THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

The Press. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

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

A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. CONTENTS OF NO. 13, FOR SATURDAY, FEBRU-ABY 8.

ENGRAVINGS .- The United States Sloop Tuscarora now watching the Rebel Steamer Nashville at Southampton-View on Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, of the new Boilers for the U. S. Steamship Powhatan-Portraits of Gen. Mej. Sen. H. W. Helleck, Gen. Buell, and Commodore Goldsborough—Interior View of G. W. Simons & Brother's Jewelry Manufactory, now occupied chiefly in the Manufacture of Fine Swords for the Trade—Counting-House of G. W. Simons & Brother's Establishment. WAE POETRY .- When the Stars of Our Union Grow Dim-Washington's Prayer at Valley Forge-The Recruit -By the Banks of the Cumberland.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT .- The Situation of Columbus—Interesting Account of Matters and Things in Springfield—Sigel's Plan for a Great

Western Campaign. FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.—Interest ing from Munfordsville—The Rebel Defeat at Mill Springs —The Spirit of Gen. Buell's Army at Munfordsville—

Rebel Movements in Kentucky. FROM GEN. HUNTER'S DIVISION. -- General Hunter's Expedition: Its Prospective Operations-The War in Kausas: Important Order of Gen Hunter. GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION .- Official De

spatches from Commodore Goldsborough—The Burnside Expedition—Reports from Burnside's Expedition. THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."-The "Regular" Democracy on the War-Hon. Charles Sumner-England and America-The European Powers and the

FROM THE SOUTH.-A Picture of the Rebellion-Interesting from East Tennessee-Affairs in Tennessee and the Cotton States-Rebel Views of McClellan-The Rebels Dispirited—Sufferings of Loyal Virginians. EDITORIALS.—The Lutest War News—Foreign In

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Rebel States-An Important Southern Document : An Address to the people of Georgia. SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL.-

Confirmations by the U. S. Senate—The Naval Academy —Despatches from the Rebel Government—Precoutions against the Smuggling of Liquor into the Camps-The Cost of Music for the Army-The Supply of Arms and Military Supplies: Important Order of the Secretary of War.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Butler Expedition The Relief of Our War Prisoners-The Federal Prisoners in Richmond-From the Upper Potomac-The Ninetyseventh Pennsylvania Regiment. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.-The Money

Market-Weckly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. WAB WIT AND HUMOR. Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press.

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WE beg leave to announce to our friends and patrons, 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.

A list of confirmations of military appointments, recently made by the United States Senate, will be found in our columns this morning.

IT MAY be said of Senator Jouxson, of Ten-LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." nessee, that he occupies one of the most en-viable positions over held by a public man. WASHINGTON, February 5, 1862. Those who are disposed to take a gloomy We speak of him as a statesman, and not

view of the financial future of the loval States simply as a citizen; for as a citizen he has endured privations most heart-rending. It is and to doubt the capacity of the Government his peculiar lot to stand in our Senate Chamto sustain itself in the prosecution of this holy war, should carefully read the manifesto of the ber an exile from his home, with the knowledge Georgia conspirators, Howell Cobb, Robert that his home is desolate, his family unprotected in the midst of enemies, in prison, or Toombs, Martin J. Crawford, and Thomas R. wandering among the mountains. When we R. Cobb, just published in the Northern newspapers. These men have represented the most remember that he endures these sufferings flourishing State of the South, in that great rather than sacrifice his loyalty; that he might usurpation, the Pro-Slavery Provisional Gohave made a humiliating surrender, like Joux vernment at Richmond. They were among BELL or Mr. NELSON, and retained his possesthe most uncompromising advocates of Secessions and his home, we can appreciate the

sion, notwithstanding the two first had pregrandeur of his position and the eminent claim he possesses upon the affections of the Ameriviously resisted all those theories which have can people. We can appreciate, too, the since led the South into the frightful abyss of lessons of patriotism he teaches us-the burnrevolution and repudiation. And when they ing words of truth-the admonition and the took the fatal final step, it was their chief deappeal-for they have an earnestness of meanlight to anticipate a comparatively easy war, ing which no other statesman can convey. and the consummation of early Southern in-Every experience of his life, every wrong now dependence. They are now on their knees before their people freely confessing their own burdening his existence, combine to carry conviction and respect. The victim of a great crimes, and attempting to awaken new enthusiasm by invoking the terrible agents of selfconspiracy against the nation, he knows the men at the head of the rebellion, and the immolation and universal destruction, as a machinery they employ, better than any one cover to and a rescue from the admitted evils living, and he knows, too, the duty which is of poverty, bankruptcy, starvation, and derequired of every citizen to thwart their feat. If this is so of Georgia-if these disschemes by a speedy triumph of our armies tresses on the one hand and these remedies

on the other, admitted and recommended and an honorable peace. The North, which came up so gallantly with by the four representatives of the Emits legions to the battle-field, when treason in- pire State of the South, it requires a very ordinary intellect to comprehend the situation vaded the Republic, has other battles to fight of the other members of the so-called Confethan the contests in Virginia, Missouri, and deracy. With wealthy Georgia in rags, a very Kentucky. The enemy at home is no less vindictive than the enemy abroad. When beggar for aid, what must be the predicament BEAUREGARD went to Kentucky with fifteen of invaded, impoverished, and divided Virgithousand men, he left a large reserve at Mania-of terror-stricken Tennessee-of desonassas, and a reserve as large and far more lated South Carolina-of closed-up Louisiana, efficient in the Northern States, controlling a Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama? Even the hope of foreign assistance fades from before part of the press, undermining public opinion, the affrighted vision of Cobb and Toombs. It poisoning the public confidence, and even embarrassing legislation in the halls of Congress. is unnecessary to discuss the questions : Were The men who paralyzed the Republic in Fc- + the people deceived by these traitors-were bruary last, are endcavoring to prostrate the | the people pushed, as it were, into the con-Republic to-day. That experience is too resuming crater of Secession ? They will eagerly make a holocaust of themselves and their cent and too sad to be forgotten. The cry of peace did not prevent batteries being erected destinies at the bidding of these traitors, and will refuse to obtain the comforts and the in Charleston harbor-the efforts at compromise and conciliation did not prevent those peace they have lost, by an early and a cheerful submission to the Constitution and laws batteries firing on Fort Sumpter; and while they have reluctantly opposed.

the enemy at home talks constrained loyalty, and professes to be actuated by a peculiar people of the loyal States to contrast the picconcern for the public good, he is no less active in his hostile preparations, and when their own comparative prosperity, confidence, the time at last arrives, the blow will come as and almost unlimited resources. It is never malignantly as it came from the traitors in South Carolina. This is the danger we have alive a great financial system. It is never to dread. To use a familiar military phrase, we are in danger of a flank movement-a concentration of the disloyal sentiment in our midst-the capture of the great Democratic party organization, and the use of that organization as an ally of the enemy. The battle of peace is impending. Even at the risk of wearying, by repetition, we have repeated our warning of the political trouble to come. We know the men who are engaged in this conspiracy too well, not to dread theirmachinations. We know the power of a great party organization-an organization sacred in its traditions, useful in other days, and now to be used for mischief and disunion. We have seen this organization si'ently pass from the hands of patriots to those who have no feeling of patriotism. The men who nearly ruined the Republic, under the Administration

of Mr. BUCHANAN, are ruling the Democratic party under the Administration of Mr.LINCOLN. and we have admonished the people of the danger now before them, and the duty its | method for the maintenance of the public presence imposes.

by one of our most illustrious citizens, and on this occasion the voice of warning comes from the Senate of the United States. In his great speech of Friday last, Senator Jonnson, of Tennessee, presented this subject, as indeed he presents every subject, truly and courageously. The Democracy of the Senator is historical, and he speaks by the card. He supported BRECKINRIDGE as a partisan, only to disarm and denounce him as a patriot. He Williams, Racer, J. Griffiths, J. A. Ward, Oliver was the partisan when laboring in the ranks of the despairing conspirators of the South and to intimidate the nervous capitalists of the our old political organization ; he is the patriot North. Holding fast with unscrupulous obnow as he labors in the service of his country. stinacy to their original errors, and retaining He shows that the source of this rebellion was the Democratic party, and that the source is far embarrass the constituted authorities, they from being purified. We printed this portion propose no remedies and refuse to recognize of the Senator's speech yesterday, and our rethe imperative demands upon the patriotism. ference now is simply to emphasize his reasonthe patience, and the endurance of the people. ing. Without repeating what our friends have Let us turn from these malcontents to the no doubt read with so much pleasure, we find wholesome majority in each branch of Conthe argument of the Senator to be : that the gress. The Committee of Ways and Means, day of compromise is past ; that party must be united in sentiment, is divided as to remedies. made to give way to the country ; that we must But all sides agree-even the true men who do cease to "roll off honeyed words against conot entirely concur in the recommendations of ercion ;" "that the great interests of civil Secretary Chase-that any measure adopted liberty and free government call upon every by Congress and approved by the President, patriot and every lover of popular rights to will be warmly sustained by the people. The come forward and do his duty;" that if our truth is our legislators are far behind the peosoldiers put down traitors in the field, "we ple. The most efficient, least demonstrative. must eject them from our midst, without reand most generous element in all this struggle, gard to former associations;" that we must is the confidence of the people in the justice not give this question, of a war against the reof the war, and their readiness and ability to bellion, a party tinge ; "for, if Iknow myself," contribute to its successful prosecution. If and we are now quoting one of the Senator's the good men in Congress will only respect noblest sentiments, " although I am a Demothis noble element, cease their divisions, and crat, and expect to live and die one. I know no act together at once, they will be compensated party in this great struggle for the existence of by the approval of their countrymen. It is my country." gratifying to look over the debates in the Occupying high ground like this, we must House on the financial measures, to see how attain the highest measure of patriotism and these Representatives appreciate their duties, England are continually denouncing as a "great loyalty. The citizen who adapts his course to and realize the enormous resources of the these great sentiments of the Senator, never loyal States. In the powerful speech of Mr. finds himself in the alliance of the disloyal, or Hooper, of Massachusetts, of Monday, after have forgotten that, in the war of 1812, Great- trifling with treason. The men who believe in this doctrine do not talk about constituelaborately explaining and defending the plan of the Committee of Ways and Means, of tional compacts and our beloved brethren of which he is a member, he says : the South. We do not find them denouncing The plan which I have thus sketched in its sevethe Administration as "Black Republican." ral branches fills up the outlines of the policy sub-mitted by the Secretary of the Treasury 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 and the war as a "Black Republican job." We do not hear them in a frenzy about a war with England, or endeavoring to foster an angry feeling towards the European nations. have ever before occupied. The reports of the treasury show that they have been small pur-chasers, while the record of the exports tell us that they have sold largely. Where, then are the abundant resources of this country? I for, sir, that they are in our banks, and our to buses, and our granaries. Commerce and its attendant trade are paralyzed; the timid and disloyal are sending their wealth abroad for security while the We do not see them in Congress opposing every just measure of finance, throwing embarrassments in the way of necessary legislaand Reporter," "A. H. Bowman, Captain of En- tion, and misrepresenting the policy of the Gogineers," and "A. D. Bache, Superintendent of vernment in regard to the war. The true men sending their wealth abroad for security, while the Government is offering the only safe and sure op-portunities for investments within their reach. do not recognize each other as Democrats or Republicans, but as patriotic citizens, whose 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 only faith is the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. They confide and follow. They believe that President LINCOLN is honest; now waged, seem to be hesitating and wavering whether to come to the support of these princi-ples, or abandon them to their threatened destruc-tion. For, sir, disguise it under whatever name you 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 aristoratic institutions. The pros-perity 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 that his Cabinet emulate the spirit of the chief: that General McCLELLAN is rapidly, silently, and bloodlessly organizing victory. They are willing, in the words of the Senator from Tennessee, "to encourage the army and the navy-to vote the men and the means necessary to bring into requisition the enforcing and coercive power of the Government." With the past before us, and many a stern lesson crowding the pages of its history; with the mighty destinies of this nation de-

people. He would not be for this bill, or any other bill, if the House was not prepared with a measure to meet all accumulating taxation.

These may be said to be the declarations of three-fourths of the House and the Senate. Is it possible, therefore, that such a bill, or such a series of bills, cannot be drafted as will meet all the demands of the Government and all the expectations of the people? Public opinion is now aroused and ready. Let the tax bill, the interest bill, the treasury bill. and the tariff bill, be put through at the earliest moment. If they do not dovetail with ease and effect, they can be amended and improved. Only let our law-makers bear in mind that, as there cannot be any but patriotic motives, they will be sustained in whatever they do by the

great body of our countrymen. OCCASIONAL.

IF THE FORTUNES OF WAR should put this nation face to face with some humiliating truths within the next twelvemonth. it is to be hoped that manliness enough will be mustered to carry us creditably through the ordeal. Truths sometimes descend with all the energies of thunderbolts, riving false enstoms and timid policies into chaff, and working radical change in everything not firmly based. The good, however, is indestructible, while evil, like chaos, is fated to retire and give place to the creation and establishment of better things.

It is sometimes wisdom to reach forward and grasp the inevitable. This war is a great and unprecedented innovation upon the theories of our political institutions, as they have been held and expounded. It is something more than a ruffling of the smooth waters of national prosperity; it threatens to leave shallows where before were deep waters, and deep waters where before were shallows or dry land. But innovations are not to be feared, as such. Properly directed, they may be made to pare away the dead and the useless, and thus give greater scope to the quick and the living. Powerless to destroy the latter, they may yet hold them suspended in function, if there be not decisive and vigorous action on the part of those who are, for the time being, the conservators of the common welfare.

Declarations of principles and proclamations of policy on paper are insisted upon by some as vitally essential even now. But the policy which will master our difficulties and

make these times famous, need not, we appre-But it will serve a good purpose to ask the hend, be put on parchment. It will cumulate in a series of prompt and effective deeds, ture of Southern suffering and despair with and culminate in the establishment of peace. The historian will trace it in the progress of our armies, rather than in the suggestive disan easy task to originate, organize, and keep cussions of legislative bodies. Could we reach forward and control circumstances, we might. grateful task to digest a wide-reaching plan of perhaps, make laws for all time. But we axation. It is difficult to fly in the face of cannot do that. Laws are the demand of agreeable traditions and suddenly to resort to a necessities which cannot always be fore-

thorough and drastic economy, individually known. It would be idle to form radical and collectively. Hence, in approaching the laws, to take effect at some future time. It great question of maintaining the Government would be folly to arm our generals with in a war for the existence of the Government, the path of the true statesman is constantly statutes before cannon and rifle have told their bloody and effective story. We want beset with his own doubts, and surrounded action, not theoretical law - making. Go by the doubts of his own friends as among the people in the loyal States. They well as the industrious misrepresentaare looking to Congress to provide the means tions of his own enemies. I assume, howof action, but they expect action from the ever, as a proposition to start with, that armies in the field. They ask no impossible ncither Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the things; no straining to provide for conditions Treasury, nor Mr. Stevens, the chairman of which may never prevail, but which can be the Committee of Ways and Means in the met promptly whenever they do prevail. They House, nor Mr. Fessenden, the chairman of understand that when Missouri shall be emp. the Committee on Finance in the Senate, nor tied of traitors, the laws of the United States any Representative or Senator known to be would prevail there, even were there no State loyal and right in this crisis, can have any oblaws. - So of Virginia, of North Carolina, and ject in view but that of arriving at the best of every seceded State. We must subdue those States before we make laws for them. credit, the public faith, and the preservation of We are again admonished of that danger the general welfare. That some disagreement This did Rome, and this did Greece. They subjugated their neighbors before they gave should exist between the best friends of our them laws. They smote right and left, and country's cause is only a natural and necessary hewed their way through and through the incident to this unparalleled crisis. Far different with other men in the national legisla- States they invaded; and having smoothed the way with the sword, gave the conquered ture; with those who have never had any heart laws, and taught them manners. Those were in the war; who plotted with those to prepare sturdy men in sturdy times, but they taught the South for it, and who labored with almost practical lessons. Let us have a policy that fiendish perseverance to precipitate the conflict. shall roll up on the sword's edge. They criticise only that they may the more successfully condemn; they argue to encourage

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

ATTACKED.

FIGHT WITH THE GUNBOATS. THE UNITED STATES TROOPS SUCCESSFULLY LANDED.

CAIRO, Feb. 5-[Special to the Chicago Journal.] -The United States forces, under General Grant, arrived at Itris Landing, six miles below fort

connoissance of the rebel works, for the purpose of

fort, throwing several shells inside of the entrenchments. The fire was returned ; one shot struck the gan-

ter's cabin The range of the rebel guns having been ascertained by this fire, a place was selected for the landing of the troops, which was successfully accom lished yesterday afternoon.

The force of the enemy is supposed to be fifteen Bit the definition of the work with the person is defined the pressure of the nonment and the pressure of the press. He had heard the public voice loud and clear. His preserve friends had entreated him—had told him that his grave was dug. This made him distrust his own judgment, but he could see no reason to change it. He only asked those who dig his grave that they put a stone at the head with the inscription "He dared do what was right." thousand.

A despatch from the seat of war, dated to-day, says General Grant's forces are within four miles of Fort Henry, and that a fight was expected to take place to-day.

The force of the enemy, as stated in the above the head with the inscription "He used to when we right." Mr. COWAN (Rep), of Pennsylvania, said he had only one word. He had nothing to gain by supporting the Senator from Indiana, sat nothing to gain by opposing what he believed to be the universal sontiment of his State. But he should be true to his conscience. He would rather be torn to pieces by wild horses than yield his convictions of duty. He was a free man, and he bekter if the Senate had more charity and more regard for the observance of the rules of law. despatch, must be an exaggeration. According to the correspondence of the St. Louis papers, dated the 31st ult., the number of rebel troops stationed at Fort Henry was about 4,000. Fort Henry is 55 niles above the mouth of the Tennessee river.

From Gen. Banks' Command.

FREDERICK, Feb. 4.-Captain Patterson's (late Captain Saul's) company of cavalry arrived here yesterday from Hancock en route to join the Third Maryland regiment at Baltimore. They report that five of their number and three horses were killed when Captain Saul was ambushed and shot In Virginia. The Examining Board, of which Gen. Hamilton is president, stands adjourned till Friday in conse-quence of the absence of that officer at Washing-

would be better if the Senate had more charity and more regard for the observance of the rules of haw. After further remarks by Mr. MCDOUGALL and Mr. WILLEY, a vote was taken on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, Senator from Indiana, and it was adopted—yeas 32, nays 14—as follows: YEAS—Messes. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collanner, Davia, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Fos-ter, Grimes, Itale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Hows, Johnson, King, Lane (Ind.), McDougall, Morrill, Pome-roy, Sherman, Simmons, Sunner, Trumbull, Wade, Wil-kinson, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.), Wilson (Mo.-32. NAYS—Messis. Bayard, Carille, Cowan, Harris, Ken-nedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sauls-bury, Ten Evek, Thomson, and Willey—14. The VICE PRESIDENT said that as two-thirds had voted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted. on. The snow fell yesterday to the depth of four inches. It has ceased falling, but the heavens are still overcast. Everything in the shape of a sleigh

s out this morning. The only sickness at Hancock now is the measles roted in favor of the resolution, it was adopted. This sannouncement was greeted with applause in the sallery, which was checked by the Chair. The Senate then adjourned. one of the regiments, but they have not been followed by fatal results.

From Utah. WO FRENCHMEN ASTRAY-A TERRIBLE CASE OF HARDSHIP AND STARVATION.

HARDSHIP AND STARVATION. SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 5.—Two Frenchmen, named Silver and Sovine, started, some time since, from the Rocky Ridge to go to the Wind River Mountains. They were overtaken by a storm, and lost their way. After wandering about for twenty-two days, they came across the telegraph poles, and remained by them until picked up by a passing stage. They were in an utterly oxhanstod condi-tion, having eaten their dog and a portion of one of their horses and a beaver hat to sustain life. lives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Thatofficers of the army having brovet com-missions shall not be entitled to any increase of pay or pmoluments because of the exercise of command accerdng to their brevet rank. Section 2. And be it further enacted, That officers of

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION

EXPULSION OF SENATOR BRIGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1862. SENATE.

SENATE. Mr. CABLILE (U.), of Virginia, moved to take up the resolution he offered score time since, in regard to the finances of the country. He said he offered the resolu-tion for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to the finances of the country. The expenses of the country are now at the rate of fity millions of dollars per month. He had looped ere this to have some plan from the Secretary of the Treasury, but the only plan he had proposed was the issue of paper currency. He was op-posed to any union of the Government and the banks, and was not willing that the Government depends on an irredeemable paper issue, financial ruin must follow. He safe and sound basis for specie currency. The resolution was referred to the Conmittee on Fi-nance.

The resolution are control with the formation of the formation of the support of the Military Academy at West Point without amendment. The bill was passed.

did not believe there would be war until the fall of Fort Sumptor. After this there was war, and he should not have given such a letter. He had not the most distant recollection of having written the letter to Davis, nor of the other letter to Gap ain Franklin. It had been argued agains him that he would do the same this gagain. He would repeat what he sad and meant—that if he believed there was to be no war, he would give such a letter to an old friend. If he had had the least gleam of suppicion that there would be a war, he should not have given the letter. But no one who has listened to the debate here will suppose that this lotter was considered unfit to associate with such pathiers for (Mr. Summer) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) were affected by his presence here, as not loyal enoughfor

Mr. WRIGHT (U.), of Pennsylvania, said he had voted to sustain the President in suspending the writ of habeas corpus. in declaring certain ports blockade?, and for other extreme measures, which were instified by the public necessity. Now they were called upon, according to the terms of this bill, to declare it constitutional and legal to make money out of paper. He did not feel justi-fiel in going so far as to cast his vote for any such mea-sure. He would vote for faxation to the uttermost limits. We have the means, the property, and the money just the issues now proposed would bring upon the country worse rnin than the rebush have already thrown upon it. The notes authorized by the bill are payable at no place or time, and are to be made a legal tender by payment of all debts. He argued the constitutional mestion, that they could not make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. Clark); and even the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilmot) and the Fenator from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) were affected by his presence here, as not loyal enough for them. Oh how he (Mr. Bright) must have degenerated in in years! In 1850 he was appointed on a committee with such men as Clay. Webster, Calhoun, and Clayton, and used his humble clorts to maintain peace. He had ever voted for peace, and never given a sectional vote. Every impulse of his heart was given to his country, and he would yield to no main in his attachment to it. Though his character had been aspersed, and his loyalty ques-tioned, this would not alienate him. He thanked the members of the Judiciary Committee who had supported him, and guarantied the pledge of an honest heart that he first friends and enemings, thas he would put himself oa trial before a tribunal that was always found just. He would submit to the people of the State of Indiana the question of right or wrong in this casa. Keferring to the question of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Willey,) asking him to define what he meant by his second letter respecting opposition to coercion, he said he had always one countorsign here-that was peace, proce: war, never. He said the Senator from Virginia, dor chargivintors here. He had no part in the movement for the disruption of the Government. He would not leave the Government, but would leave the people to de-cide the question.

uder. Mr. HORTON (Rep.), of Ohio, said if the bill should be Mr. HORTON (Rep.), of Ohio, said if the bill should pars, which he hoped would not be the case, it would be a doparture from the financial system of the country. It had been reiterated, but not proven, that this was a measure, not of choice, but of necessity. Passing by the question of constitutionality, he proceeded to express some practical views. The country never was as wraithy as it is to chay; never owed less to foreign countries, and never so free from financial embarrassments. The question is, how shall it be obtained? The people not only have the means, but the ability and determination to pay principal and interest on the public delt. He advocated Bir. Morrill's substitute, which proposes the payment of the interest in coin, and for the redesmition of the notes in ten and twenty years, and stated at length his objections to the pending measure. The committee then rose, after it was mutually agreed upon that the general debate on this bill is to cease on the expiration of two hours after the House shall again take it up.

LATEST. [Via Londonderry.] LONDNS, Jan. 24.—The *Times* (city article) says that an uneasy feeling prevails. The avoidance of complica-tions in connection with American polecy cannot be per-manently anticipated, and the feeling will probably in-crease until the meeting of the French Chambers on Monduy, at which some indication of the policy to be adopted by France, England, or Europe generally, seems to be looked for. The belofe gains ground that the French Government will consider that the proofs of the fictitious character of the blockade have long been too complete and numerous to render it possible to be passed over without danger to those public and national rights, the quiet maintenance of which depends on a firm regard for precedents. The city article of the *Heraid* says the accounts from America are of a most desponding character, paralteled. The House then adjourned.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

nonade had been heard on thic coast, and a vessel was subsequently sichted, believed to be the pirate Sumpter. It was supposed she had sunk her adversary. The London *Globe* argues that the maritime Powers cannot be expected to respect the blockade unless it be really effective.

London Times Opposes Interference in American Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF A BRIG FROM CHARLESTON.

UPPOSED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT NEAR ALGIERS.

ANOTHER VESSEL BURNED BY THE SUMPTER.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 5. The steamship Nova Scotias Capt. William Ballantyne, from Liverpool at half past

morning.

Commercial Intelligence. [Per Nova Scotian.] Li YERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cot-ton for four days were 17,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and casler, with a alight decline on all qualities. TBADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarns being fist, with a downward tendency. Li VEKPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market has an upward tendency. The usual authorities quote : Flour firmer and advanced de 49 barrel. Wheat firm and advanced 2003 49 contai; red Western, 11s 22023 24 ; red Southern, 12s 440312s 6d; white Western, 12s 64032s 6d; white Southern, 13s 613s 3d. Corn firm and advanced 6d 49 quarter; mixed, 3ls 6dz 52s. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provi-sion market is generally dull. Various circulars report: Bef anict and steady. Pork dull. Bacon quict. Lard hree o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, via Londonderry on the 24th ult., arrived here at four o'clock this

The dates per the Nora Scotian are five days late han those already received.

than there already received. Purser Brown reports : Passed on the 23d ultimo, at 11 oclock in the evening, off Calf of Man, the steamer Nor-negian, bound to Liverpool; on Feb. 1st, 1at. 46, 5, long, 46,14, a steamer, supposed, to be the *Hibernia*; also, a steamer on Feb. 3d, off the west end of Sable Island, sup-

The steamship Elna, from New York, arrived at Li-reprool on the 221 of January. The steamship Borussia, from New York, arrived at Li-

outhampton on the 24th of January. LATER. The steamship Norwegian, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the morning of the 23d of January. GREAT BBITAIN.

GREAT BBITAIN. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says: It is not true, as some journals represent, that the French Government has taken any steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South. Mr. Massey, member of Parliament, had delivered a speech before his constituents at Salford, in which he advocated that the European Powers should interfere to close the steparie between the North and the South by

close the struggle between the North and the South by recognizing the rebel States and breaking the blockade of the Southern ports.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That officers of the army entitled to forage for horses shall not be allowed to commute it, but shall draw the allowance in kind for each horse actually kept by them as anthorized by law. Sko. 3. And be it further enacted, That major gene-rals shall be entitled to draw forage in kind for four horses; brigadier generals for three horses; colonels, lisutenant colonels, and majors, two horacs each; cap-tains, and lieutenants of cavalry and artillery for two horses each; and chaplains for one horse. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever an officer of the army shall employ a soldier as his sorvant, he shall, for each and every month during which said soldier shall be so employed, deduct from his own month-ly pay the full amount paid to or expended by the Gorecognizing the rebel States and breaking the blockade of the Sonthern ports. Mr. Masaey's speech attracted some attention. The London Times, in an editorial upon it, says: "Let France interfere if she likes. England's line of policy is to suffer a little longer, and let the event work itself out; it will not be long. It may, indeed, be doubtful whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the desired event of opened ports and a large supply of cotton. Let us, then, pursue our honest policy of standing quite aloc?." The Manchester Guardian argues in a somewhat si-milar stain, and, as regards the cotton supply, it says: It is a question now how far, in this district, the prevail-ing distress is due to the civil war in America, and whe-ther it is not as much attributable to over production as o a mere dearth of cotton. The factory statistics of Manchester show that the shortening of the hours of labor in the factories is gra-dually extending, and in the course of a week or two the movement was expected to become much moro general and extensive. The London Times publishes a letter from a war cor-Is pay the full amount paid to or expended by the Go-vernment per month on account of said soldier; and every officer of the army who shall fail to make such detion shall, on conviction before a general court-mar ial, be cashiered. BBC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the first sec-

BRC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the first sec-tion of the act approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, increasing the pay of privates in the Uni-ted States service, shall not be so construed, after the pas-sage of this act, as to increase the emoluments of the com-missioned officers of the army. And the eighth section of the act of twenty-second July, eighteen hundred aud sixty-one, chapter plue, shall be so construed as to give the quartermaster sergeants the same compensation as to regimental commissary sergeants. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as authorizes each regiment of volunteers in the United States service to have twenty-four musi-cians for a band, ard fixes the compensation of the lead-er of the band, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and such bands shall be numered out of the service within thirty days after the passage of this act. SEC. 7. And be if further enacted, That each brigado in the volunteer service shall have sixteen musicians as a band, in be selected from the resimental bands mustered and extensive. The London *Times* publishes a letter from a war cor-respondent, calling attention to the fact that the United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has infringed, and continues

arrived at Livern band, to be selected from the regimental bands mustered out of service by this act, who shall receive the pay and allowances now provided by luw for regimental bands, except the leader of the band, who shall receive forty-ive dollars new month cal. United States blockade of Charleston as anything but of fectual, and says that the "stone blockade," so far from s'opping the entran :e to the port, will eventually deepen the shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston have

sticers of cavalry be, and the same is hereby, repealed. SEC. 13. And be it further enacted. That whenever

an officer shall be put under arrest, except at remote military posts or stations, it shall be the duty of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ould repose. In discussing the bill, he said the legal-tonder clause

while so employed.

MR. WILSON'S BILL TO DEFINE THE PAY AND EMGLUMENTS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AS AMENDED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent-

December 24th, with a cargo of spirits of turpentine, Her contain represents the

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MABKET.—The provi-sion market is generally dull. Various circulars report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard nominal. Tallow dull at 48æ49s LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Ashes steady. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee downward; sales small. Rice steady. Rosin has an upward textency. Spirite Turpentine dull. LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firm. Flour has a downward tendency. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea bnoyant. Rice steady. Tallew heavy at 47s 3dæ47s 6d. Linseed Oll quiet and steady. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Wednerday at 922 @93 for nuorey. Wednesday at 92% #93 for money. AMERICAN STOCKS.— The latest sales to Wednes-day afternoon were: Erie Bailway shares 28, Illinois Central chares 44% #43% discount, New York Central 682670. LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERFOL, Friday, 24th. — The sales of Cotton for the week were 24,000 bales, including 10,500 bales to specn-lators and 3,250 bales to exporters. The market is dull, with a decline of $\chi m \chi d_1$ the lawer qualities having de-cined most. The sales to day reach 6,000 bales, inclu-ding 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market clo-sing quiet at the following quotations: Orleans, fair......144. [Uplands, middling..12 χd_1 . "middling.....12 χd_1 . [Woldle, fair......13 χd_1 . "In tottal stock of Cotton at Liverpool is estimated at 561,500 bales, inclusive of 275,500 bales of American de-scriptions.

It is reported that the initiative in proclaiming the lockade of the Southern ports (deficitual will be taken

kade of the Southern ports ineffect

blockade of the Southern ports ineffectual will be taken by Frunce. The French Government journals comfluue to make the most of the Charleston blockade. The privateer Simpler, having been ordered from Caliz, reached Gibraltar on the 19th of January. Du-ring her passage she burnt the American bark Neapo-tilan, from Messima for Boston, with Fulls. She size captured the brig Investigator, of Searsport, for New-pert, with ore, but subscuently allowed her to proceed. Six of the Simpler's crew deserted at Caliz, and made their submission to the American consul. The constant of the Simpler beined them ng mish officials declined to give them ng The Tuscarora and Nasheille are in slatu que at Southamptop.

The Tukarova and reasering are in statu quo at Sonthampton. France will send large additional forces to Mexico, and will take the lead in the operations there. Two hundred and fifteen colliers were buried alive in the Harlley Mine, near Newcastle. Six days' efforts to rescue were unavailing. It is foured that all are dead. Lord Eigin was about to leave for India. Its promised the deputation on the cotton question to do his best to encourage its growth.

parsileled. It is reported from Algiors that a prolonged can-nonade had been heard off that coast, and a vessel was

Commercial Intelligence.

eriptions. Breadstuffs.—The market closes dull, and all qualities

Brithdstuits.— The market closes duit, and all quanties are slightly lower. Provisions.—The market is quiet and steady. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday at 927 and for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullian of 550,000. AMBRICAN STOCKS.—The Intest sales were Eric B. B., 23% @23%; Illinois Contral shares, 44 discount, (Per Nova Scotlan.]

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York Jan. 4th, Experiment, at Tarragona; 8th, A. Pendergast and Lotus, at Lisbon; 13tr, Harvest Home, at Cavilz; 15th, Samson, at Trieste;

16th, Fylla, at Texel; Allen, at Marseilles; 17th, Van 16th, Fylla, at Texel; Allen, at Marseilles; 17th, Yall Name, at do.; 18th, Salem, at Bristol; Glengary, at Car-diff; Jason and Lebanon, at do.; 20th, Jacques Langlois, at Havre; Cornucopis, at Millord; Blue Nose and Scotia, at Cork; 19th, Order and Sir Bobert Peel, at do.; 20th, F. Barnard, at do.; 21st, Star of the Sen, Prince of Wales, and Living Age, at Desl; Phonix, at Liverpool;. C. O. Brien, in the Clyde. Arrived from Philadelphia January 21, Xephias, at Oucenctory lenky.

The brig West Indian, Capt. Footo, from Charleston ucenttown leaky. Arrived from Baltimore January 2, Isabella, at - Ports-

outh. Arrived from Charleston January 20, West Indian Arrived from Construction Contact, 2-, 1997 Liverpool. Sailed for New York January 19, American Esgis, from Deal: 18th, Columbus and Lizzie Homan, from do; 21st, Jeremish Thompson, from Liverpool. Sailed for Boston January 21, S C. Smith, from

Sailed for Baltimore January 21, John Clark, from

MEMORANDA .--- The British Tar, from New York, for

Falmouth, had been abandoned at sea. Crew saved. The Columbine, from New York, for Queenstown, had

een abandoned at sea. Crew saved. The Nespolitan, from Messina for Boston, had been

urnt by the pirate steamer Sumpter. The Forrizot, J. F. Gatos, Ann Adamson, and Queen f the Netherlands, all from New York, were at Queens-

York, and were drowned. The Margaret, from New York for Gloucester, put into Sharpless 23d with loss of boats, bulwarks, and one main.

Further from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTINORE AND HANSA.

SENATE.

HARRISDURG, Feb. 5, 1962.

AN IMPENDING BATTLE. ENEMY'S ENTRENCHMENTS

Henry, yesterday afternoon. The gunboats Essex and St. Louis made a re-

anding our forces. They went within a mile and a half of the rehal

boat Essex, going through a corner of Captain Por-

Most of Captain Porter's mortar fleet. now fitting out at New York, is finished and ready for service. Three more of the vessels were put in commission on Tuesday, leaving only three at the Brooklyn navy yard, and these are nearly ready for service. The vessels already fitted out are the brig Sea Foam, barkentine Horace Beals. schooners A. Hauton, Norfolk Packet, Dan Smith. M. J. Carlton, Arletta, Henry Janes, M. Vassar, Jr., Sydney C. Jones, Sophrona, Orvetta, S. P. H. Lee, Para, Sarah Bruen, and William Bacon. Several other vessels will be used, in connection with the mortar fleet, as gunboats, etc. The flagship of the squadron will be the gunboat Westfield, formerly used as a Staten Island ferry-boat. The plan of operation of Captain Porter's fleet has not been disclosed. It is conjectured that it will act in concert with Commodore Farragut's fleet, whose field of operations is the Gulf of Mexico,

There are a number of conflicting statements in regard to the future movements of Gen. Scott. The New York Post of last evening states that it is authoritively asserted the General will embark in the sloop-of-war Richmond, now fitting out at the Brooklyn navy yard, for Key West, and that the General will go out with her for the purpose of recruiting his health. On the other hand, the Express states that it is currently reported the old veteran has abandoned that idea, and that he will remain in New York for some weeks.

The London Times, in a recent editorial, recommends a strict policy of non-interference in American affairs for the present.

Senator Bright was yesterday expelled from the United States Senate by a vote of 32 yeas to 14 nays.

As some of the statesmen and newspapers of barbarity" the closing up of the rebel ports by means of a stone blockade, it is probable they Britain attempted to destroy, in a similar manner, one of the ports on our northern frontier, and that the port of Savannah is even now, or was only nine years since, suffering from a stone-fleet blockade on the part of Eogland in 1779. The evidence is contained in the "Report of the (United States) Commission Appointed to Examine Savannah River and Harbor," and made to the War Department, February 11, 1853. It is signed by "J. F. Gilmer, First Lieutenant of Engineers United States Coast Survey," as commissioners.

It seems that the expedition which started from Cairo, several days ago, has gone to attack Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river. On Tuesday, our forces, under General Grant, landed at Itris Landing, six miles below the rebel fort. The gunboats Essex and St. Louis made a reconnoissance to within a mile and a half of the rebels, and ascertained the range of the rebel guns. The rebel forces are supposed to amount to about 4,000 men, and as our troops were, on yesterday, within four miles of the rebel entrenchments, it is probable that a battle has taken place.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY-John, Fanny, Frank, and Viola-will give a musical entertainment tomorrow evening at Concert Hall. In their own style of performances, differing so widely from the modern opera school, the Hutchinsons have always stood unrivalled.

street, whose stock of celebrities is becoming immense, have just issued a certe de visite of Mrs. Lincoln, from a negative by Brady, of Washington. It presents a pleasant, genial face to look at.

MISSOURI LANDS .- Persons Owning Missouri lands will do well to correspond with Messrs. Richardson & King, of Jefferson City, Missouri, whose card will be found in our issue of to-day.

could repose. In discussing the bill, he said the legal-tonder clauses was a plaphely violation of the Constitution. He would not vote for the bill if it designs to give paper the equal value of gold. Should that clause be retained, public credit could not be sustained by it. It was a system of repudiation and forced loans in its worst form. It would not only destroy the credit, but place a stain on the na-tional character which ages could not wear out. Mr. PIKE (Rep.), of Maine, said it was quite necessa-ry to create a debt. The property of the country is nominally in our paper; but the only means of reaching it is by taxation. While we are waiting for the returns of the tax-gatherer we must borrow. Bankers and merchants are only the middle men, and ultimately the burden of Government expenses must fail on the entire country. Strike out the legal-tender clause in this bill, and it would be but duplicating the present issues of notes at discount. It was really the specie clause, and, as a hard money man, he could not vote for the measure without it. Mr. ALLEY (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said that his spology for troubling the House again en this question was to be found in the deep solicitude re fold for the de-ranged financial condition of the country and his unit-terable amazement at the indifference of Cogress to the financial perils that surround us. Upon the decisions of this hour are involved, in a great decree, the prosperity and growth of all the material interests of the country for generations to come, no less than pecuniary sal-vation in the present. Beneficent as this measure is, as one of relief, nothing could induce him to gave it sanction but uncontrollable necessity. He roviewed the objection of unconstitutionality as a legal argument, often used by those opposed to measures on other grounds. It had been stated by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, that the Constitution never authorized Congress to enit to its of credit, o allow them to be made a laged budier. Why, The backbone of the realion was even now broken. He referred to our military condition, and said that General McClellan must reap some-The text of Earl Russell's letter to the Liverpool Ship-owners' Arsociation had been published. The letter says that the English Government notified Lord Lyons, when the measure was preparing, that such a plan (the stone olockade) would seem to imply despuir of the subjugation of the Union, the professed object of the subjugation of the Union, the professed object of the war, for it never could be the wish of the United Stetes Government to destroy cities from which their own cultury was to derive a portion of its riches. Such a plan could only he adopted as a measure of royenge, and as an irremediable injury against an enemy. Lord Lyons was further told, that even as a scheme of embilitered and sanguinary war, such a measure could T. BAYARD suit he was now andiated that no current in the present. Beneficit as this manual is more in the second in the present. The indexed has the case of referent of the case in the present. The present of the first what he was appearing the water of referent of the case. The reason was the first hear was not a self of the second in thing of a harvest within the next ninety days, or be regarded as an accomplished gentleman, but no LARGE AUCTION SALE .- FOREIGN AND DOVESbelow the ordinary rates upon railroads in the enemy for no true Republican, and certainly TIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.-The attention of Middle States. On the Western railroads, the The House then adjourned. no true Democrat, can regard anything as being more important than the termination of general. purchassers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and freight and passenger charges are generally at lower rates than in the Middle States; and that Mr. Roscoe Conkling, following him in the From Boston. the rebellion and the triumph of our cause. BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The funeral of Adjutant Gene-ral George F. Hodges, of the Massachusetts Eight-centh Regiment, took place at Roxbury to-day. The gunboats *Ino* and *Huron* sailed to-day, the former for Ship Island, and the latter for Key West domestic dry goods, hosiery, ready made clothing, debate, said : which would be a fair compensation to a railroad in The country was rich and ready. Money was very abundant. There is in the North two hun-dred and fity millions of gold more than ever be-fore, and if they deserved it they could get it. The enormous expenses of this home war were dis-burged among ourselves. The patriotism of the people who had doma for ward with arthenisem and &c. embracing about 825 lots of stable and fancy At present the danger comes from the disthe mountains of the East would be a very high articles. Also, a fresh and well selected stock of hongred organization of the old Democratic rate over the easy grades and the cheaply-condry goods, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, party. This is our conviction, and our readers structed railroads of the prairie country. for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, will see that it is the conviction of the Sena-In addition to the regulations for the Qua the sale to be continued, without intermission, all The bark Neapolitan, which was burnt by the pirate Stimpler, on her passage from Cadia to Gibraltar, was owned in Kingston, Mass., and in-sured in Boston. master's Department, the attention of newly aptor from Tennessee. Let us, then, unite in day and part of the evening, by J. B. Myers & Co., auctioncers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market sheet. people who had come forward with enthusiasm and exposed themselves to the icy pang of death would not now demur against honest taxation. But the people must know what was to be done with the money. They must know that it is not to be awent pointed quartermasters is especially called to arti-cle ----, page 147 of the Revised Regulations of overturning the disgraced shrine of a once honored party faith; let us terminate the disthe Army, in regard to public property, money, and accounts. Many of the regulations in this article loyal orgies of those now polluting the old AUCTION NOTICE .- SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .people must know what was to be done with the money. They must know that it is not to be swept into the lap of gamblers, thieves, or favorites. They must know that frugality and honesty very to prevail. He was in favor of outting of overy ex-pense within their grasp—even their own compan-sation; and then they could turn the knife in every other direction. The attention of buyers is called to large and de- sanctuary ; and in its stead we shall enshrine THE CONSPIRACY CASE .- Yesterday morn are literal transcripts from the laws of Congress. ing, the jury in the case of Messre. Husbands, McManus our country and its cause, and know no creed sirable assortment of 1,200 cases boots, shoes, Paragraph 1044, in regard to giving public notice Huxley, and Anthony, came into court, having agreed upon a verdict. The defendants, except Mr. Huxley, and brogans, &c., to be sold this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at but that of its truest and most faithful worof all purchases and contracts, where an immediate their counsel, were present. Mr. Dare said: "Gontlemen of the jury, have yo shippers. delivery is not required by a public exigency, is in their stores, No. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce other direction. the words of the law. streets. The above sale comprises goods from first-Arreed upon a verdict i" Mr. Lukens. "We have." Mr. Dare. "How say you, are the defemients guilty in the manner and form as they stand indicted, or not Latest from Europe. A careful adherence to these regulations will Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, on the same day de-News from the Old World has been teleclass city and Eastern manufactures. guide the public officer, and protect the Treasury clared : The banks and brokers were against the right and interest of the whole people. They were but dust. The bill would certainly affect this class of persons, and it ought to affect them. He would not recognize the right of these persons to control the financial affairs of the Government. He said that he had risen merely to show what was the right of the Government—speaking for thes whole people of the United States—to protect its own rights and decide its own interests, and declare what should be a legal tender in the discharge of dobt. He was not for any legislation that would be likely to arouse prejudice against the people. A nation's it must be maintained, if maintained at all, by the voluntary acquievence of a loyal and free clared : graphed from Portland to the 24th January. We learn, to our surprise, that The Times A. J. MCCLEARY .- A reporter of an aftermilty ?!" Mr. Lukens. " Guilly of compirary to defran The Treasury-note Bill. Mr. Lukens. "Guilly of compiracy to defrand." Mr. Mann desired to call the attoution of the judge to the fact that the verdict was not in regular form. Mr. Cassidy, for the defendants, said that the case liere ends, and all the clerk had to do was morely to re-cord the verdict. Judge Allison said there were six counts in the bill of indictiment. If the parties are not guilty in all of them, then you should specify in which they are guilty, and who, if the parties are guilty on any particular count. The judge called the attention of the jury to that part of his charge in which he referred particularly to the counts separately. noon cotemporary has received a letter from Mr. Mcpretty strongly advocates European non-inter-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed Cleary, a nember of Company C, California Regiment, who was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff. The letter is another letter to Representative SPAULDING, urgference in American affairs, while The Globe ing immediate action on the treasury-note bill. white may that he is extremely well, and that he is en-(another of Lord PALMERSTON'S organs) de-But, several more speeches will be made previous clares that the maritime Powers cannot regaged in doing the necessary clerking about the prison, and calling the roll of the prisoners. He remarks that to voting upon the pending amendments, and it is spect the Southern blockade, unless really probable that a final vote will a standard to mor-row. Arrangements have been nade by the oppomached to-moreffective. Yet, with curious inconsistency, he is " living in style;" but is anxious to get to Phila-The London Daily News continues holdly to denounce the idea of recognizing the South, and says that it is time the country should utter its voice against it in unmistakes able tones. delphis, and makes no secret of his intention of returning the English papers condemn our very effective nents of the bill to form a substit herefor by at once to the service of his country upon his release. mode of blockade by depositing vessels laden sitions separately. The bill was again handed to the jury, and they re which, he hopes, will occur before long. Mr. McCleary was formerly a member of the reportorial corps of this with stone in the entrances to Southern ports. f Ver-It is difficult to please these cavillers. KLING. city. a a serie da serie de la companya d La companya de la comp

manding every possible sacrifice and self-denial; believing that only as there is harmony in our councils and a unity of purpose in our conduct we shall obtain victory and peace-let us follow the teaching of the Senator from MRS. LINCOLN.-McAllister & Brother, Chestnut | Tennessee, and terminate the strife and dissension now prevailing in our midst. Who-

ever prefers his party to the Union is against the Union, and whoever labors for his party at the expense of the Union feeling is as much an enemy as the chief traitor in Fort Warren. Let it be the Republican, with his peculiar

principles, or the Democrat with his when the effect of agitation is to divide and distract. and build up a sentiment of disaffection

towards the Administration, each is equally an

t refused to make use of them.

question, on Tuesday said;

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

seats in the Congress simply that they may FROM WASHINGTON

The report made from the Committee of Commerce to-day by Representative WARD is adverse to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, but advocates an enlargement of its commercial connections with the view to render the reciprocity more certain and substantial. It discusses the extent of the population, position, and resources of the Brithe brited States to a just reciprocity, and the same increased twenty per centum by the treaty. While the United States tax on Canadian productions is only \$25,000 per annum, the Canadian tax on our productions produces a revenue of one million, and also has an unfair discrimination against the United States. The report was recommitted for the further action of the committee. The New Tax Bill.

The sub-Committee of Ways and Means have prepared a rough draft of the new tax bill, which vill at once be printed for private use, and be laid before the committee for their private action. A few days only will elapse before it will be matured and reported to the House. ALesson for Quartermasters.

Quartermaster General MEIGS has addressed a circular to all the officers of his department. It appears, he says, that a memorandum of the rates that it has displayed in commerce, and the constant investment of its accumulated wealth in industrial pursuits of every kind; while the South. from policy, has preferred that its labor should be un-skilled and ignorant, suited only to the emplay-ments of a peculiar sgriculture, keeping itself de-pendent upon foreign trade for many of the conve-niences and luxuries which it has not the ingenuity to produce. It is inportant in this great struggle to show the superiority of the principles of free-dom, of education, of the elevation of mankind, upon which society at the North is based, over those of slavery, which doom men to hopeless igno-rance in order to insure abject obedience. To this our resources of every kind are abundant, both in men and means; and it is only necessary to draw of transportation by railroad, which was sent to some of the principal quartermasters, and intended by the War Department to be used as a guide in settling contracts, as a limit beyond which no pay-

ments won some offi fixing a in all is the data be allowed in any case, has been by misunderstood, and considered as ment tariff of rates to be paid by are therefore advised that it

every quartermaster, as of every officer of the Government, in making estimates for services or materials, and in making purchases, to make them at the lowest attainable rates. In no case should the Government pay a higher rate them out in order to be successful. To fail would not be because the nation was so poorly endowed than an individual or a corporation for the same service or for the same material. Any quarteras to be without the means of success, but because naster who allows through freights to be charged as local freights, at higher rates than are ordinarily

Mr. Morrill, who took the other side of the paid on goods sent over long distances, violates his luty.

The rates of transportation for passengers, spesified in the tariff above referred to, were, at the time of its preparation, understood to be one-third

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, resolution calling on the President to furnish the Sen with the recent correspondence relative to the presenta-tion of American citizens at the Court of France Adopted. On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusett

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the bill to define the pay and emaluments of officers of the army was taken up, and the amendments of the com-mittee adopted. Mr. SHEEMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, called for the reading of the 9th section, which reduces the salary of officers and all persons employed in the army and navy 10 per cent. during the rebellion. The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over, and the Bright case was taken un.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was had over, and the Bright case was taken up. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, said he had arrived at the conclusion that he must vote for the reso-lation of expulsion, though he should do it with a great deal of pain. In times like these, the Scrate must not be filled with men the least suspected of disloyalty. He should vote on the simple record of the letter. He should vote on the simple record of the letter. Be a cay in the Sanato who could write such a letter as that, to such a man, to such a traitor, was unfitted for a cay in the Sanato

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."WASHINGTON, Pebruary 5, 1862.
The Expulsion of Bright.
Mr. BRIGHT Left the Senate this evoning before the vote on his expulsion was announced. The gallerics were densely crowded, and many of the auditors expressed their satisfaction by applause. **Amende Honorable**.
I som now convinced that the allusions to Major
For the exploid of the most upright officers in the employ of the Government, and, so far on exhibiting favoritism in the disposition of the Senator from the senator. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) made something like a dozen specifies. He appeared to be the senitor counsel in the presentitism of the Government, and, so far form exhibiting favoritism in the disposition of contracts, has been singularly impartial. This, at least, is the reputation he bears among the departments. **Chifornia's Golden Loyalty.**The unaption of the Loyalty.
The unaption of the Loyalty.
The memory of the deep and passionate attachment of the people of that distant State to the cause of the prosent two the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and passionate attachment of the prople of the deep and pass

of the House, his personal and political friends, had golicited the Legislature, in order to save the State, and perhaps its humble representative, from dishonor, to instruct him as to the vote he should give. He made no complaint against his colleagues. He could account for it in no way but by the atmosphere/which surrounds the Senate. On a question of political expediency or nation-al policy he would listen to the Legislature, but on a question of right and wrong, he was himself responsible to his conscience and his Gold, and he would allow no man, or body of men, to interveue between him and his conscience. On an executive or judicial question the Legislature had no right to interfere.

meeting, read by the clerk. Mr. FEARCE (Dem.), of Maryland, objected to their being read by the clerk. Mr. FOSTER thought that all the series ought to be

being read by the clerk. Mr. FOSTER thought that all the series ought to be read to show the connection of the whole. He ac-cordingly read the remainder of the resolutions, which had been omitted by Mr. Bright, deploring the state of the country, which had been reduced by sectionalism, and reafirming the principles of the Democratic party; declared that the present state of the country was due to the agitation of slavery by families, and the adoption of the sectional platforms of the Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Ohicago Conventions; and that the Republicans, in re-jecting all offers of compromise, had assumed the fearful responsibility, and they had shown their utter inability to conduct the Government in the difficulty; and de-nouncing the plan of emancipation and the suspension of the restolutions, because some of the others contained language which might possibly be deemed offensive by some Senators; but, laying aside all that, be could en-dorse the resolutions in all their length and depth. Mr. BAYARD (Dem.), of Delaware, spoke at some length in favor of Mr. Bright, contending that the Sena-tor could not, from all the circumstances at the time the letter was written, believe there was to be war, and con-sequently could not have had any intention of doing wrong in writing a simple note of introduction. He re-ferred to the species which had been made, with some-thing like partisan feeling, and of the party caucueses held. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said he never knew of such caucueses, and did not believe that any had been held.

should first have reported a tax bil, thus laying a bro-foundation on which the whole structure of public cred

of such caucuses, and did not believe that any Mr. BBOWNING, (Rep.), of Illinois, said this was the

except the leader of the band, who shall receive forty-five dollars per month only. SEG. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in lieu of the present rate of milesge allowed to offleers of the army when traveling on public duty, where transportation in kind is not furnished to them by the Government, not more than six cents per mile shall hereafter be allowed, unless where an officer is ordered from a station east of Rocky Mountains to one west of the same mountains, or rice versa, when ten cents per mile shall be allowed to him; and no officer of the army or navy of the United States shall be paid milesge except for travel setually performed at his own expense and in obedience to orthe shallow channels. The citizens of Charleston have very little un-asiness in regard to the subject. It was represented that Charleston was well defended, and that between that city and Savannah General Lee had about forty thousand troops under his command. The French steam despatch-boat *Forfait*, at Cher-tourg, had received orders to be rendy to sail for North America on a special mission. A London letter in the Paris *Patric* asserts that the Pittleh Covernment will product against the measure for

World

British Government will protest against the measure for declaring the Southern ports closed against foreign commerco. After strennous exertions, access had been gained to a

town, leaky, etc. LATEST BHIPPING. Arrived from New York, W. F. Schmidt, in the Schelde: Prince of Wales, at Deal; Frank Lovett and Jas. Foster, After strengthus exercicits, access had been gained to a part of the Ha: they coal mine, and about one hundred of the two hundred and fifteen buried miners had been dis-covered. It was feared that the remainder of the miners would be found dead in another portion of the mines. FBANCE. rince of visition and a second second

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of the present rebellion there shall be de-ducted from the compensation of all persons employed in the military, naval, and civil service of the United States, except warrant officers and sailors in the navy and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the would be found dead in another portion of the minues. FBANCE. The iParis Moniteur of the 22d publishes M. Fould's ludget in the shape of an address to the Emperor. For the sake of economy in figures, we convert the frances into pounds sterling. M. Fould's estimates for 1803 exceed threse of 1862 by £2,860,000; but the increase is only ap-parent, as there will not be the extraordinary and supple-mentary credits, which amounted to over £6,000,000 last year. The military and naval estimates show an appa-rent increase of £760,000 over 1862; but, in fact, the army will be reduced by next January to its rated esta-bilsiment of 400,000 men, and 85,700 horses, while in 1861 its average strength was 467,000, and as they will cover ordinary and extraordinary services, they will cover ordinary and extraordinary services, they will show an important diminution to cover increase-ed expenditure. Fould proposes additional taxes on horses and carringes kept for pleasure, increased dues on the registration of deeds, and an augmentation in the stamp duties. From these sources he expects £2,000,000, although all workmen are to be exampt from tax on personal amy, ten per centum of the amount of their compensa ion. Sac. 10. And be it further enacted, That in each of the permanent hospitals where the President may deem it becessary he may appoint a chaptain, who shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed to port chaphe same compensation as is now allowed to post chap-ains in the regular service. SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That so much SEC: 11. And be it parter endiced, Inde So inder of Section nine of chapter nine, approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of section seven of chapter forty-two, approved August third, eigh-teen hundred and sixty-one, as defines the qualifications of chaplains in the army and volunteers, shall hereafter be construed to read as follows: That no person shall be

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AND HANSA. NEW YOUK, Feb. 5.—The steunships City of Balti-more and Hanaa, with datas to the 23d ult, arrived at this port to night. The news has been sufficient by the Nova Scotian at Portland, but the papers contain the following additional intelligence: Arrived from Philadelphia, sings Ellen Stuart and Crimea, at Deal. LONDON, Jun. 23.—Pollical motives are attributed to the king of the Belgians, who has had con-tereness with Palmerston, Russell, Granville, and Oeroy. PARIS, Jan. 23.—Prince Napoleon is seriously ill. MADRID, Jun. 23.—Prince Napoleon is seriously ill. MADRID, Jun. 23.—The Cortes will dicuss a new law for the government of the Press after the Budget has been disported of. It workmen are to be exempt from the opposite a surplus of $\pm 80,000$. The total secumulated deficit at the end of $\pm 80,000$. The total secumulated deficit at the end of $\pm 80,000$. ROME, Jan. 23 -- Some colution to the Roman questic is shortly expected. Liberal popular manifestation have taken place in the streets of Rome.

plus of ±80,000. The total accumulated deficit at the end of 1861 hs stated at ±40,320,000, but Fould declares that it will not be necessary to resort to a loan. He pro-poses the conversion of 4μ per cent. stock, on equitable terms, to 3 per cent, but if the holders decline the terms, the tate shall subsequently redeem the stock. The extraordinary budget of 1863 is to be made the subject of special law. To provide for the construction of railways and public works, Fould recommends the tem-p(rary establishment of additional duties on sait and su-gar, which he expects will produce £2,500,000. With the help of all these ways and means, the ordinary and ex-traordinary expenditures of 1863 will be fully defrayed, and although the accumulated deficit still remains, it will not only cease to increase, but will soon diminish. Fr uhl's report consed great excitement on the Bourse, and funde duclined considerably. At the close, however, there was some recovery, and rentes were quoted 691 95c, a decline on the day of about χ per cent. The London Times congratulates Europe that the military force of France now bids fair to shrink to rea-sonable limits. Let it be once understood that France has no desire to disturb the tranquility of her neighbors, and the industry of Central Europe will shoot up and thourish with a vigot not to be surpassed in the New World. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

PRUSSIA.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by the peaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Steele, of the Episcopal Church. Petitions.

Petitions. Mr. CONNELL, a petition from fieorge M, Dallas, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Eli K. Price, and other citizens of Pt hadelphia, praying for an appropriation to the School of Design for women, said city. Mr. REILLY, a petition from the borough of Tama-qua for the passage of a law relative to the election of Town Council and School Directors in said borough. Mr. PENNEY, a potition from officers of the Ninth Regment, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, to be reinbussed with measures for a dothing Regiment, Pennsylvania Reservention Reservention expenses for clothing. The Princess Clothilde is reported enceinte.

Bills Introduced.

ITALY. 17ALY. The Turin papers publish a despatch from Rome, as-serting that the Austrian Government was about to ad-dress a note to the great Powers, declaring that the State of Piedmont constitutes a perpetual menace, and readers it necessary that she should be rejuired to disarm. A murriage was talked of between Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and the second daughter of the King of Italy. Monsigneur Carli, an agent of Antonelli, has been arrested at Leghorn. Mr. BEISTAND, by direction of the Committee on Printing, read a bill supplementary to the act relative to public printing. Also, a supplement to the act for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and to equalize the cur-rency of the State.

The Direct Tax.

On motion of Mr. BENSON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill providing for the sa-sumption of the State's quota of State tax for the sear 1862, and it was passed witbout discussion or amended at Leghorn. Italian Chamber of Deputies, after a sharp discusoted a duty of 40 per cent. on railway passenger Bills Considered, SPAIN.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill to reorganize the Board of Controllers in the First School district, was taken up, passed Committee of the Whole, and was laid over under the rule. On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphis, the bill re-lative to the Bauk of Penn Township was considered, and ward The official Gazetle formally announces that the Queen

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance, amid the chaers of the members, laid on the table of the Bouse a bill relative to the privileges of the Board of Control, and stated that the bill should be considered as a token that the Government has the completion of the On motion of Mr. STEIN, the bill relative to the appointment of a mercantile appraiser in Northampton county was considered, and passed. On motion of Mr. HIESTAND, the supplement to act

token that the Government has the completion of the omatintional edifice always standing in view. The members of the Progressive Party have resolved to to make any proposition in reference to the address o the King in response to the speech from the throns. On motion of arr, HISSLARD, the supplement to is corrotating the Reading and Columbia Bailroad, considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, then laid over under the rule.

RUSSIA. RUSSIA. An imperial ukase had been published, stating that in view of the increased requirements of the State, an aug-mentation will be made in the poll and stamp taxes, and in import duties, which is this dates of the latter will be five per cent. on articles entering Bussia by the European and Asiatic routes. A tax will also be levied upon regis-tered letters. On motion, adjourned. The House was called to order at 1 o'clock by the PEAKER.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee BBAZIL.

o investigate the act relative to banks is Smith (Phila-elphia), Ross (Luzerne), Crans. Cochran, and Bingham. Original Resolutions. Mr. REX offered a resolution to disponse with th ervices of the Marshal of the Rotunda, which was no

HOUSE.

BRAZLL. Additional details by the French mail report that Gen. Flores had taken possession of Santa Fe. Rosas, the late Governor, and Gen. Lopez, hud field to the desert. Troops had been sent in pursuit of them. The arrivals of sugar at Pernambuco were heavy, and large sucks were on hand, but prices were without elucation services of the Marshal of the Moranan, management to, Mr. COCHBAN reported an act in regard to the mu-nicipal claims of Philudelphia. Mr. PERGIJING reported an act to reduce the rate of payment ler advertising delinquent tax payers in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. GREENBANK, of Philadelphia, reported an act relative to the supplement of the act on the consolidation of that city.

dicration. Freights were active at Bahia. The sugar market here was flat, but holders refused to recede from their

prices. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the twenty-second of January were dull, and about 4 lower. The heaviness was produced by lower prices from Paris, for although the French budget was favorably regarded in London, it caused a feeling of depression in the Paris Pourse felance to the supplements the second at the second Course. The London discount market continued very easy. The City of Baltimore's News,

wages for labor in certain counties of this Common-weath. Mi, BEX offered a resolution that the Speaker draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Grorge Bergner, postmaster, for the sum of \$2,558.35. Agreed to. Mr. MoMANUS reported an act securing to the peo-ple of Philadelphia the right of free travel over certain highways, with an amendment. The Senate not soneurring in the amendment offered by the House yesterday, the latter preceded to a vote on the original resolution, which had been passed by the Senate, in relation to the expulsion of **Jessed D**. Bright. Agreed to—yeas 44, mays 36. The amondment presented to the Senate was lott by a vote of 40 yeas to 41 mays, and the House, therefore, gefused to receile. The City of Baltimore's News, The following summary of news was sent out by the steamship City of Maltimore, which left Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d of January : The question of European intervention in the civil war in America has been much more freely canvassed, the proceedings at Charleston and the alleged general ineffi-ciency of the blockade being the excusses put forth for such a step. The text of Earl Russell's letter to the Liverpool Ship-owners' Association had been published.

first initiation he ever heard of any such such wanted to know where the Senator got his inform rd of any such caucus B

Mrs. Initiation he ever heard of all such that a such that as your that to know where the Senator got his information from '
Mr. BAYARD said he was not at liberty to tell.
Mr. BAYARD said he was not at liberty to tell.
Mr. BRIGHT said, to relive the Senate, that he told him that such was the fact. On the first day of the session he called on his colleague, and asked him to introduce a resolution in regard to the case had been the subject of consideration he cances.
Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, said that at the first of the session he had told his colleague that he should feel it to be bis duty to introduce a resolution of general in-ouiry in regard to this case. Afterwards, at a caucus, which was held on another subject, this case was spoken of, but no special caucus was held on this case.
Mr. BAYARD said he was now satisfied that no caucus had been held, but, nevertheless, party spirith ad encome under these circumstances.
Mr. BEYARD said he was now for justice being done under these circumstances.

appointed a chaplain in the United States army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious deno-mination, and who does not present testimonials of his minution, and while does not present technologies of massion massion minutes of massion minutes of the present good standing as such ministers, with a recom-mendation for his appointment as an army chaptain from some anthrorized sectesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomi-SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act approved July twenty two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as allows forty centa per day for the use and risk of the horses of company

an officer shall be put under arrest, except at remote military poets or stations, it shall be the duty of the officer by whose orders he is arrested to see that a copy of the charges on which he has been arrested and is to be tried shall be served upon him within eight days thereafter, and that he shall be brought to trial within ten days thereafter, unless the necessities of the service prevent such trial; and then he shall be brought to trial within thirty days after the expiration of the said to the the charge be not prevent such trial; and then he shall be or yagin to this within thirty days after the expiration of the said iten days: Provided, That if the copy of the charges he not served upon the arrested officer, as herein provided, the Brrest shall cease: And provided further, That the pro-vision of this section shall apply to all persons now un-der arrest and awaiing trial. SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever the name of any army officer now in the service, or who may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall have seen borne on the Army Register forty-five years, or shall be of the age of sixty-two years, he shall be retired from active service, and his name entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he be-longed at the time of such retirement. SEC, 16. And be it further enacted, That the Presi-dent of the United States be, and he is hereby, anthorized to assign any officer who may be retired under the pre-ceding section of this act, or the act of August thicd, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to any duty; and such while so employed.

The Bouse went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the treasury-note bill. Mr. CRISFTELD (U.), of Maryland, said he acted with that bread, national, catholic party, which included the whole Union within its embrace, and looks to the maintenance of the Confederacy and restoration of the Constitution as our fathers made and understool it. President Lincoln came into power without bis agency, and some things had been done by this Administration of which he did not approve; but, believing him to be bonset and patriotic, he conceived it to be the duty of every patriotic citizen to sustain him; therefore, he should give to the Administration, in the great work before them, a candid, honest, and unreserved support, especially as to its financial policy, because that, of all others, is most important; for on the supply of money the life of the nation. The Committee of Ways and Mrans had commenced at the top of the building. They should first have reported a tax bilt, thus haying a broad