing a plan for disposing of \$590,000, in a way that, should the opportunity be afforded, will prove permanently precious to the unfortunate and destitute of London, and benoficial in other and important respects. signation of several regimental quartermasters, for the reason that the oxigencies of the service and On TUESDAY there were 7,369 troops at Camp Dennison, near Cinoinnati - four infantry regiments, three cavalry regiments and one com-pany of cavalry, and eight batteries of artillery. AT A SALE of securities in Albany, New York, the other day, \$15,000 of Mississippi and Missouri first bonds (second section) sold at 18 per

cannot last any great length of time. Then, too, they have their board and other expenses, which are considerable. Again, sir : It is well known that the largest part of our army are the son and brothers of the poor. Whoever saw an officer getting rich, even on the pay he now receives? I repeat it, nearly all of our officers are poor, and they have gained thei present rank either from merit in education or from some gallant act. They have great responsibilities resting upon them. They need all they receive at ment unfit for military duty. the hands of Government, and they should have it. Let some of the renowned gentlemen who are agitating this question come here into Camp Pierpont, or