The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

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

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The English journals continue to discuss American affairs in a very animated manner, and the cause of the Union is defended with as much zeal on the one hand, and attacked as bitterly on the other, as the loyal newspapers of this country display in defending our Government and the rebel organs in attacking it. The London *Times*, with a false show of impartiality, opposes British interference with our blockade on the ground that we will soon be compelled to discontinue our efforts to crush the rebellion. Other journals, on higher and more generous grounds, advocate a non-intervention policy. But there are advocates of intervention who exhibit an almost fiendish spirit of hostility against us. Thus the London *Herald*, complaining of the stone blockade of Charleston, calls it an "act of hostility to the human race; a declaration of war to all maritime nations; a crime which degrades its perpetrators from the rank of belligerents to that of pirates, and would justify reprisals by any one of the injured nations—would justify them, or the strongest of them, in putting the Federal Government to the ban of the civilized world as a common enemy of all mankind, and would entitle them to take up arms, not merely to stop the present war, but to destroy forever the power of the Northern States to commit outrages of this kind under the guise of ordinary belligerent operations."

It proceeds to say that:

"In a word, the destruction of Charleston harbor is a crime which would be inadequately punished by the burning of all the Northern seaports, and which would justify Europe *in annihilating the North as an independent nation*. It is an act which calls for vengeance from the civilized world; and the least severe, and, at the same time, most effectual mark of our disgust and contempt for the criminals would be that which would deprive them of all they hoped to gain by their crime—the immediate raising of the blockade by the combined navies of England and France. We have forborne till generosity has become contemptible and forbearance simply silly; and to forbear any longer would be to sin against our rights as a maritime and our duties as a great Power."

It is evident that a strong party is being formed in England in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and it will require all the exertions of the friends of non-intervention there, and marked successes of the Union arms, to prevent the British advocates of Secession from gaining the ascendancy in that country.

There has been considerable speculation in regard to the nature of the communications recently brought to Washington from the rebel leaders under a flag of truce. A telegraphic despatch received last night states that the rumor that they contain a threat from Jeff Davis that, if General Halleck's policy of hanging bridge-burners in Missouri is carried out, such Union prisoners at Charleston as Col. Corcoran will be hung, is incorrect. "Occasional" writes us that the rebel documents are of little or no moment to us, but that the impression has been created that the leaders of the conspiracy are placed in an awful dilemma, and fear that a storm of indignation will soon be raised among the Southern people, whom they have deceived and betrayed, which will crush them.

A despatch from Rolla, Missouri, states that the remainder of Gen. Sigel's division has started west from that place for Lebanon, from which point an advance movement will be made against Gen. Price, as soon as a sufficient force is concentrated there. The rebel general is reputed to be eight miles east of Springfield, in a position where he intends to defend himself if attacked.

The advance movement against Fort Henry, in Southwestern Kentucky, will probably be successfull, and, if so, will prove an important link in the great chain of operations, now on foot, to rescue Kentucky from her invaders and to carry the war into Tennessee. The rebels are said to have been strongly reinforced, and it is rumored that Beauregard has assumed command of the fort. General Grant has returned to Paducah to obtain the assistance of General Smith's Brigade, which is 7,000 strong. A portion of our troops are now encamped four miles below the rebel fort, and seven Union gunboats are lying in the stream ready for action. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and confident of achieving a brilliant victory. Humphrey Marshall's force in Eastern Kentucky is reported to have been completely broken up; the army of Zollicoffer or Crittenden, lately beaten at Logan's Field, has been thoroughly demoralized; and the vigorous preparations in Gen. Halleck's department for assailing Columbus, and in Gen. Buell's department for assailing Buckner or A. S. Johnston, render it probable that the two last rebel strongholds in the West will soon be broken up. Though little is heard from the Burnside Expedition, it has probably gained possession of Roanoke Island, and perhaps other points. The other expeditions now organized or nearly completed are sufficiently powerful to make every Southern seaboard city insecure, and to fill all the Secession regions with apprehension and dismay.

The report of the "Battle of Manassas," as Beauregard calls the battle of Bull Run, has, after a delay of nearly seven months, been published. It is a paper of great length, and gives a detailed account of the various phases of the battle. According to this report the effective force of Beauregard, on the morning of July 21st, amounted to 21,833 men and twenty-nine guns, to which must be added the "army of the Shenandoah," under Gen. Johnston.

Of this army, the report says 8,334 men were on the ground during the battle, thus making a total of 30,667 men at Beauregard's command, of whom all except 1,500 were engaged. In General McDowell's report of the battle, it appears that not more than 18,000 or 19,000 of our troops were really engaged with the enemy, the bulk of our army remaining out of action.

British Non-Interference.

Mr. WILLIAM NATHANIEL MASSEY, who recently made a speech to his constituents at Salford, (actually part of Manchester,) in which he urged that all the European Powers should unite to break the blockade and acknowledge the Southern Confederation, is an English lawyer of such advanced liberal principles that his mind is set upon the permanency of "the peculiar institution." He is in his fifty-third year, and was under-Secretary of State from 1855 to March 1858—the whole period of PALMERSTON'S first Premiership. Since June 1859, (when PALMERSTON resumed office,) Mr. MASSEY, who also is Recorder of Portsmouth, has been Chairman of Committees of the whole House, in the Commons—salary $7,500 a year. This is a Ministerial office. Mr. MASSEY has written some volumes of a readable "History of England under George III."

It may be presumed, by some, that Mr. MASSEY has expressed the opinion of his principal, Lord PALMERSTON, but this does not follow, seeing that Messrs. GLADSTONE, MONCRIEFF, and GILPIN, (also in the Ministry,) expressed a different opinion, and spoke *against* European intervention in American affairs. *The Times*, which declares against the course recommended by Mr. MASSEY, and recommends that England shall stand aloof, has thus reversed its policy, from a conviction, no doubt, that public feeling was in favor of non-interference. *The Times*, follows, while it seems to lead, public opinion—as the familiar saying has it, "it runs with the hare and holds with the hound."

City Railwayism.

All the City Passenger Railroad Companies, with the single exception of the West Philadelphian, have a compact with the public to supply exchange tickets at seven cents each. It sometimes happens, as numerous persons have experienced, that after passengers have gone a few blocks, in full confidence of being able to get home by means of exchange tickets, the conductor curtly informs them that their supply has ran out, and that, therefore, the passengers, who wish to pass up another line, must pay the *full* price for two tickets instead of the *commuted* price for one. This may sometimes be very inconvenient, and, under proper prevision of the Railroad officials, ought never occur—particularly on lines near the theatres, whence crowds issue at late hours. The public have a *right* to exchange tickets, and we know of one case, at least, where it will be legally tested.

Snow Balls and Slides.

It has been announced, with no small flourish of trumpets, that the Mayor has directed the police to put an end to the practice of sleighers being snow-balled on the streets. The direction is to arrest all persons caught in the act. This, however tardily taken, is a step in a right direction. The Mayor, it seems, has specifically ordered that "the sport of small boys playing among themselves, however, is not to be interfered with." This toleration of a direct breach of the law is very curious. What right has the Mayor thus to draw a line—to order the arrest of those who throw snow balls at sleighers and smile permission at snow-balling "among themselves?" The Mayor said that "three cases had been brought to his notice, in which parties were quite seriously wounded by these balls of ice." Scores of cases occur every day, as the police could tell him, where boys "playing among themselves," happen to hit others than themselves—and those who have experienced it could tell the authorities that a smart stroke of a hard snow ball on the face pains, bruises, and cuts—especially if, as we lately saw, the juveniles whom he covers with his municipal protection, have made a pebble the centre of their missile. As the case stands, if accurately reported, snow-balling, "the sport of small boys," is permitted by the Mayor of Philadelphia—except when directed against sleighers. If "playing among themselves," the urchins hit and hurt grown people, there is no redress.

The action of a policeman who declined to interfere to prevent the snow-balling annoyance to sleighers has properly been condemned by the Mayor, who ordered the man's suspension. But why draw the line? Why permit any snow-balling whatever in the streets? We have heard of cases of persons casually hit who have complained to policemen without getting redress,—being laughed at, in fact, as if it were a good joke. We know cases where passengers who had fallen on the side walks, (because "small boys, playing among themselves," had made the path as smooth and slippery as glass, by establishing a slide upon it,) were told by the policeman, who would *not* check the pleasure of the juveniles, that if they desired to walk securely they should walk in the centre of the streets—advice not pleasantly acted upon, when the said centre has been sloppy by the melting influences of salt laid upon the railroad tracks.

Mr. HENRY ought not to do public service by halves. The public will thank him if he put down *all* snow-balling and all sliding in the streets. When he is considering this question, perhaps he may also think of the condition of the streets. Philadelphia, which used to be a model of street cleanliness, is in a fair way of competing with New York for the bad pre eminence of uncleansed streets. Has the Mayor *no* power of interfering? The health officers can inform him how the sanitary condition of the city is affected by the state of the streets.

THE EXPULSION of Senator BRIGHT is a historical event, and with the result the people are satisfied. To Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, great credit is due for his courage in introducing the resolution to expel, and the ability with which he sustained his position. The Senator, throughout the debate arising out of his motion, displayed a great degree of tact and energy, and deserves the thanks of the people.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, arrived in this city last evening, and is stopping at the Continental Hotel.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1862.

In these eventful times, when every hour gives birth to a new sensation, a very little fire sets the political prairie ablaze, and starts the gossipping tongue of Madame Rumor. "A flag of truce" from the rebels has been our last topic. It was a sad puzzle to special and other correspondents, and awakened wild hopes of compromise among the sympathizers with Secession, and fears as wild among the true friends of the country, that it was a proposition for an armistice, or a feeler for a disgraceful peace. The fact that the bearer of the flag from the Rebel Government was handsomely entertained, that his message led to several Cabinet consultations, and that he has, in consequence thereof, been detained beyond the period of his expected sojourn, has only served to bewilder and distress those who seek for news in this town of excitements, under irrepressible difficulties. Suffice it that the aforesaid message from the traitors amounts to nothing—at least, to nothing that can excite hopes among our secret foes, or fears among our honest friends. This much only am I permitted to state: that either the bearer of the flag, or his documents, have left the impression on the public mind that the Secession conspiracy is on the eve of being crushed out. The leaders feel it, and dread the coming storm. All that is necessary to hasten and to complete it is continued activity on the part of the army, and continued confidence on the part of the people in the Administration of the General Government.

I gather from authentic sources enough to convince me that the people of the South will gladly seize the first opportunity to put down their leaders and their deceivers. The proclamation of Cobb and Toombs is the key-note of the desperation of the leaders, and will be greeted (make the prophecy!) with scorn by the people to whom it is addressed. After having suffered inconceivable horrors for these leaders, is it to be supposed that they will now commit deliberate suicide to please these bad men? In Richmond, the hostility to the chiefs of Secession is so bitter that they are in fear of their lives; and in Tennessee the tide is so strong against the conspirators that nothing but force prevents a popular explosion. The day of reckoning is rapidly approaching. A victory on the Potomac would save much bloodshed elsewhere, and bring the whole of the usurping Confederacy to its knees.

OCCASIONAL.

The Expulsion of Senator Bright.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1862.

The Senate chamber presented a magnificent scene this morning. The interest in the case of the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Bright, culminated in the session of to-day. The rain, and snow, and the inclement weather thinned the galleries, as a general thing, since this great debate commenced, but this February morning came with all the gentleness of spring, and, were it not for the snow on the housetops and distant hills, one might say the glory of summer. The knowledge of the fact that the vote was to be taken to-day, and the general belief that it would result in the expulsion of the Senator from Indiana, attracted the largest audience of the present Congress. The broad corridors were filled with people long before the hour of noon, and when the chaplain said prayers the galleries were filled to overflowing. The newspaper men were in full force in the reporters' gallery, and a few diplomats occupied the glaring red seats set apart for the members of the foreign legations. The proportion of ladies was unusually large. The dear creatures have been storm-bound since New Year's, and the weather having declared peace with the elements, they are holding a ratification meeting in the Capitol, fluttering, smiling, rustling, gossipping, scanning the floor with lorgnettes, and listening to the routine business of the morning hour—the calling of the roll; the reading of the journal; the financial speech of Mr. Carlile, and the few remarks of Senator Sherman—under protest. They are as restless as an audience during the performance of an overture, and evidently wish that the music was over and that the curtain would rise.

The Senator from Indiana enters and returns the congratulations of a few friends. In appearance, the Senator from Indiana is above the medium height, possessing a large frame. Thin locks of black hair fall over a broad forehead, and a face marked with decision and earnestness. He takes his usual seat, on the outer circle, near the door. As the morning hour proceeds, and the clerk reads, in a hurried manner, some bill relative to chaplains and musicians and the army, to which nobody listens, and which has placed the galleries in bad temper, the Senator quietly attends to his official duties, writing some hurried page as unconcernedly as though the thousand eyes above him were fixed on another cynosure. We can see no traces of feeling in the face of the Senator. He is calm, placid, and even indifferent, and would be selected by a stranger's eye as the last man before the bar of the Senate on a charge of disloyalty. The chamber is full, but the scene drags. There is nothing to interest the gallery—nothing sensational or dramatic. I have no doubt many of our friends on the crowded benches above have made up their minds for a great deal of poetry, declamation, and blank verse. Catiline before the Romans, Othello before the Venetian Senate, or any other familiar scene of Senatorial embarrassment and difficulty, have prepared the auditors for tragedy or melodrama. Every movement of a Senator or an officer of the Senate is followed by suspicious eyes. If an assault were to be made upon the distinguished Vice President now occupying the chair, in the shape of an infernal machine, it would astonish nobody, for the auditors come prepared for any such demonstration. There is a confused idea that the adoption of the resolution will be followed by the instant execution of the Senator from Indiana; but this is generally discredited, except in the lower seats, where citizens of large imaginations and select wardrobes are expecting a bloody spectacle, and associate the expulsion of a Senator with a summary example of capital punishment, or at the least a personal conflict upon the floor.

The Senator has occupied a high station in the councils of the country. He was born in the State of New York, at Norwich, Chenango county, December 18, 1812. He went westward in the early tide of this century's emigration, and settled in the State of Indiana, where he practised law. He was circuit judge of the State of Indiana, State Senator, marshal of the United States for the district of Indiana, and lieutenant governor of that State. He came into the Senate in 1845, with the Administration of President Polk, and was an active supporter of his war policy with Mexico. He was elected President of the Senate, in 1855, to fill the place rendered vacant by the death of Vice President King and the expiration of the term of Senator Atchison, who had been occupying that position. He was a warm supporter of the Democratic organization, and a leader of the Breckinridge party in the Northern States. He was a member of the Committees on Finance, Public Buildings and Grounds, and has been a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee. He has been always an active, bold, able, and ambitious man, exercising a controlling influence in the political party of which he was a member, and identifying himself largely with the legislation of the country.

I write this personal paragraph during the speech of Senator Harris, who takes the floor in favor of Mr. Bright. The Senator from New York is one of the most imposing men upon the floor. His bearing is majestical, and his oratory is quiet, even, and dignified. He holds a manuscript in his hand, at which he occasionally glances; and, after speaking some twenty minutes, resumes his seat amidst a murmur of applause, which plainly tells that in the galleries above Mr. Bright has friends as well as foes. Some of his remarks are caustic, and accordingly bring Senator Davis, from Kentucky, to the floor. Garratt Davis is already one of the best-known Senators in the body, and as the loyal successor of the disloyal Breckinridge, is very popular. Small in stature—slimly built—a fair, soft complexion, with a clear eye, and scattering locks of white hair over a finely-shaped head, Senator Davis reminds us very much of John J. Crittenden, and is a perfect type of the old Henry Clay school. He has a quiet, almost a hesitating, way of speaking, and a very genial manner of saying sharp things. His speech concluded, we have another episode. Senator Foster, of Connecticut, asks to have certain resolutions read, in order to explain more fully the record of Senator Bright, but Senator Pearce objects very decidedly, and the Senator from Connecticut proceeds to embody them in his speech.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, takes the floor. The books on his table impress us with the idea that his address will be elaborate, but the Senator is an able man and never speaks without making an impression. In appearance the Senator from Delaware is very striking, with a large frame, and strongly-marked features, light hair falling in tresses over his head, and parted in the centre of the crown after the fashion of General Fremont. He speaks very earnestly—but uncertain; at times loud and even declamatory, and again almost in a whisper. He makes an ingenious speech for his friend, and is listened to with great attention. There is a little passage-at-arms between Senators Browning and Lane, in which Mr. Bright takes a part—and the Senator from Delaware concludes with a pathetic peroration.

There is a pause. It is half past three. No one seeks the eye of the Vice President, and he proceeds to submit the question. The Senator from Indiana arises. There is a sudden rustling in the galleries, a general rising of those in the back seats, and a universal silence. If no other Senator desires to speak, then the Senator from Indiana has a few words to say. Another pause. No other desires to speak, and the Senator from Indiana opens his portfolio, takes out a bundle of foolscap sheets, apologizes for the unusual practice with him of reading his remarks, thinks the importance of the occasion justifies the practice, and proceeds with his address. Jesse D. Bright never addressed a more attentive audience, and one hardly as distinguished. The floor of the Senate is crowded, and if Mr. Etheridge were to call the roll, he would not be answered by a quorum of the House. John Hickman is sitting near the door. Frank Blair is immediately in front of Charles Sumner, carelessly twirling his moustache. Hendrick B. Wright is leaning against the door of the cloak-room. Owen Lovejoy is quietly enjoying the scene, while John P. Verree, Mr. Nixon of New Jersey, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, the President's private secretaries, and others, are strewn along the sofas. The lobbies are filled with ladies, and the freedom of the Senate is encroached upon in such a manner that it is quite an exploit for the pages to pass from the platform where they nestle along the aisles. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, has taken the chair during the temporary absence of the Vice President.

Mr. Bright is a clear, sharp speaker—completely self-possessed, bold, ready, and even defiant. He rarely referred to his manuscript. He is generally an insincere and cold speaker, but on this occasion he is more than usually impressive, and at times even eloquent. No better defence could have been made, and the effect of the oration was marked. He occupies an hour and some minutes, and when he closes the shadows of evening darken the chamber. At the conclusion he places his papers in his portfolio, and, taking his hat, quietly passes out of the chamber in which he is seen no more. Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, makes a brief explanation; Mr. McDougall, of California, corrects an impression in a part of Mr. Bright's address; and Mr. Cowan, in an able speech, declares his convictions to be unchanged, and that he cannot conscientiously vote against Mr. Bright. Mr. Willey declares he will oppose the resolution of expulsion—and the clerk proceeds to call the roll.

As the name of Mr. Anthony is called, the chamber is suddenly lighted by the instantaneous process familiar to your readers. The light pours down through the painted ceiling, and produces a beautiful and startling effect. The roll is slowly passed over. Senator after Senator answers to his name. The Clerk hurriedly reads them over to verify his tally. There is the silence of death through the vast hall, and expectation on every countenance. "On this question," says the Vice President, "the yeas are thirty-two, the nays fourteen. There being more than two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the resolution is agreed to." A burst of applause from the gallery; a burst of dissenting hisses; a cry of order from the chair; a hurried motion to adjourn; a rush for the doors; bustle, noise, and confusion. The vast multitude slowly passes out into the gray light of the evening, and this historical scene is over.

J. R. Y.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—To-night has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, whose successful engagement will terminate to-morrow night. A very attractive bill is presented. It embraces four pieces, one of which is "Willie Riley," a new production written expressly for Mr. Williams, and never before played in this city. The house will, no doubt, be crowded.

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.

Rebel Honors to Zollicoffer.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The Nashville *Courier* of the 3d contains the following: "By order of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, the name of Wolfe county has been changed to Zollicoffer county. The county of Zollicoffer will perpetuate in the records of Kentucky the name of one whose fame belongs to struggling freemen everywhere."

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Feb. 6.—The joint resolutions relative to assuming the State's quota of the national tax was passed.

The bill to confirm the sale of the New York and Erie Railroad, and to organize the Erie Railroad Company, was passed.

The remains of Col. Allen will not arrive here till next week.

Resolutions complimentary to the gallantry and courage of Col. Harvey Brown, a native of New Jersey, in command at Fort Pickens, were introduced to the House, and unanimously passed.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nominations made by the Governor, of L. Q. C. Elmer, E. B. D. Ogden, and Peter Vredenberg for judges of the Supreme Court; Charles P. Smith for clerk of the Supreme Court; John H. Comleson, George B. Raymond, and Thos. Crabbe for commissioners of pilotage. The trustees of the normal school and prosecutors for Essex, Cape May, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Somerset, and Union counties were also confirmed.

From Boston—The Butler Expedition.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Great activity prevails in getting off the Butler expedition. The vessels loading or loaded with troops and stores consist of the ships *Undaunted, North American, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Wilder, Farley*, and *Western Empire*, in addition to several steamers. The Maine Fourteenth regiment, First Maine battery, Second Vermont battery, Fourth Massachusetts battery, of the New England division, are all being embarked to-day. Probably all the above vessels will sail during the present week. General Butler's division will consist of about 10,000 men.

New Hampshire Union Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6.—The Union Convention composed of those dissatisfied with the action of the Republican and Democratic Conventions, met here to-day, and nominated Paul J. Wheeler, of Newport, for Governor, and Josephus Baldwin, of Nashua, for Railroad Commissioner. The attendance was slim.

Telegraph Communication with the Pacific.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The telegraphic communication with San Francisco, which has been interrupted for some time by the floods in California, was resumed to-day.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM WASHINGTON.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE DEBATE ON THE TREASURY BILL CONTINUED.

No Answer Returned yet to the Rebel Flag of Truce.

ARRIVAL OF CONTRABANDS FROM MANASSAS.

The Condition of the Rebel Army There.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1862.

Confirmed.

ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, of Pennsylvania, nominated Treasurer of Mint of United States, at Philadelphia, was confirmed to-day.

JOHN T. HOGEBOOM and ISAAC A. HUNT, to be Appraisers of Merchandise at New York, were also confirmed.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Eldridge, to be a paymaster in the navy; Assistant Paymaster Gilbert E. Thornton, to be a paymaster in the navy; Assistant Paymaster George Plunkett, to be a paymaster in the navy; Assistant Paymaster Edward Foster, to be a paymaster in the navy; Assistant Paymaster George Lawrence, to be a paymaster in the navy.

To be assistant paymasters: Edward May, Henry M. Denniston, Richard Washington, Thomas C. Martin, Rufus Parks, Frank C. Cosby, Wm. H. Thompson, Joseph A. Smith, Richard H. Douglass, R. Julius Richardson, Lawson C. Merrill, Clifton Hellen, Ambrose J. Clark, George Cochrane, Levi S. Stockwell, Thomas T. Caswell, Geo. A. Sawyer, Judson S. Post, William H. Weldin, Charles Hoy, Jr., Benjamin F. Camp, Jr.

Arrival of Contrabands—Latest from Manassas.

Four contrabands came within our lines last night, from Fairfax Court House, and are now under the protection of the military authorities. They left Fairfax yesterday morning at an early hour, and escaped through the line of the inside rebel pickets. One of them was pursued for some distance by a rebel soldier, and only escaped by taking to the woods. The rebel discharged his piece, the ball passing near the fugitive; but he was unharmed, and passed on his way. He says that the roads are in a fearful condition, there being gullies filled with liquid mud.

In many parts, and especially beyond Fairfax, and towards Centreville, the roads had been abattised so as to impede the advance of the Federal forces. Centreville, as a general thing, had been deserted by the inhabitants, who had gone into the interior of Virginia. Many of the houses had been turned into barracks and officers' quarters. Gen. SMITH had his quarters beyond the town, in a farm-house. The troops were in winter quarters, the camps being scattered from Centreville to Manassas. Many of the bodies of the rebels buried at Bull Run had been taken up, and conveyed to the homes of their families in the South.

The news of the battle in Kentucky, the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER, and the rout of the rebel forces at Mill Spring, had created great excitement among the Confederate camps at Centreville. It was first thought that the whole force would be ordered to evacuate their entrenchments and fall back upon Richmond as a defensive army, in the anticipation of an advance upon the rebel capital. An order then came detailing two divisions of the forces, which left under command of Gen. BEAUREGARD. The transfer of BEAUREGARD created a great deal of feeling among the troops. They had become attached to him, and there was a great desire among the regiments to accompany him to Kentucky. It was feared that there would be a mutiny among some of the Louisiana troops, and a few of the leaders were placed under arrest. The soldiers expected to be ordered into North Carolina to repel BURNSIDE, or into Kentucky. They were disgusted and disheartened. Many of them were deserting, and others were offering large sums for substitutes. There was no truth at all in the rumor that JEFFERSON DAVIS was about to command at Manassas.

The Rebel Flag of Truce.

I am enabled to state, on official authority, that there is no truth in the report that the despatches brought here by the late rebel flag of truce relates to the execution of Colonel CORCORAN, and other prisoners, if the bridge-burners in Missouri are hanged. The true nature of the despatches has not yet been disclosed, but they still afford matter for frequent consultations of the Cabinet.

Carl Schurz.

CARL SCHURZ, the minister to Spain, is in town. His mission is not known.

Tax Bill.

The tax bill will not be reported for two weeks.

Colonel Kerrigan.

Nothing has yet transpired in regard to the disposition of Colonel KERRIGAN.

The Rebel Flag of Truce not Answered.

It is said in intelligent circles that no answer has yet been given to the rebel flag of truce, and that the contents of the communication are not publicly known.

Secretary Chase's Late Order.

The order of Secretary CHASE, directing the payment of the coupons of the 19th of August 7-30 per cent. bonds in New York, will be so far modified as to make them payable also by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, and by the assistant treasurers at Boston and Philadelphia. The Secretary desires to afford every facility to the holders of the bonds, compatible with full security against fraud and counterfeiting. This security is thought to be as important to the holders as to the Government.

Small coin continues scarce for business transactions. In order to preclude the flood of small notes from a distance, many of which are counterfeited, a bill was introduced in the Senate to-day authorizing the corporation of Washington to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars to an amount not exceeding $100,000, redeemable in current bank notes at par in Washington, or in United States treasury notes.

The Statement of an Exchanged Officer.

Lieutenant PARKE, a prisoner at Richmond, has arrived in this city. He was an officer in the First Michigan, and was captured at Bull Run. He gives a sad account of the condition of our prisoners, and speaks of the brutality of the officers and soldiers in charge of our poor fellows. A number of prisoners were shot for standing at the windows. These things were not printed in the Richmond papers except in the mysterious manner of this paragraph. Gleason was one of the soldiers shot:

"SUDDEN DEATH.—A Yankee prisoner named GLEASON, a member of the Eleventh New York Regiment, died very suddenly yesterday at the Confederate States Prison No. 1; cause, concussion of the brain, brought on by violent expectoration."

He states that Lieutenant TODD, of whose brutality we have heard so much, has been removed from command on account of his cruelty. A short time before PARKE left he saw TODD stab a Union prisoner severely for not putting out his light as quickly as he might have done. He ran his sword through the thigh of the prisoner. The fury of the other prisoners was beyond description, as these outrages were perpetrated, but they were powerless.

Chaplains in the Army.

The scandalous conduct of some of the chaplains in the army has much mortified some of their good and righteous brethren. They are fully cognizant of the disgrace which has been brought upon their holy calling by these unprincipled men, and have very properly rebuked it by passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the association of chaplains have heard, with deep regret, of the gross misconduct of a very few persons who, from wrong motives, and by improper means, have been placed in the responsible post of chaplains. That we disclaim and denounce the wicked practices of these parties. And while we do not assume to act as a tribunal, we will do all in our power to aid the military, naval, civil, and ecclesiastical authorities, in proceeding against the offenders in a manner becoming the cause of God and our country."

The resolution is signed by W. H. BROCKAWAY and C. W. DENISON, as officers of the meeting.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Nearly a Million and a Half en route for New York.

SEVERE BATTLE AT NATIONAL BRIDGE, NEAR VERA CRUZ.

THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

The Mexicans United in Mutual Defence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—The bark *Australia* has arrived here, with dates from the Sandwich Islands to the 14th ult. The news is unimportant.

The steamer *Golden Age* has arrived from Panama. She brings $80,000 in treasure from Manzanillo.

The steamer *St. Louis*, from San Francisco, had arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico, on the 28th of January. She has $1,400,000, to go via Panama to New York.

The steamer *Panama* arrived here yesterday from Mazatlan. She brings $75,000 in treasure.

A courier arrived at Acapulco previous to the 26th ult., with intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish army by the Mexicans, in a severe battle at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz. The battle lasted five hours.

Intelligence from Western Mexico represents that there is a general termination of dissension among the people, and a union of all parties to resist foreign invasion.

MARINE.—Sailed to-day from San Francisco, ship *Canton*, for Hong-Kong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—There is a slight revival of business, on account of a partial reopening of communication with the interior counties.

Sales of Rio Coffee at 23c; Java, 30c; Candles, 22c; Butter, 30c.

MARINE.—Arrived, ship Bunker Hill, from Cork.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Reported Capture of Gen. Rains.

PRICE INTENDS TO SHOW FIGHT.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 5.—The remainder of Gen. Sigel's division started west on Sunday morning, under command of Acting Brigadier General Color. General Asboth's division started several days ago, and there are now left at this place only the troops who are to remain for the protection of the post. The roads have somewhat improved, and the army teams are progressing with less difficulty.

The Union refugees from the southwest of Missouri are now taking up their line of march for their homes once more. Every day they may be seen on the road, wending their way to the southwest.

There is a rumor that the rebel General Rains has been captured by General Lane's forces, but it needs confirmation.

Advices from Lebanon justify the inference that it will be several days, perhaps weeks, before the army moves forward, and no movement of importance may be expected until the troops to take part in the campaign shall have been concentrated at that point.

The latest news from General Price received by the public is that he is eight miles this side of Springfield, and intends to show fight.

Gen. Price being Driven to Extremities.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 6.—[Special to the Missouri *Democrat*.]—A messenger from Lebanon, who left there at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, reports that the enemy's pickets are within thirty miles of that place, and that the several pickets were in hailing distance. Firing had taken place between them, but was subsequently suspended as if by mutual consent.

The report was also current at Lebanon that General Price had made an ineffectual attempt, by three different routes, to move off his baggage, but failed to accomplish his purpose. He finally assured his men that the only alternative left was to fight or surrender.

Major Wright's battalion was twelve miles west, in possession of a flouring mill.

The messenger passed General Sigel's bodyguard near the Gasconade, and also General Asboth, who was crossing that river thirteen miles this side of Lebanon.

A batch of prisoners had been captured, including a Captain Mansfield. The troops from Sedalia had not arrived at Lebanon when the messenger started.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Some five hundred of the military prisoners now confined in this city, are to be transferred to the penitentiary building, at Alton, Illinois.

The captives have been committed to the custody of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. Burbank, commanding, who will escort them to the selected quarters.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Attack on Fort Henry.

GEN. GRANT RETURNED TO PADUCAH FOR ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

The Rebels Strongly Reinforced.

BEAUREGARD SAID TO BE IN COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6.—A special despatch to the *Journal*, dated Tennessee river, Jan. 5, noon, says that the First and Second Brigades of General McClernand's division, 8,000 strong, encamped yesterday four miles below Fort Henry. Three of our gunboats made a reconnoissance up to the head of Panther Island. During a brisk fire between the gunboats and the fort the rebels used five guns, only one of them, a rifled 24-pounder, reaching the boats.

General Grant returned to Paducah last evening to bring up General Smith's brigade, seven thousand strong. General McClernand was left in command.

The country in the vicinity of Fort Henry is being thoroughly reconnoitred to-day. Seven gunboats, under command of Com. Foote, are in the stream and ready for action.

It is reported that the rebels have been strongly reinforced, and rumor also puts General Beauregard in command of the fort.

Our troops are in the most confident spirits.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1862.

SENATE.

Petitions and Resolutions Presented.

At 12 o'clock not a single Senator was in the chamber, and there were but very few persons in the galleries.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock Senators came in, and the Chair called the Senate to order.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan asking a grant of certain lands to endow a military school.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented several petitions asking that 30,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office be printed in the German language. Also, several petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, presented a memorial from the merchants of New York city, praying that the salary and fees and perquisites of the naval officer and surveyor be reduced.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, presented sixteen petitions in favor of the appointment of homœopathic surgeons in the army.

Mr. CARLILE (U.), of Virginia, presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Boston, Mass., asking Congress to leave the negro question alone and attend to the business of the country.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented petitions against the sale of liquor to the officers and soldiers of the army. Also, a petition for the repeal of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, introduced a bill to allow the corporation of Washington to issue small notes. Referred.

The Pay and Emoluments of the Officers of the Army.

The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, said that this bill did not meet the difficulty. It did not remove any of the inequalities in the present system of compensation. A pro-rata system would operate injuriously on those receiving small salaries. The problem of this war was not physical, but financial. A year ago we were physically weak, but with no public debt; now we are physically strong, but financially weak. He read the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending July, 1862. The actual expenditures of the first quarter were $98,239,733; for the second, third, and fourth quarters (estimated), $392,035,761—making a total of $543,406,442. The estimated expense for the year ending June, 1863, was $475,331,245. This does not include bounties and damages to private property—so that the total amount for the next year will probably not be less than $550,000,000. This was a greater expense than had ever been borne by any nation. The highest expenditure of Great Britain was never $500,000,000 in the wars with Napoleon. Our financial condition had attracted the attention of foreign Governments. He quoted from the London *Post*—the Government organ—which said we were approaching national bankruptcy. He did not wish to impair the credit of the Government, or interfere with the progress of the war. He would give the last man and the last dollar to prosecute the war. In his judgment, there were three propositions needed:

1st. The prompt levy of a tax, of not less than $150,000,000.

2d. A careful revision of the laws regulating salaries and compensation.

3d. A rigid scrutiny in the disbursement of all public funds, and the prompt punishment of every officer found guilty of taking money, or allowing others to take it, for property in the service, from which the Government did not receive the benefit.

He said the people were willing and ready for taxation. It was only Congress that was delaying action. He referred to the bills proposed by the Committee on Compensation and Expenditures, and explained that the bills reducing the mileage of Congressmen, and abolishing sinecure offices, and making the payment of the army and navy similar, would reduce very much the contingent expenses; reducing the pay of the army about 15 per cent.; and if we adopt the whole series of bills from the committee, we would make a saving of about thirty millions. The prompt revision and reduction of salaries and compensation would have a good effect on the country, and give spirit to loyalty.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to amend the ninth section, which reduces salaries 10 per cent., so as to apply it to all mileage fees and contingent expenses.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, suggested to add that the mileage be computed by the most direct mail route, and the mileage of members of Congress be reduced 50 per cent.

Mr. SHERMAN accepted Mr. Doolittle's suggestion as a part of his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he wanted to correct the abuses of the present system of mileage, especially the custom which has grown up of computing mileage by the old routes.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, was perfectly willing to have the mileage reduced, but said there was no direct mail route to some places. How could we compute the mileage of the Senator from Tennessee, or his own (Mr. Pomeroy's), for instance? He thought it would be better to have it computed by any safe competent route for the Senator to travel.

Mr. SHERMAN modified his amendment, so as to compute the mileage by the most direct travelled route.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, thought it would be better to abolish the whole system of mileage. He always considered it as a sham, by which a man could get more money than he was entitled to. Better abolish it, and provide that the disbursing officer shall pay members their actual expenses, and no more.

Mr. PEARCE (Dem.), of Maryland, said that mileage was no part of the original compensation of members of Congress. They were allowed eight dollars per day, and also eight dollars per day while travelling.

Mr. WILSON said he hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He was in favor of the main of the bill from the Committee on Compensation.

Mr. NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, said the most direct travelled route from the Pacific coast was one not safe for man to travel at all. His illustrious predecessor, (Mr. Lane), when here as a delegate, drew for mileage $5,694. Then the State was admitted, and he was elected Senator, and drew $5,694 again as mileage for walking from the House of Representatives to the Senate chamber. But though there was much abuse of this kind, he thought that something was due to the members from the Pacific coast. He brought his family here last year, and it cost him three thousand dollars to get to New York. He might be told that he could leave his family at home. That was sometimes inconvenient, as, by the laws of Oregon, if a man is absent a year from his wife, she is entitled to a divorce. [Laughter.] He was willing to submit to anything, however,—any reduction that would enable the Government to prosecute the war. They might take away all salary, if necessary for that purpose.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought this subject ought not to be considered in connection with the military bill.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, was in favor of finishing this abuse, and finishing it now. We ought to make the very first reduction here. Begin with ourselves, and then we will be able to meet the officers of the army when they come to remonstrate against the reduction of their pay.

Mr. SHERMAN modified his amendment to read as when first offered.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the whole section. He thought the resources of the people were sufficient.

Mr. WILSON said the people might have resources, but the Government had none. The Government was in debt $40,000,000 to-day, and without a dollar to pay it. We are here to-day to complain of the want of progress in the army; but if we had made any more progress than the army, he would like somebody to point it out. The Government was reduced to the condition of issuing paper money and making it a legal tender. If anything is needed, it is to show the people of the country that we are willing to make some sacrifice. Why, the view the world has of us is, that we are a nation of—he almost said thieves; but he would say plunderers in the midst of a war for the life of the country.

Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought the credit of the Government was not so bad, though he agreed with much the Senator had said. He believed that if a patriotic appeal was made, the people would raise a hundred millions of dollars at once.

He believed that we should begin with ourselves first, and he would be glad to vote for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the pay of members of Congress. The public ought to be satisfied that we are willing to make a sacrifice. He believed that the resources of the country were ample; but some scheme should be devised to raise a sufficient revenue. Great Britain, in times of peace, raised a revenue of $250,000,000.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, was opposed to the ninth section on the ground that the employees of the Government, if their salaries were not too high, ought not to be taxed more than any other persons. If the salaries were too high, then they ought to be reduced for all time, and not merely during the rebellion.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep.), of Rhode Island, contended that the resources of the country were abundantly able to support the expenditure. The Government has the faith of the people, and they are able and willing to meet all expenses. We had never resorted to any branch of taxation except the customs. The country was full of immense resources, and if we only borrow of our own country we should never be impoverished. He had no idea of submitting the country to the infliction of an irredeemable paper currency. He did not believe there was any necessity for it. The banks of the country had been very patriotic so far, but our main reliance is on the people, the masses of small means.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, said that he had abundant faith in the resources of the country, but the Government had not yet drawn on these resources.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, said that this was a bill correcting great abuses and saving fifteen millions of dollars. It had been carefully considered, and how has it been met? By propositions for a reduction of 25 per cent. and the question of mileage and taxation, and we are told that Congress is to blame. If we want to raise money, tell the generals to go forward and give us victories. Has not the Government had men and money, and did not God Almighty give us such weather as was never vouchsafed before? Taxation is not what we want. We want strong arms and somebody to lead our armies and put the rebellion down. He hoped the Senate would pass this bill, and then make other reforms, as we can do one thing, at any rate, and cannot do all at once.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, said that it was our duty first to reform our own abuses, and then we can look the officers of the army in the face.

Mr. DIXON (Rep.), of Connecticut, thought that the people had demanded taxation and victory both. He said that Congress should proceed with the taxation and leave the fighting alone, and let the army do the fighting.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, spoke at some length, contending that we could not raise sufficient by taxation, and that the Government must issue interest-bearing paper.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, offered an amendment reducing the mileage of members of Congress fifty per cent., to be computed by the most direct travelled route provided with railroad; the mileage of members beyond the Rocky Mountains to be computed by the usual travelled route.

Agreed to. Yeas, 29—nays, Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Henderson, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Trumbull, Wilkinson, and Wilson (Missouri)—10.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the ninth section. Disagreed to. Yeas, 2—Messrs. Howe and McDougall—nays, 36.

Mr. HOWE moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

Thanks to Commodore Dupont.

The following message was received from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:

The third section of the "Act further to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved 21st December, 1861, provides:

"That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have the authority to detail from the retired list of the navy, for the command of squadrons and single ships, such officers as he may believe that the good of the service requires to be thus placed in command; and such officers may, if, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, they shall receive a vote of thanks of Congress for their services and gallantry in action against the enemy, be restored to the active list, and not otherwise."

In conformity with this law, Captain Samuel F. Dupont, of the navy, was nominated to the Senate for continuance as the flag-officer in command of the squadron which recently rendered such important service to the Union in the expedition to the coast of South Carolina.

Believing that no occasion could arise which would more fully correspond with the intention of the law, or be more pregnant with happy influence, as an example, I cordially recommend that Captain Samuel F. Dupont receive a vote of thanks of Congress for his services and gallantry displayed in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance of Port Royal harbor, on the 7th November, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th February, 1862.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The State Prisoners.

Mr. CONWAY (Rep.), of Kansas, asked leave to offer the following resolution, to which Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., objected. Unanimous consent was required to introduce it:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to furnish the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, with the names of all persons arrested under the order of any executive officer, without legal processes, and confined in any of the forts and other prisons of this country, exclusive of persons taken as prisoners in the war; the names of the forts or other prisons in which said persons have been and are confined respectively, the date of their several arrests, together with a full statement of the charges and evidence upon which they were arrested. Also, the names of all such persons who have since been discharged, the date of their several discharges, and the reasons for the same."

The Treasury-Note Bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the further consideration of the treasury-note bill.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, said that in ordinary times he might have no doubts as to the constitutionality of this measure; but, in this extremity, when we are struggling for the national perpetuity, he was willing to go to the verge of the Constitution in order to sustain the Government. He regarded this as a war measure. In the course of his remarks he said we must have no more surrenders of rebel prisoners cheerfully made, though Russia, France, England, Spain, and the combined Powers of the world, demand it. We must, by our integrity, and by the honor of the nation, and, if we are worthy of the name of a people, we shall be sustained. The exigencies of the times would never compel him to vote for a bill which is in violation of the Constitution; for, when Congress violates the Constitution, it is but a mockery to say we are carrying on a war under that instrument to maintain the Constitution. But he argued it was clearly within the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to make the notes proposed a legal tender, and give them value, by pledging the entire property of the country for their redemption.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep.), of Massachusetts, gave the reasons which would induce him to vote against the bill as it now stands, and in the course of his constitutional argument said the making these treasury notes a legal tender for all past public and private debts would be a breach of good faith. It would change substantially the condition and impair the obligation of contracts.

Mr. EDWARDS (Rep.), of New Hampshire, opposed Mr. Morrill's substitute; among other reasons because it exempted the Government from receiving the notes in payment of foreign imports. This being the case, who would take the paper at par? With regard to the bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, it was based on the faith of the country to meet the indebtedness incurred. It would furnish the means directly, without looking to intermediate negotiation for furnishing them; therefore, it should receive his support.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, said they were all agreed upon a taxation, in some form, by which one hundred and fifty millions could annually be raised. They were all agreed that hereafter the war should be carried on vigorously, on the credit of the Government, and they were all agreed that the amount of notes and bonds to be issued must be equal to the demands of the Government. The amount of the notes to be issued can be limited only by necessity. The difference between the amendments and this bill was that the latter had the advantage of giving the notes circulation as money, while the former would cause them to depreciate.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, remarked that, in the language of Mr. Sedgwick on a former occasion, this bill was a measure of necessity, and not of choice. The payments at the Treasury yesterday took the last dollar. The floating debt, audited and unaudited, is a hundred and thirty millions, and the demand for payment is pressing. The Committee of Ways and Means have already reported bills requiring six hundred millions of dollars to carry them into effect. He answered the objections against the bill, saying everything necessary to carry the granted powers are expressly given to Congress by the Constitution. If nothing could be done excepting what is expressly enumerated in the Constitution, the Government could not live a week. The principle is, that whatever is necessary to carry into effect the grand powers of Government is constitutional. It has been so decided by the Supreme Court. Congress, however, were to determine whether it was necessary to raise armies, borrow money, and provide for the public welfare. If a measure be useful, proper, and necessary, how could they go against it? In conclusion, he said the bill would not be desirable. It should pass without the legal-tender clause. If all his friends thought so, he hoped they would with him vote against it. If the bill should fail, the result would be more deplorable than any disaster that could befall the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, was in favor of the bill with the legal-tender clause. With him the only question was the necessities of the Government to put down the rebellion. He would not be controlled by very nice scruples when the Constitution and the Union were both in danger.

The committee then proceeded to consider Mr. Crisfield's (of Maryland) amendment to strike from the bill that which proposes to make the notes lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all public and private debts.

An incidental debate ensued, during which Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, mentioned the fact that the pending bill was reported by only one-half of the Committee of Ways and Means. The other four members wish to have it understood that they are as cordially united on their own project as the others are on theirs. The substitute proposed by him was not his particularly, but had been modified in order to meet the views of those who had submitted amendments.

Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, thought that the tax bill should have been first reported, and the basis of credit thus exhibited; but having been informed that the Treasury and Administration regard this as a Governmental necessity, he was disposed to waive the question of propriety. He briefly argued that the impress of sovereignty could as well be made on paper as on gold and silver.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said that if they commenced the issue of such paper they would not stop short of paying all the expenses of the war in depreciated paper, amounting, perhaps, to $1,500,000,000. He desired to have the bill recommitted, with instructions to frame one with a clause driving back to their homes all depreciated bank notes. There should be no paper currency not easily and readily convertible into gold and silver.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, viewed the bill as the commencement of a paper system which would plunge the country into an abyss from which there would be no resuscitation and resurrection.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, briefly argued that to strike out the legal-tender clause would render the bill useless to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Crisfield's amendment striking out the legal tender was rejected—yeas 55, nays 93.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, when Mr. HORTON offered Mr. Morrill's substitute, with amendments, for the bill.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented a modification of the original bill.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, to the bill authorizing the issue of United States notes, which was passed in the House:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That to meet the necessities of the Treasury of the United States, and to provide a currency receivable for the public dues, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, at the Treasury of the United States at Washington or New York, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each. *Provided, however*, That fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them. And provided, further, that the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. And such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts, and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from the date thereof: *Provided* that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon the presentation of said certificate of deposit, issue to the holder thereof, at his option, and instead of the bonds already described, an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by the said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in coin semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interest shall require. There shall be printed on the back of the United States notes, which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest at twenty years, or in seven per cent. bonds at five years."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the treasury notes that have been, or may hereafter be, issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by any State or county.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States notes, and the coupon or registered bonds, authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury; and, also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer, by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted; and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering any note, bond, coupon, or other security issued under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under acts to authorize the issue of treasury notes or bonds, or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place with intent to pass, utter, publish, or sell as true, or shall have or keep in possession, or conceal with intent to utter, publish, or sell as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered note, bond, coupon, or other security, with intent to defraud any body corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person having the custody of any plate or plates, from which any engraved part of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities in the fifth section of this act mentioned, shall have been struck, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of striking the engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be used for the purpose of striking any engraved part of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, except such as shall be struck for the use of the United States, by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or shall aid in engraving any plate or plates in the likeness or similitude of any plate or plates designed for the striking of any engraved part of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or shall vend or sell any such plate or plates, or shall bring into the United States, from any foreign place, any such plate or plates, with any other intent or for any other purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used in striking the engraved parts of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, for the use of the United States; or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or plates, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, coupon or coupons, or other security or securities, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or if any person shall strike, photograph, or in any other manner, execute, or cause to be struck, photographed, or in any manner executed, or shall aid in striking, photographing or executing any engraving, photograph, print, or other impression, in the likeness or similitude of any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities issued as aforesaid, except for the use of the United States, and by order of the proper officer thereof, or shall vend or sell any such engraving, photograph, print, or other impression, except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print, or other impression, for the purpose of vending or selling the same, except by the direction of some proper officer of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities issued as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Mr. Horton's substitute, which was rejected, proposed to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred millions of treasury notes, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum per annum, payable two years after date, and receivable for all dues except on imports. Any holders of such notes depositing not less than $50, or some multiple of fifty, to receive in exchange duplicate certificates of deposit for the amount, with the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holders an equal amount in bonds, coupon or registered, bearing interest at the rate of 7-30 per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, and redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years from date. Such notes to be received the same as coin at their par value, in payment for any loans that may hereafter be negotiated by the Secretary, who may from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require, issue any amount of such treasury notes equal to the amount of coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, in order to fund the floating debt of the United States, etc.

It was then agreed that the committee should rise, and report these measures to the House.

The House then rejected the amendments of Mr. Horton to Mr. Morrill's substitute for the bill—yeas 55, nays 93.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS.

Aldrich (Rep.),	Franchot (Rep.),	Pike (Rep.),
Alley (Rep.),	Frank (Rep.),	Price,
Arnold (Rep.),	Gooch (Rep.),	Rice (R.), Mass.,
Ashley (Rep.),	Granger (Rep.),	Rice (Rep.), Me.,
Babbitt (Rep.),	Gurley (Rep.),	Riddle (Rep.),
Bailey (R.), Mass.,	Haight (Dem.),	Rollins (U.), Mo.,
Baily (Dem.), Pa.,	Hale (Rep.),	Sargeant (Rep.),
Baker (Rep.),	Hanchett (Rep.),	Shanks (Rep.),
Beaman (Rep.),	Harrison (Union),	Shellabarger (R.),
Bingham (Rep.),	Hickman (Rep.),	Sherman (Rep.),
Blair (Rep.), Mo.,	Hooper (Rep.),	Sloan (Rep.),
Blair (U.), Va.,	Hutchins (Rep.),	Spaulding (Rep.),
Blair (Rep.), Pa.,	Julian (Rep.),	Steele (D.), N. Y.,
Blake (Rep.),	Kelley (Rep.),	Stevens (Rep.),
Buffinton (Rep.),	Kellogg (R.), Mich.	Trimble (Rep.),
Burnham (Rep.),	Kellogg (R.), Ill.,	Trowbridge (R.),
Campbell (Rep.),	Killinger (Rep.),	Upton (Union),
Chamberlain (R.),	Lansing (Rep.),	Vanhorn (Rep.),
Clark (Rep.),	Leary (Union),	Van Valkenburgh
Colfax (Rep.),	Loomis (Rep.),	(Rep.),
Cutler (Rep.),	McKean (Rep.),	Van Wyck (Rep.),
Davis (Rep.),	McKnight (Rep.),	Verree (Rep.),
Delano (Rep.),	McPherson (R.),	Wall (Rep.),
Delaplaine (Dem.),	Marston (Rep.),	Wallace (Rep.),
Duell (Rep.),	Maynard (Union),	Walton (R.), Me.,
Dunn (Rep.),	Mitchell (Rep.),	Whaley (Union),
Edgerton (Rep.),	Moorhead (Rep.),	White (R.), Ind.,
Edwards (Rep.),	Morrill (R.), Me.,	Wilson (Rep.),
Ely (Rep.),	Nugen (Dem.),	Windom (Rep.),
Fenton (Rep.),	Olin (Rep.),	Worcester (Rep.)
Fessenden (Rep.),	Patton (Rep.),	
Fisher (Union),	Phelps (R.), Cal.,	

NAYS.

Ancona (Dem.),	Holman (Dem.),	Richardson (D.),
Baxter (Rep.),	Horton (Rep.),	Robinson (Dem.),
Biddle (Dem.),	Johnson (Dem.),	Rollins (R.), N. H.
Browne (U.), R. I.	Knapp (Rep.),	Sedgwick (Rep.),
Cobb (Dem.),	Law (Dem.),	Sheffield (U.),
Conkling, Fred. A.	Lazear (Dem.),	Shiel, (Rep.),
(Rep.), N. Y.,	Lovejoy (Rep.),	Steele (D.), N. J.,
Conkling, R. (Rep.)	Mallory (U.),	Stratton (Rep.),
N. Y.,	May (Dem.),	Thomas (R.), Mass.
Conway (Rep.),	Menzies (U.),	Thomas (U.), Md.
Corning (Dem.)	Morrill (Rep.), Vt.	Train (Rep.),
Cox (Dem.),	Morris (Dem.),	Vallandigham (D.)
Cravens (Dem.),	Nixon (Rep.),	Voorhees (Dem.),
Crisfield (U.),	Noble (Dem.),	Wadsworth (U.),
Diven (Rep.),	Norton (Dem.),	Walton (Rep.), Vt.
Dunlap (U.),	Odell (Dem.),	Ward (Dem.),
Eliot (Rep.),	Pendleton (Dem.),	Webster (U.),
English (Dem.)	Perry (Dem.),	White (D.), Ohio,
Goodwin (Rep.),	Pomeroy (Rep.),	Wickliffe (U.),
Grider (U.),	Porter (Rep.),	Wright (U.)
Harding (U.),		

Mr. Stevens' substitute was then passed—yeas 93, nays 59. It limits the amount of the two kinds of notes, providing that they shall at no time exceed $150,000,000, and retains the legal-tender clause.

Adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at eleven o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Steele.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. CLYMER (Judiciary), as committed, the supplement to the act authorizing the county of Dauphin to borrow money.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (same), as committed, House bill No. 18, supplementary to the act of 1834, relative to the organization of courts of justice.

Mr. KETCHAM (same), as committed, the supplement to the act to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands to manage or develop the same.

Mr. ROBINSON (Corporations), with amendment, the bill to incorporate the Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company.

Mr. LOWRY (same), the supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia; also, with a negative recommendation, the bill to incorporate the Harrisburg Exchange and Mercantile Company.

Mr. CLYMER (same), with amendment, the bill to incorporate the North American Shaft Company; also, the bill to incorporate the Pioneer Shaft Company; also, the bill to extend the charter of the Machpelah Cemetery Society, of Philadelphia.

Mr. McCLURE (Railroads), as committed, the supplement to the Duncannon, Landisburg, and Broad Top Railroad Company.

Mr. PENNEY (Judiciary), as committed, the bill to authorize the issue of bonds by the Monongahela Navigation Company.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. STEIN, a bill to facilitate the despatch of business in courts of Common Pleas.

Mr. SERRILL, a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children.

Mr. BOUND, a supplement to the act incorporating the Macaulay Mountain Railroad Company.

Investigating Committee.

Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution, that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the legislation of last session.

Mr. Lowry said that he had offered this resolution with a sincere desire to investigate serious charges brought against the last Legislature. The Senate had invited an investigation with the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, for the purpose of discovering whether corruption actually did exist. Under this resolution a committee could have been raised with some power and vitality. He felt that the House, by refusing to agree to this resolution, had treated the Senate with disrespect, and the only way of telling them that the Senate thinks so is to ask for the return of this resolution.

Mr. IRISH thought it was not fair to charge the House with a want of respect for the Senate. The reason why they had not passed the Senate resolution was that, in case anything should be disclosed involving a trial on impeachment, the Senate would be the court to try it. It was unbecoming in the Senate to participate in an inquiry, and afterwards sit as judges to try the persons implicated.

Mr. LOWRY said that there was not a man in Harrisburg who did not believe that Governor Curtin was honestly, faithfully, and vigilantly attempting to do his duty; and yet the House had given it as a reason for not agreeing to the Senate resolution that investigation might lead to his impeachment. There were two reasons for the course of the House—one a plausible reason for the public, and the other the real reason, which members kept to themselves.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, said that the reason given by the House was frivolous. Judges are in the habit of sitting as committing magistrates in cases that afterwards come before them for trial.

Mr. IRISH said that the reasons of the House were not confined to the Governor. Other officers are subject to impeachment.

Mr. McCLURE did not know the motives of the House. The Senate could not judge by what scurrilous members of the House may have said. The Senate, however, had proposed an investigation in good faith, because the Senate, as well as the House, had been charged with venality. It was but fair to the Senate that the resolution should be recalled.

Mr. PENNEY thought that the House ought to have passed the Senate resolution; but could not see the purpose of recalling it, any more than a bill upon which the House refused to act.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted—yeas 24, nays 4.

Bills Considered, &c.

Mr. IRISH offered a joint resolution in favor of the establishment of a national foundry and armory, which was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, the supplement to the Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad Company was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the bill authorizing the Monongahela Navigation Company to issue bonds was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill to perpetuate the charter of the Machpelah Cemetery Society of Philadelphia was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. BOUGHTER, the supplement to the act authorizing the county of Dauphin to borrow money was considered and passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, on leave given, read in place a supplement to the act for the commutation of tonnage duties.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Speaker.

Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cooldes, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the officers of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, asking that the expense of clothing their men, incurred by them in the haste of reaching Washington, when that city was in danger, be paid by the Commonwealth.

Mr. TWITCHELL, of Erie, a petition asking that a committee be appointed to examine into the management of the Bank of Commerce, of Erie.

Mr. DARLEY, of Greene, a petition from the citizens of that county asking for the repeal of the act commuting the tonnage tax.

Mr. COCHRAN, of Philadelphia, a remonstrance from the School Directors of the Thirteenth section against any change in the mode of electing controllers.

Mr. QUIGLEY, of Philadelphia, a petition relative to the exhibition of specimens of art.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, a petition asking for a free bridge at Manayunk.

Consideration of Bills.

The bill incorporating the Oil Region Railway Company was passed.

A bill authorizing the payment of five dollars per diem, and mileage, to Wm. S. Snyder, who had contested a seat, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, the bill extending the charter of the Independent Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, was considered and passed.

An act incorporating the McKean County Railroad Company was also passed.

The bill to legalize the official acts of Benjamin Jay, a justice of the peace, whose commission was improper, was taken up, on motion of Mr. HALL, of Luzerne, and, after considerable discussion, was passed.

Mr. KAINE, of Fayette, moved to proceed to the consideration of the act authorizing the payment of military orders.

The motion was declared out of order, as this was private-bill day.

Mr. LABER, of Bucks county, moved to proceed to the consideration of the supplement to the act to secure to farmers certain rights in the markets of Philadelphia. Agreed to.

The supplement is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the provisions contained in the act passed the seventeenth day of April, 1861, entitled "An act relative to the rights of farmers in the public markets of the city of Philadelphia," are hereby extended to the sale of all marketable produce of his or her farm.

Considerable discussion ensued between Messrs. Laber, of Bucks, Wildey, of Philadelphia, Hoover, of Montgomery, and Smith, of Philadelphia.

Mr. HOOVER offered an amendment providing that the City Councils shall not interfere with the present curb-stone markets for a period of ten years. Not agreed to.

Mr. DENNIS, of Philadelphia, then moved that the bill be laid over for further consideration, and printed. Agreed to.

A communication was received from Governor Curtin, announcing his approval of the following bills:

An act to refund to Samuel J. Walker certain moneys erroneously paid by him for collateral inheritance tax upon the estate of Joseph J. Marshall.

An act to incorporate the Athenian Association of Germantown.

An act relative to advertising claims, &c., in the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Association for the Publication and Diffusion of Religious Periodicals, &c., of the Lutheran Church.

An act relative to the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company.

The Governor also stated that he had made no agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company prior to signing the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax.

The House then adjourned.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE—Arch street, above Sixth.—"Aline; or, The Rose of Killarney"—"His Last Legs."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—Ninth and Walnut sts.—"Willie Riley"—"O'Flanagan and the Fairies"—"Yankee Courtship"—Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty."

CONTINENTAL THEATRE—Walnut street, above Eighth.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

TEMPLE OF WONDERS—N. E. corner Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Signor Blitz's Entertainment.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Tenth street, below Chestnut.—"Panorama of America and the Great Rebellion."

Destructive Fires in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, the extensive lager-beer brewery of Mr. John Lips, located in the rear of Buttonwood street, west of Seventeenth, was totally destroyed by fire. The building was of brick, three stories in height. The main structure was about one hundred feet in length, and at the end was situated the malt-house, about thirty feet long, forming an L. The property stood in the centre of the square bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Buttonwood, and Spring Garden streets, and was almost completely surrounded by other buildings, including Norris' locomotive works, and the extensive oil-cloth factory of Mr. Thomas Potter.

Mr. Lips had everything in his establishment, such as machinery, &c., complete, and was engaged in manufacturing beer for the summer custom. He also had on hand a heavy stock of malt and hops—between five and six hundred bushels of the former, dry, and one thousand bushels, green. Of hops, there were about fifty bales. There was also a large number of kegs of ground malt.

Under the building were extensive double vaults. These were pretty well filled with lager already brewed. A large quantity of beer was also in process of brewing.

The building and contents were almost completely destroyed. Mr. Lips valued the whole property, including building and stock, at $20,000. The structure was worth between $7,000 and $8,000. The exact loss cannot be ascertained at present, as the condition of the beer in the vaults is not known. The building is insured for $2,000 in the Fire Association, and $800 in the Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia. There was also a policy for $3,000 in the Keystone Insurance Company, which failed some years since, but Mr. Lips was not aware of the failure. There was also an insurance of $5,000 on the stock of malt and hops, which was in the Fire Association.

The fire originated in the kiln used for drying the malt, and resulted, no doubt, from the negligence of the man having charge of the place, who is said to have been found asleep. There was a set of hands engaged at work all night, and they made great efforts to extinguish the flames, which first appeared about half past ten o'clock. The workmen used buckets of water until midnight, when the iron lining of the kilns became red hot, and burst the door open. The fire then spread rapidly through the building. The alarm was then given by Officer Knapp, who ran to the Fifteenth-ward Station-House for the purpose.

The firemen were soon upon the spot; but although they worked to a disadvantage, from the elevation of the ground, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining a good supply of water, succeeded in confining the flames to the brewery.

One of the buildings attached to the factory of Mr. Potter took fire, and was slightly damaged. This was the only injury to any of the surrounding property.

FIRE IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

About one o'clock yesterday morning, while the firemen were engaged in the Fifteenth ward, a fire broke out in the long, one-story frame stable in the rear of Second street, below Diamond, owned and occupied by William Tinson, a carter. The building, as well as the contents, consisting of hay, straw, feed, and two carts, was totally destroyed. Also, a pump and a quantity of hose. Two horses in the stable were rescued, but a third, belonging to another party, perished in the flames. The loss of Mr. Tinson is about $1 000, upon which there is no insurance. The property was formerly insured, but Mr. Tinson had refused to renew the policy when the time expired.

The fire extended to a large three-story brick building adjoining, on Second street, below Diamond, with a two-story frame attachment, and one or two frame sheds at the rear, used as stables, &c. The brick building belonged to the Robbins estate, and all the premises were occupied by Mr. Robt. T. King as a pottery. There is a total destruction of everything, even the walls having fallen down. Mr. King had an extensive stock, consisting of finished earthenware, and a large quantity of material ready for making up. The fire spread so rapidly that Mr. King was unable to save any property whatever, and a sum of money, which had been left in the counting house, was also lost.

The buildings were valued at $2,500, which is partially covered by insurance. Mr. King has no insurance upon his stock. His loss is about $2,000, about one-half of which is in improvements upon the property since he took possession of it.

A large double three-story brick building, at the corner of Second and Diamond streets, owned by Mrs. Mary V. Brackett, of Boston, and occupied by Messrs. Tomlinson & Hill, as the Quaker City Flour and Feed Store, was slightly damaged by fire. The upper part of the building was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. F. C. Hill. His furniture suffered considerably from hasty removal. Insured in the Spring Garden Insurance Company.

Adjoining the pottery on the south, is a three-story brick dwelling, owned and occupied by Alexander Walker. The back portion was slightly damaged by fire, and some of the furniture was injured.

The origin of the fire is not known, but is being investigated by Fire Marshal Blackburn.

When the flames first broke out, there was only one fire company within four miles of the place, owing to the fire in the Fifteenth ward being in an adjoining district. The Taylor Hose, located in the neighborhood, stuck in the mud on the way to the first fire, and was then taken to the second one. To the efforts of the members is due the credit of saving much of the property surrounding the pottery. Chief Engineer Lyle, when informed of the fire in the Nineteenth ward, immediately despatched Assistant Engineer Downy to the scene, and the steamers of the Weccacoe, Northern Liberty, and Vigilant engine companies soon followed him. Their presence soon checked the flames, and prevented a much more destructive conflagration.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS.—Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, five companies of the Twelfth New York Regiment arrived in our city on their way South. The men were taken to the Union and Cooper Saloons and supplied with a substantial meal, which was fully appreciated by them. These companies are a portion of the reorganized Twelfth Regiment State Militia, which were among the three-months levies, stationed at Harper's Ferry, in the division of Gen. Patterson. All the officers and a majority of the men were in that campaign. The main body of the regiment is now stationed at Arlington Heights. They are under command of Col. Henry Weeks.

There still remains at the Volunteer Hospitals some of the wounded prisoners from Richmond, belonging to the Massachusetts Twentieth, who were taken prisoners at Ball's Bluff. They receive every attention from the committee, and as soon as their condition permits, will be sent to Boston. Several departed for home yesterday. One of them, who has received two severe wounds, was offered, while in Washington, his discharge; he would not receive it, as it is his intention of returning again, if he recovers from the effects of his wounds. The others have a like spirit.

The ladies of the saloons, who form the committee to receive contributions for the relief of the wounded and sick soldiers in Missouri, are elated at the success with which their appeal has been responded to by the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia. Donations in clothing, money, and all the delicacies for the sick, have been liberally bestowed. A fine donation of medicines was received from Dr. Jayne & Son for the sufferers.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Yesterday afternoon, George Parker, alias Davis, and John Wilkins, alias Williams, both colored, were charged before Police Magistrate Beitler with the larceny of a horse blanket. The prisoners were arrested by Detective Henderson while in the act of selling the blanket. Davis is an old offender, and has already served several terms of imprisonment. Both were committed to answer.