The Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 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 mone but patriots and traitors. A PAPER FOR THE CAMP AND FIRESIDE. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS.

A SPLENDID NUMBER FOR SATURDAY, FEB-BUARY 15. ENGRAVINGS.—Capture of Fort Henry.—Portraits of Captain Porter, Commodore Foote, and Brigadier General Stone—View on Dock street, Philadelphia: The Trucks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Cars with Mortars, Solumbiads, Shot and Shell, Passing the Old Tobacco Warehouse, corner of Dock and Front. WAR TALE .- Harry Wilston

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT .- A Chorious Victory: Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, Captured—Official Report of Com. Foote: Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman and Staff taken Prisoners= Full Particulars\_The Spoils Captured. FROM GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT. - Letter from Kentucky-The Situation-Colonel Garfield's Division - Contrabands - The War in Tennossee-More Good News-An Interesting Trip with a Flag of Truce:

The Remains of Kollicoffer and Peyton delivered to the Rebel Officers—The Official List of Killed and Wounded FROM GEN. LANDER'S DEPARTMENT.-The Occupation of Romney, Virginia—The Flight of the Rebels before General Lander—The Position of the Rebels

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.—Letter from

the Burnside Expedition—Important from Fortress Mon-roe—The Rebel Carrison on Roanoke Island—Sketch of Roanoke Island and the Rebel Fortifications. FROM THE SOUTH .- Rebel Opinion of the Defeat at Fort Henry—The Reported Riot in Richmond—A Rebel View of the Plans of the Union Generals—Union Feeling in the South—Movements from Paducab—Richmond Morals—The Situation at Columbus: Gen Polk Calls for Reinforcements—General Crittenden Drunk and Accused

mission to the South-Movements of Gen. Beauregard. THE LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."-The Rebe Flag of Truce—American Affairs Abroad: The National Finance—The Tax Bill: A Strange Story of the Emperor Napeleon-The Arrest of General Stone-The Achievement of our Army and Navy.

EDITORIALS.—The Latest War News—Political War Symptoms—The Fortunes of War.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CAPITAL.—

The Treasury note Bill—The Statement of an Escaped Confederate Soldier—The Skirmish with Rebel Pickets. MISCELLANEOUS .- Appointments and Promotion Sent to the Senate: List of Officers Confirmed-The Expulsion of Senator Bright—Major Israel Vodges. LATEST NAWS,—News from Fort Henry: The Rebel Fort Donelson Surrounded, the Bombardment to be Commenced—Great Victory at Roanoke Island: Three Thouand Prisoners. Three Hundred Rebels Killed, over One Thousand Wounded; The Bebel Flotilla Captured; Ellenheth City Evacuated and Burned by the Bebels-The War in Kentucky : Advance on Bowling Green. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.—The Money Market-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. WAR POETRY .- The Dead and the Dying-The Northern Volunteers—Song of the Keystone Boys—Bat tle Hymn of the Republic-Union Song. WAR WIT AND HUMOR.

Single Copies for sale at the Counter of The Press. TERMS :- One copy, one year, \$2; Three copies, one Fear, \$5; Five copies, one year, \$8.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS. It affords us pleasure this morning to announce the most important victory achieved since the war began. It is true, the news comes through rebel sources, but there can be little doubt of its substantial correctness. They acknowledge the following facts: The capture by the Burnside Expedition of Roanoke Island, with its three thousand defenders together with all their artillery and munitions of war; the complete destruction of Commodore Lynch's fleet of rebel gunboats. The rebels estimate their loss at 300 killed and 1,000 wounded, no means of knowing the extent of our disasters. Immediately after the capture, our forces ad-

wanced to Elizabeth City, but, on their arrival there, they found that the inhabitants had abandoned and set fire to the town. At last accounts, our forces were pushing on to Edenton. The rebattle, and was removed from the island previous to the commencement of the bombardment. A Federal vessel from the expedition will probably arrive to-day, when we will have full and reliable reports of the victory.

These persons who have doubted the fact that there is a sentiment of love for the Union in any of the rebellious States outside of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, should read the telegraphic despatches in our columns this morning, giving an account of an important reconnoissance up the Tennessce river, by our gunboats. They ascended the river as far as Florence, Alabama, a distance of 250 miles from Paducah, Kentucky, and they were everywhere most enthusiastically received by the people along the banks of that

The inhabitants of Florence tendered the officers of the gunboat a complimentary ball, and large numbers expressed themselves as willing to enlist. | deed excited feelings of horror whenever it in the army of the Union. The gunboat Tyler brought down two hundred and fifty capable the entrances to blockaded ports, whereby no men, who had enlisted to serve on board of drop of human blood is shed, and only a temour gunboats and our officers are confident that | porary impediment created, we violate no feelenough men can be had in that region to man the ing of humanity, and surely we do not merit whole Western flotilla. Thus, it will be seen that wherever the flag of the Union and its defenders go they are most enthusiastically welcomed, and are looked upon by the people of the South, who have been bowed down by the yoke that the rebel leaders imposed upon them, as their saviors from the most odious military despotism that could be imposed upon them. The people of Tennessee and Alabama will now have an opportunity to speak out their true sentiments; and spotic rulers from their thrones, and reinstate in their place men who are known to be true to the Constitution and the Union, and in favor of enforcing the laws till every traitor shall be humbled in the dust. If they will do so, the Union men in the other States will follow their example, and before the next fourth of July rolls around we hope to chronicle the humbling or banishment of every traitor who dared, by word or deed, to destroy the freest Government the world ever saw. The recent exploits of our Western flotilla have

stamped Commodore Foote as one of the mest accomplished and skilful officers in the United States navy. While he was building his gunboats he labored under many difficulties, and it was a favorite boast of the rebels that they would have very easy work in blowing them and their occupants out of the water. But the rebels, by this time, have found out their error, and those now assembled at Columbus will, no doubt, take a lesson from what occurred at Fort Henry and evacuate their entrenchments, before being shelled out of them. The Commodore's motto is "On to the Ralize." and we know that he and his gallant officers and sailors will carry it out to the letter.

even if a hundred Columbuses stand in their way. The funeral of General Zollicoffer took place at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d inst. Bishop Otey, of the Episcopal Church, performed the funeral services, and the remains of the General were followed to the grave by one of the largest processions of military and citizens ever seen in Nashville. It is expected that the last of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet, now fitting out at New York,

will be ready for service on Saturday next, and sail for its destination on that day.

New life and new meaning has been attached to the refrain of our favorite national song by the late triumphs of our armies and fleets. Our glorious banner is now proudly floating over nearly every State, and our soldiers and sailors are pressing rapidly on to achieve further victories. If we are true to ourselves, all will soon be well, and the cry of joy that will ascend over a great nation rescued from destruction will drown the piping murmurs

of tax-grumblers and intriguing traitors. THE GRAND ANACONDA, that some of the lats and army caps, &c.; also, — entire packages rural Congressmen have been long and vainly of cotton sail duck, ravens, and twills, [which will striving to stir, seems at last to have moved of , be sold at 12 o'clock precisely, to be peremptorily its own accord. One of its folds has appeared sold by catalogue, for cash, commencing this mornin Tennessee, another in Georgia, and a third ing, at 10 o'clock, the sale to be continued, without in North Carolina. As successive coils are contracted, some of our army-prophets may Market street. become wise unto beholding, in which case they will be kind enough to consider "seeing" as "believing," and so be silent for the future.

RECIPEOCITY. - While our armies and fleets were sending a liberal supply of balls to the traitors in arms against their country, the Union people of Florence, Alabama, were tendering a complimentary ball to the officers of one of our gunboats. This is a significant proof of the continued existence of a strong Union sentiment in the South.

Don't wonder at it.

Effective Blockading. The Emperor Napoleon's declaration, at

the opening of the French Chambers, that he has no intention of meddling in American affairs, which means that he will not attempt to break the blockade, may be accepted as a fresh proof of the good sense which he has generally manifested since his election to supreme sovereign power in France. It is sheer absurdity to fancy that there is the slightest truth in the report of a London pot-house paper (the Morning Advertiser) that, before reading that Speech to the French Legislature, he submitted it to Earl Russell, Foreign Minister of England, who persuaded him to substitute a declaration of neutrality for one of decided hostility. In the first place, NA-POLEON is not likely to have subjected his speech to British revision; next, Lord Rus-SELL is not exactly the man whom he would consult; and, lastly, interference in American affairs is so notoriously England's policy that its very opposite would probably best suit the interests of France. If Punch had any of its old wit remaining, we might expect a cartoon, showing little Earl Russell as a peda-

gogue revising NAPOLEON'S speech from the Throne, and the Emperor Napoleon before his desk, in jacket and tights, as a schoolboy, awaiting the correction of his exercise. England will be much mistaken, it may safely be predicated, in any opinion that Napoleon will play her game with respect to America. International law, of which we have lately heard a great deal, declares that a Blockade is the means, in time of war, of rendering intercourse with an enemy's port unlawful on the part of neutrals. It is usually carried into | gunboats, with large quantities of arms and effect by an armed force, (ships of war,) which blocks up and bars export and import to or tucky. The combined efforts of our naval and from the place blockaded. In point of fact, if the port be blocked up in any way-by sinking ships in the harbor, for example-so as to prevent ingress or egress, the thing is done, and

as well done as if a triple line of men-of-war was at anchor outside the port. Not the means employed, but the effect produced, should be considered, in that or any case. The right of blockade has been as incontrovertible as the right of war itself. Blockading is really equivalent to besieging. If we besiege a city, the laws of war are that any other Power, not engaged in the contest, shall not violate neutrality by affording assistance to the

besieged or of contributing to the failure of our enterprise. Thus, also, with the blockade of a port. Breach of neutrality then becomes an overt act of hostility. The United States has proclaimed not alone to the rebels, but to all the world, that the Southern ports are blockaded. If English or French ships succeed in getting into or out of these ports, or any of them, they may reap

confiscated. British newspapers have taunted us with the naintenance of only "a paper blockade," which s to be understood as merely threatening to blockade certain ports, without having a requisite naval force to carry out the threat. Yet, if ours be indeed only a nominal blockade, how remarkably curious it is that neither the French nor English mercantile marines, strong and spirited as they are, has succeeded in taking cargoes into or out of the ports against which our (so-called) "paper blockade" has been proclaimed. France and England are badly off, just now, for cotton and tobacco, rice and turpentine; yet, though the blockade commenced nine months ago, only one small cargo of cotton and another of turpentine have been exported from all the Southern ports to Europe. Yet, in despite of this undeniable fact. we are taunted with having no blockade. At while they report the Federal loss to be 1,000 all events, we show a wonderfully good imi-

> If ours be but "a paper blockade," how can foreign statesmen account for the fact that Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and other Southern ports are so well watched that neither their own nor any other vessels have been able to receive imports from abroad nor make exports of the natural produce of the South?

France and England have remonstrated with

us, it is said, on our having employed stonefleets effectually to stop entrance or exit to or from certain ports. That is, they commence by declaring that our blockade is not effective, and end by condemning the means which we have taken to make it thoroughly so. Let Foreign Powers confine themselves to their own business. When Marshal Pelis-SIER, in the war with the Kabyle tribes in Africa, enclosed the Ouled Riahs within their caves, and literally exterminated thousands of them by smoking them to death in that last asylum, however we shuddered at the atrocity, we sent no remonstrance to the Tuileries, where Marshal Buggaud defended it as "a necessity of war." When, within the last five years, the English tied their Hindoo prisoners to cannon, and thence blew them to pieces, we made no remonstrance—though the foul was referred to. When we sink vessels at reproof from England or France, seeing that we, in this, only follow the example of both

countries, even during the present century. England appears very much exercised about our stone fleets. In the Recreative Review, vol. 1, p. 118, (published in London in 1821,) we find the following: "But one of the most extraordinary stone showers ever heard of, was, not to break people's heads, but to block up people's harbors! Nincty thousand pounds was expended by this country in the stone-ship expedition, to block up the harbor of Boulogne! men in these two States as will drive their de- If our stone blockade be wrong, we have such

> In North Carolina, not far from Reanoke Island, is located a town called Jerusalem. It will not long remain in the possession of the Philistines. Another town on Albemarle Sound is called Union. When our troops get into Union, Union will be speedily restored to the Union, despite Secession ordinances. Another leading town is Goldsborough, where we hope Commodore Goldsborough will at an early day be hospitably entertained. The rebels should not complain if we send our

GOLDSBOROUGH to take theirs. To overawe distant colonies, to tyrannize over oppressed peoples, to gain new acquisitions, to achieve commercial ends, the Powers of the Old World, and especially England, have exhibited a degree of persistency, energy, and zeal, which has challenged universal admiration. Our countrymen are now showing that, to preserve the noblest Government that ever existed, they too, can encounter and triumph over terrible obstacles and display Herculean strength.

AT THE commencement of the war against Secession no man was more bitter in his denunciations of the alleged cowardice of the rebel troops in Western Virginia, who had been defeated, than Governor Wise. But when confronted by similar difficulties, his courage, like that of Bob Acres, cozed out at his fingers' ends.

FALSE PROPHETS .- The learned savans of the Richmond Enquirer recently entertained their readers by the publication of the astounding fact that General Burnside first saw light under an evil star. His great victory has dissipated even this cold morsel of temporary comfort, and they must seek something else than astrological speculations to console them.

TARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, COTTON DUCK. Twills, &c .- The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and fresh assortment of British, French, German, India, and domestic dry goods, hosiery, &c., embracing about 630 lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsted, linen, cotton, and silks, black velvet ribbons, stock of goods, feld intermission, the greater part of the day, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

KING RICHARD III., in the hour of battle, cried out in despair, "My kingdom for a horse;" but General Wisz, less ambitious and less brave, was content to seek safety by clinging to a Nag's Head.

Encouraging.-All the accounts we have received from the rebel States give evidence of the intense Union feeling pervading the South. Many who have been misled have become disgusted with the duplicity of the THE NEWS from Norfolk states that the re- rebel leaders, and are only waiting an opporbels had the Richmond blues at the late fight. | tunity to repair the grievous wrong by enlist ing in the service and defence of the old flag.

Our Victories Victory after victory. Triumph, on all sides, to the arms of the Union. Defeat to the Rebels, by sea and land. Treason is now experiencing its proper punishment. We had to wait until the national organization was complete at all points and in all respects. No doubt, many complained of the delay, not considering the cause. The issue, which our columns this day record, fully justifies what was stated by many to be a Fabian policy. We waited until the blow could be struck with effect, force, and complete success. Not in one place alone, but in several, has the triumph been won. It is a great triumph, in all

respects-morally as well as physically. To-day's record is full and brilliant. North Carolina, the Rebellion has received a rushing defeat. The Burnside Expedition has captured Roanoke Island, has destroyed or defeated a large Rebel army, and has taken or burnt the Rebel gunboats. Elizabeth City has been burned, either by Union shells or by the Rebels themselves to prevent its falling into the victors' hands. We are not surprised to bear that Norfolk was in a state of great alarm.

Simultaneous with the arrival of this glorious and exciting news, is intelligence of other victories. The capture of Fort Henry has been followed by the advance of the Union gunboats into Alabama, and in that State, as in South Tennessee, the old world-honored flag has been received with the enthusiasm of joy and the fervor of patriotism. The expedition to Florence (Ala.) ended in the destruction of six and the capture of two rebel stores. The Union troops are active in Kenmilitary force are everywhere successful. Honor to the head that planned, and to the hearts and hands which have carried out the

attacks upon the enemies of the country.

THE scaboard of the State of North Carolina has borne a prominent place in the present war. The citizens of that State were mainly Unionists until the Secession madness seized upon them. Thousands of North Carelinians are yet loyal, as the establishment of Provisional Governments at Hatteras and other coast districts attests. But upon these passive rebels -non-resistants to the Slave Oligarchy-the war has fallen most calamitously. The commerce of North Carolina has been ruined; its privateersmen have been most unlucky; and he fall of Forts Hatteras and Clarke was the first disaster of note to the Confederate cause. Seven hundred of the citizens of that State have just been released from confinement in Fort Warren, and our prisons will now be filled by upwards of two thousand North Carolinians from Roanoke and Elizabeth. The whatever advantage thence accrues; but, if latter city has been burned; Edenton, another caught, the vessel can be seized and the cargo flourishing town, probably seized, and within a month we shall hear of the capture of Newbern, Beaufort, and Wilmington. These are just punishments for a people that, confessing the blessings of the Union, feared to take up arms in its defence. Knowing their duty, they have not fulfilled it, and are, therefore. little better than more blatant and open

> How Great Britain and France will consider he news from Roanoke is a matter apropos. If anxious to interfere in our concerns, it will probably resolve them at once; for three, and at most six, months will put interference out of the question. If merely desirous, for the sake of humanity and the prosperity of commerce, to secure an early and a lasting peace. they will see that both these ends can be obtained by giving the Government fair play, as it will soon crush the rebellion, and by re-establishing itself, promote trade, the arts, and freebloodthirstiness, they contemplate either recognition of the South or armed help to armed treason, let them first behold a vigorous and united North, its energies now developed and its spirit aroused, determined to accept neither mediation nor compromise till the old landmarks shall be re-established and the old flag again honored from the sea to the lakes.

> A MATTER of congratulation, connected with the capture of Roanoke Island, is the annihilation of "Commodore" LYNCH's rebel navv. Lynch was, for many years, a resident of West Philadelphia. He earned a vagrant livelihood by lecturing at odd times upon the Dead Sea. the Jordan, and other sacred Asiatic localities. These he was enabled to visit by the magnanimity of the United States Government, and so turned his public mission to a private and pecuniary account. His favorite quotation in such nomadic seasons was a celebrated stanza from Ton Moore. It may come in place at present:

"May life's undying cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim:
With hopes that but allure to fade—
With joys that vanish while he sips—
Like dead sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!"

TEXTS FROM JEREMIAH FOR A SERMON THE REBELS, BY A UNION PREACHER AT ROANOKE ISLAND .- "Thy way and thy doings have procured these things unto thee." "Destruction upon destruction is cried; for the whole land is spoiled; suddenly are my tents spoiled, and my curtains in a moment." "How long shall I see the standard and

hear the sound of the trumpet?" "For my people is foolish; they have not known me; they are sottish children, and they have none understanding; they are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge."

"How shall I pardon thee for this? thy children have forsaken me, and sworn by them that are no gods."

tached to General Burnside's Expedition, and although we have no reliable report of their action during the battle on Roanoke Island, we are confident that they upheld the honor of the Keystone State, by dealing hard blows at the aiders and abettors of the infamous rebellion. Our good Old Commonwealth has been represented by her brave sons in almost every battle since the war began, and they have nobly discharged their duty.

OUR NAVY, that was the pride of the war of 1812, has lost in this war nothing of its ancient renown. DUPONT, FOOTE, STRINGHAM, and Burnsipe are names that will be transmitted to history with those of LAWRENCE, PERRY, Hull, and Bainbridge. If the European Powers should ever take part with this sacrilegious rebellion, we look to our navy to keep the seas open and vindicate our seamen and

In ALL the late battles the Union armies have triumphed. By sea and land, in front and rear, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, in Alabama, in Virginia, in South Carolina, and now in North Carolina, the foes of the nation have been defeated. Our armies are preparing for still further movements, too, in almost every direction, and let the conspirators beware of

A Long, narrow stretch of land lying east of Roanoke Island bears the euphonius title of "Kill Devil Hills." They looked down approvingly upon the great triumph of our arms while General Burnside was bruising the head of the Secession serpent.

VIRGINIA PAPERS formerly delighted to

quote the following catechism: "Who settled Virginia? JOHN SMITH. Who unsettled Virginia? John Brown. Who settled John Brown? Governor Wise." They may now add to these queries another: Who settled Governor Wise? General Burn-

THE rebel journals say that the loss of their little fleet was caused by its departure for by wood engravings; and, from month to month, Elizabeth City to procure a new stock of ammunition. If it had remained a short time longer at its original station, it would have been amply supplied by Gen. Burnside.

A NEW RECRUITING STATION.—It will be seen, by the despatch of Capt. PHELPS to Commodore FOOTE, that thirty new recruits tendered their services when he arrived at Florence, Alabama. The rebel leaders will probably be astonished to learn that we are obtaining soldiers in that quarter.

THE BURNSIDE VERSION OF AN OLD SAYING -Wise you are, Wise you be, but you are not Wise enough for me.

A Wise Course-Getting sick before a The Late Triumph. "O, such a day, So fought, so followed, and so fairly won,

SHAKSPEARE.

Came not till now, to dignify the times,

Since Ocean's fortunes."

" Lynched." General Burnside, in his late brilliant exploit at Roanoke, clinched a very dangerous BY TELEGRAPH. rebel in the person of Commodore WILLIAM F. Lyncu, late of the United States navy. Commodore Lyncu is a man of the highest FROM WASHINGTON scientific attainments, and might have won im-

perishable honors by his services on the Dead THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Sea expedition had he remained true to the flag under which he had so long sailed. With a name sullied and dishonored, he has fallen a captive to the prowress of his late associates. For several years past he had made this city AT FORT HENRY. his residence, and was on terms of social intimacy with many of our best citizens. He is known to have entered the service of the rebels with much hesitancy and regret; but, lacking

THE LATE VICTORIES open new doors of hope and confidence to our countrymen. The desponding will gain new courage, the active new energy, and the zealous new zeal. The Almighty Ruler of events has rarely permitted the destruction of a nation while it was fulfilling a noble mission; and all true men'can now breathe freer and deeper in the faith that this Republic will remain henceforth and forever one and indivisible.

strong moral courage and firmness, he could

not be prevailed upon to say no. What a se-

quel to a career at one time brilliant and pro-

mising!

Treason and the Government Detectives. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1862. The arrest of General Stone, a few days since, has had the effect of stirring up the turbid pool of treason and sedition. No sooner was the fact of the arrest made known, than the subject was commented upon by groups of persons at all the hotels and public places of Washington. Not with " bated breath" either, nor in terms whose meaning could not well be interpreted. There was a diversity of opinion as to the innocence or guilt of the party upon whom the Government had laid its strong hands, and the battle of Ball's Bluff, and all the acts that have characterized the conduct of Gen. Stone since that fearful occasion, were rehearsed in quick succession. There were those who visited upon his head all the condemnation of a traitor's doom, while again there were those of strong Southern proclivities, who, with clenched fists, and flashing eyes, and violent gestures, claimed that his loyalty should not be impeached in their presence. Again, there were those who sided neither with loyalty or against it; those who kept their counsels to themselves-not honest enough to speak in favor of truth and justice, and not bold enough to denounce the hydra-headed monster that is now consuming the very vitals of our republicmean, cringing slaves, office holders and politicians clerks and contractors—those whose daily bread is supplied from the public store—and yet who at the same time are endeavoring to poison the source o the fountain, from whence their nourishment comes. Even above the noise and confusion existing all day and almost night long, at the hotels in this city, you could now and then catch a word or two that denoted how bitter was the opposition of these men to the present Government-" Northern men with Southern proclivities," as they are mildly termed : men whose interests are confined to the South-interests of parentage and relationship-but who withal have grown rich and prosperous at the North. There were not a few of this class: men. too, who had been disappointed in securing official position—either in civil or military life-who have failed to secure "fat contracts," and who, forsooth, would lend all their aid to for ward the rebellion, and to promote the plottings of treason. This was another class. And then the last class, consisting of weak, silly, idle-brained young men, who have become enamored of the "black steeds, and the snowy plumes of the chivalry" (vide the Richmond Examiner). who thirst for titles and military glory, only to be obtained by a term of service in the Southern army. Among such bodies as we have described has the subject

been thoroughly discussed. But treason, like murder, will "out," and ten out of every twelve men who have talked "Sebended back, may not have perceived that on any of these nights, a person stood or sat in close proximity to you, who, to all appearances, was the most unobservant of all persons of the matters transpinewspaper, or, at least, concealing his face behind it, as though in the act of reading, or he may have been paring his finger nails with the little delicate knife that he held in one hand. No matter what was his occupation, he heard all that was said by

you, and like-"A chiel among ye takin' notes," he will print them against you some day. That gentleman was a Government detective, whose business it is to catch just such rascals as you-for your gray hairs will not save you-(all the more hame that you, with one foot in the grave, should he engaged in such damnable business.) Young men, too, and those of middle-age-all who, either by word or act, have sought to cast reproach upon the Government, and to clog the mighty whoels which the Government is now engaged in rolling over the rotten carcasses of those who work treason and rebellion-are, if not already marked men, will soon have their names registered in the great Blue Rook, which is being daily kept here.

In the meantime, the work is going "bravely on." The heart of each patriot is growing stronger day by day-soldiers are being taught to handle their weapons with the ease of toys-and the plans of the coming campaign are reaching that precision of completion which must render a defeat impossible. The winter of our discontent is soon to be succeeded by a spring of joy. Treason is to be crushed under foot, and truth, justice, and liberty are to prevail. Let us hope on.

ARREST OF FEMALES. Within a day or two past several arrests have taken place of females, who were secretly engaged in disseminating Secession doctrines, and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. These were taken to Old Capitol Hill-prison, where Mrs. Greenhow and Baxley are confined.

The work we have reason for saying is not to stop here. It seems to be the determination of the department authorizing such arrests to prosecute this | FRANCIS MEAGHER as a Brigadier General. Toasts, work in a manner heretofore unexampled. The city | speeches, and champagne were in abundance. is undoubtedly full of foolish women of Southern prejudices, who, by their counsel and advice, are the instruments of corrupting the minds of many THERE was a Pennsylvania regiment at- of the young in whose circle they move. Not only correspondence with persons in the Secession army just without our lines, which letters are forwarded by parties in their confidence on the other side. The axe is falling, and the blows struck are di-

> Ives, one of the correspondents of the New York Herald, who was arrested a day or two since, is said to be a North Carolinian by birth. Report has it that he is unsound in mind, and that there are those who have known his idosyncrasies of brain from youth. He has in his time been the champion of all sects of religion, which no sooner embraced than he deserted them and professed another. His arrest was accomplished in a very adroit manner by a Government detective, who enticed him from Willard's Hotel to the room of the detective on the plea of having an important "item" to communicate to him. Ives, it is said has a wife residing in New York. As is well known, he was sent to Fort McHenry.

New Publications.

The second volume of the translation of Dr. Hagenbach's "Text Book of the History of Doctrines," edited by Henry B. Smith, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, has been published by Sheldon & Co., and may be procured from J. B. Lippincott & Cer, in this city. It completes the work, and properly winds it up with a copious index. The greater portion of this volume, (an octavo of 558 pages,) treats of a period of over two hundred years,from 1517 to about 1720,—which includes the Reformation to the rise of the Philosophy of Liebnitz and Wolf, in Germany. Thence the history comes down to the present time. Dr. Smith, the American editor, has introduced some extensive additions to the original text,-chiefly on the literature of English and American theology. His acquaintance with religious and polemical literature s evidently unusually extensive. The work worthy of a place in every clergyman's library,on the bookshelf, nearest his right hand, for readless

The proprietors of the Art Journal, of London. commenced a new series in January, the features | Cavender. Four more regiments reached there of attraction being a series of line engravings from the finest British pictures, belonging to private collectors; engravings from the works of Turner; tours, biographies, essays, visits to art manufactories, works of art noticed, all liberally illustrated until complete, an Illustrated Catalogue of the (British) World's Fair of 1862, which Exhibition, by the way, does not promise to be half so successful as that of 1861. In the January number are line engravings after Landseer and Turner, and illustrated articles on Rubens, Chalon, and Michael Angelo's house at Florence, besides a great many interesting papers on various art subjects. The agent here is W. B. Zieber, South Third street.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS .- McAllister & Brother have just issued, as cartes de visite, fine miniature photographs of Colonel Wistar, California Regiment, and Col. Thomas L. Kane, of "The Bucktails." (Philadelphians both.) also of General Nelson, of Kentucky, and of General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter. The last, a profile, is

unusually good. showing a dead wall covered with advertisements, pasted one over the other, so as to allow a line or two of each to be seen, which makes an amusing series of cross readings. It is a New York hit, and the regiments the Commonwealth aid to their famiis sold by T. B. Pugh, Chestnut street.

LATEST NEWS THE WAR IN KANSAS. XXXVIITE CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT CONGRATULATES THE NAVY ON THE LATE VICTORY

The Case of Brig. Gen. Smith. THE ARREST OF GEN. STONE MADE RV ORDER OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

&c., Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1862. The city has been all aglow this morning with he glorious news of the Burnside Expedition. It is the greatest achievement of the war. Can. Monraoweny is much blamed for setting the clergyman of the Episcopal Church, at Alexandria, at liberty after he was arrested for omitting the prayer for the President of the United States, on Sunday last. The Case of Gen. Smith.

The report that Gen. Smith has withdrawn from his command on account of having been rejected by the Senate, is without foundation. The Military Committee of that body has, it is understood. animously reported in favor of his confirmation, but definite action has not yet been taken.

The Health of Secretary Stanton. Secretary STANTON is still confined to his lodgeings, but his indisposition being the result of severe mental and physical labor, his physicians say a few days' rest is all that is needed in order to restore him to good health.

The New York and Philadelphia Publishers on the Newspaper Tax. Representative Colfax, to-day, presented five potitions from the publishers of New York and Philadelphia, recommending amendments to the bill simplifying the postage on printed matter so as to authorize newsdealers to send show-bills relating to newspapers, etc., at newspaper postage. continuing their right to receive packages of papers and pay postage thereon separately, and alowing matter not now mailable (dangerous packages excepted) to be sent by mail at book rates. They do not recommend any change in the proposition to consolidate the present rates of three and a quarter cents, and six and a half cents, into a uniform rate of five cents per quarter on weeklies. The effect of this consolidation would not be to increase the newspaper postage in the aggregate, but to realize about the same revenue, and enable subscribers to pay their postage exactly, which they cannot do at the present rates. Congratulations of the Navy Department on the Fort Henry Victory.

The following was sent to Commodore Foots last

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 9, 1862. Your despatch announcing the capture of Fort Henry, by the squadron which you command, has given the highest gratification to the President, to Congress, and the country. It was received and rend in both houses of Congress in open session. The country appreciates your gallant deeds, and this Department desires to convey to you and your brave associates its profound thanks for the service von have rendered.

GIDEON WELLES,

you have rendered.

Secretary of the Navy.

Flag Officer A. H. Foore, U. S. N., commanding the United States naval forces. Cairo. Illinois. Col. Charles B. Stuart's Engineer Re-The "Volunteer Engineer Brigade," (a new feature in the composition of our army.) to which the above regiment is attached, is encamped on the eastern branch of the Potomac, near the navy yard, and is under the command of Lieutenas Colonel B. S. ALEXANDER, an accomplished engineer officer on Gen. McCLELLAN's staff. On last Tuesday, two companies of Pontooners, belonging esh" in public places, within the last few days, to Col. STUART's fine regiment of engineers, gave large and select party of ladies and gentlemen.

A road-way, three hundred feet in length, of sufficient strength to support the weight of the heaviest loads that accompany a well-appointed ring around him. He may have been reading a army-and to resist the action of currents-was thrown across the Anacostia in less than thirty-nine minutes, and completely dismantled in twentythree. It was a splendid sight to see the batteaux rowed into place and anchored, the balks or stringers laid across, and the chesses or plank, and siderails covering all-thus making a complete and secure bridge for the passage of infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c. Among those present to witness the drill were Col. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., chairman of the House Military Committee, and Representatives ELY and OLIN, of New York, who were delighted with the performance of the Pontooners.

What a different fate would the forlorn hope of Colonel Baker have experienced had they had a pontoon bridge close at hand! Colonel CHARLES B. STUART, commandant; of the Fiftieth New York Volunteers, is quite well known to the country, he having been for a number of years engineer-inchief of the United States navy, State engineer of New York, and one of the most celebrated railroad engineers in the United States. It is well worth a visit to the camp of this regi-

ment to witness their pontoon practice. The brigade (the only one in the entire army) was organized immediately after the massacre at Ball's Bluff, and is composed of Cols. STUART'S, McLEOD MURPHEY'S, and SERRELL'S regiments of volunteer engineers-in all, about twenty-five hundred men. We understand a bill will be at once introduced by Mr. BLAIR, putting these engineer soldiers on the same footing with those of the regular army. At present they belong to the infantry arm, but on detached service, doing the duties of sappers, miners, and pontoniers.

The Irish Brigade. A grand dinner was served up by Mr. MURRAY, of the Herndon House, to the Irish Brigade, at Springfield, about four miles from Alexandria, yesterday. It was a grand reunion of the officers of the brigade in honor of the confirmation of Thomas

Deaths of Pennsylvanians. The following deaths of Pennsylvanians are reported at camp: HENRY BAKER, Company F, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; MARTIN SHITH, this, they are yet known to be engaged in holding | Company G, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; and George L. White, Company I, Fifth Penn-

sylvania Reserve Corps. Successful Reconnoitring. A party from Gen. McCall's division started out on a reconnoitring expedition yesterday, in the neighborhood of Dranesville, and brought in a large quantity of forage. The party met with no resistance from the rebels, and it is very evident that none of them are within ten miles of the encamp. ment of the Reserves, at the present time. The Arrest of Gen. Stone.

To satisfy idle curiosity, it is stated authoritatively that the arrest of Gen. STONE was made by the direct order of Major General McCLELLAN, after that officer had devoted much time to the examination of all the accusations against him. The California Overland Mail.

The California delegation, Senator Neswith and Representative Colfax, of the Post Office Committee, were before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, in regard to the overland mail to Cali-fornia, which had been omitted in the appropriation bills. The committee decided to report an appropriation for it. Coast Communications.

The following explanation was given to-day by the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquirer, respecting the Southern line of packets: The packets for Southern coast communication, specified in the order of the War Department of gesterday, will be expected to carry troops, munitions of war, and military stores, to the extent of tions of war, and military stores, to the extent of their capacity, whenever required by the service, and also despatches and mails. The party being in possession or having control of the means of transport, at the time of proposal or of contract, is all that will be required; the condition being designed only to exclude bogus speculators, who have no means of transport, but would bid, expecting to sell out the contract.

E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

The Latest from Fort Henry-Reconnoissance to Fort Donelson. St. Louis, Feb. 12 .- Advices from Fort Henry say that much reliance is placed in the 24 pound and rifled Parrott guns of the First Missouri Artillery, three batteries of which are there under Major last night. Our reconnoitreing parties went within a mile of Fort Donelson yesterday, and a squadron of our cavalry barely escaped capture by 900 rebel ca-

valry, supported by a body of infantry. From Cairo. St. Louis, February 12 .- A special despatch to the Democrat says passengers by the Evansville packet report passing at Paducah, this morning, eleven transports laden with troops. The Forty-sixth, Thirty-first, and Fourth Illinois

regiments, a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, and a company of the Eighth Wisconsin, left here this afternoon.

Signal fire-balloons, apparently sent up from Mayfield by the rebels, have been seen for the past three nights.

The Massachusetts Regiments under Gen. Boston, Feb. 12. - Special orders have been issued by Governor Andrews, designating the Eastern and Western Bay State regiments recruited by Gen. Butler, as the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Mas-"THE BILL-POSTER'S DREAK."-This is an sachusetts Regiments. Capt. U. A. M. Dudley i amusing and wittily satirical hit at the times, appointed colonel of the Thirtieth, and Lieutenant coding, of the Tenth, colonel of the Thirty-first. This arrangement settles the controversy between the Government and Gen. Butler, and secures to

GENERAL HUNTER'S EXPEDITION.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 11 .- The greatest activity prevails at Fort Leavenworth, in preparation for the expedition to start from here under Gen. Hunter. Troops and supplies are being concentrated in the southern portion of the State, and the indications appear favorable for an early advance.

ceasingly in perfecting the details of the expedition, and every department is pushed to its utmos Seven regiments of cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and three full batteries of artillery with Parrot and Wiard guns, are now en route from the East, and daily expected to join the expedition. which will be one of the most formidable yet or-

General Hunter is working earnestly and un-

ganized during the war. THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 12.-A special despatch to the Republican, dated Fort Henry, February 11, says that the gunboats Conestoga, Tyler, and Lexington returned from Upper Tennessee last night. The boats went as far as Florence, Ala., and were received with the wildest joy by the peo-ple along the river. The old men cried like children at the sight of the stars and stripes, and invited the officers and men to their houses, and told them that all they had was at their disposal. A large number were anxious to enlist under the old flag, and the Tyler brought down two hundred and fifty to fill up the gunboats' crews. Our officers were assured that, if they would wait a few days, whole regiments could be raised, and if the Government would give them arms to defend themselves, they could bring Tennessee back to the Union in a few months. They said that when the Secession ordinance was passed. armed men stood at the polls, and everything went as certain politicians said. At Savannah, Eastport, and Florence, the officers and men of our boats went ashore without arms, and mingled freely with

tween Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so damaging to the rebels as the late victory, and the gunboat expedition mentioned above.
Sr. Louis, Feb. 12.—The Republican learns that General Hitchcock has accepted the appointment of major general of volunteers, in case General Halleck takes the field in command of the Southern expedition, which is regarded as probable, when General Hitchcock will take charge of the

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

headquarters here.

THE TUSCARORA ORDERED OUT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE NASHVILLE STILL IN DOCK. THE TUSCARORA AWAITING HER AT THE

NEEDLES.

St. John, N. F., Feb. 12 .- The conia, from Southampton, with dates to the 1st, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this morning. The Australasian arrived at Liverpool on the

The United States gunboat Tuscarora has been ordered off the dock by the Government, and has taken a position near the Needles.

The rebel privateer Nashville is still in South-

The reported naval engagement off Algiers is not The Topochet havat engagement on Aighests have confirmed.

The Times' city article, of January 31st, says:
102 a 93 for March 6th. Numerous transactions took place in the discount market at 2 per cent.
On the Stock Exchange the rate of advances was 1½ a 2 per cent. French rentes declined ½c., being quoted at 71f. 10c.

American securities were dull.
The statement of Secretary Seward, implying that the American Government held themselves bound, after subjugating the rebels, to restore the destroyed harbors, or open better ones, added considerable

ed harbors, or open better ones, added considerable to the disquiet of Federal bondholders, since it makes a further indefinite addition to prospects of the ultimate amount of debt. It is believed that, makes a further indefinite addition to prospects of
the ultimate amount of debt. It is believed that,
even if the war was wound up immediately, the
debt of America would, at the rate of interest to
be paid, involve an annual charge on the revenue
equal to more than half the total required for the
national debt of England.

A new Ministry has been formed in Holland.
The Russians have been defeated at Circassia.

Many wrecks are reported in the Black Sea. French troops are being rapidly despatched to The Herzegovian insurgents have re-entered the

without resistance. The Turks had concentrated at Pigrissa, and advanced on the twenty-ninth to Gbriska, the inhabitants withdrawing to Austrian The Teutonia reports passing through great quantities of ice. On the 7th, in lat. 49.40, long. 32.30, passed steamship Parana. The Bank of Mutual Redemption, of

Bosron, Feb. 12.—Judge Bigelow, of the Su-preme Court, to-day issued an injunction against the Bank of Mutual Redemption, for some in-formalities, which, it is said, will not affect the financial credit of the bank. Rejoicings at Hartford, Conn. HARTFORD, Feb. 12.—Flags are flying all over the city, guns are booming, and the church bells are ringing a merry peal over the Union victories. The whole city is rejoicing.

SIGNOR BLITZ'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, to come off at the Academy of Music to-night, will be a grand affair. Blitz will be assisted by Dr. Valentine and by a good orchestra. The Signor is an amiable and apt gentleman, who is a favorite in Philadelphia, having endeared himself to the peo-ple by his personal and professional excellence. We hope to see him well patronised. Edwin Adams plays Alfred Evelyn to night, in Bulwer's comedy of "Money." Tickets enough have been already sold to crowd the theatre.

serves an overflowing house. A General Illumination. A correspondent asks: Would it not be well to recommend a general illumination, in all the loyal cities of the Union, on the night of Washington's birthday, for our brilliant victories? This would inspirit our loyal men, and help strike a further

Adams is evidently as popular as ever. He de-

blow at rebellion. A Son of Lord Byron in the Army. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from St. Louis, says: A correspondent of the New York Evening

Post, writing from St. Louis, says:

This war has had the effect of bringing many strange characters into notice who were not before supposed to exist, and of presenting human nature in a novel and often a romantic light. A queer one, calling himself Captain George Gordon de Luna Byron, who is said, and believed by many of his acquaintance—though he does not claim it himself—to be the son of the noble English poet. This captain informs those who question him on the subject that he is a near relative of the author of "Manfred," but refuses to enter into any particulars respecting the connection. Some of his friends insist upon it that the captain's head, eyes, hair, brow, and nose bear a striking resemblance to those of his putative father. Byron has been represented as an effeminate Apollo in appearance, though I suppose his pictures are greatly idealized; indeed, two or three, said to have been taken from life, which I have seen, prove that conclusively. If he were half as handsome as he is painted, the eaptain has deteriorated; but still there is resemblance enough between them to build belief upon; and those who know the bard's liberal views, and not less liberal practice, in what are sentimentally termed affairs of the heart—perhaps because the heart has very little to do with them—will not wonder that he has a son almost anywhere, even in the army of the United States.

The captain has a thorough acquaintance with all the details of Byron's life, as well as of Shelley, Keats, Moore, and most of the modern English poets, and relates many interesting anecdotes that have never appeared in print. He declares that Byron, while in Spain, was clandestinely married to a noble lady of the old family of De Luna, and that the product of this marriage was an only son, the captain himself, though he does not say so. The

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1862. SENATE. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented the petition for the entire confiscation of the property of rebels, and e emancipation of the slaves. Also, a memorial of the merchants and underwriters of w York, against any alteration of the law in regard pilots and pilotage. A number of petitions were presented for homographic urgeous in the army. Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill in relation os ales to Indians, forbidding the use of spirituous iquors of any kind to Indians, at any place, and punishing the offence by fine and immissionment. nittee, reported a bill to reorganize the Navy Departent. Mr. FESSENDEN (Bep.), of Maine, moved to take

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved to take up the fortification bill.

Mr. GRIMES sent to the Clerk to be read the despatches from Commodore Foote, and other despatches, relative to the expedition of the gunboat Conestoga.

Also, the despatches of the success of the Burnside Expedition. He said, perhaps, it might help the Senakor's argument in favor of the fortification bill.

The fortification bill was taken up, and the question being on Mr. Sherman's amendment as a substitute for the bill, it was disagreed to—yeas 9, nays 28.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, said he was opposed to the bill, which appropriates \$0,000,000 for something which has nothing to do with the present war, when we need all the money we can beg or borrow—he had almost said steal, but stealing was the way of the roles.

had almost said steal, but stealing was the way of the rebels.

The bill was passed—yeas 28, nays 11.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the establishment of a national foundry and furnace; also, a bill for the appointment of a warden at the jail in the District of Columbia. He said he wished to make a brief statement. Some days ago the Secretary of State addressed an order, the object of which was to clear the jail of persons held there under the charge of being fugitive slaves. That order was received at that jail, of course, with the disposition to evade it, because it is well known that the jail is thief the control of the deputy of the marshal of the District, and under the superintendency of a negro thief named Wise. To evade this order of the Secretary, a person in jail, swhed by a mannamed Chapman, of Charles county, Maryland, who is a Secessionist, was taken out and tried before a justice, to be formally committed. This person was put in the jail by this Wise, who visits the regiment, whom he got away. But this person believed that he was to be sont back to his master, so be cut up his blanket, and let himself down from the jail, nearly fifty feet, but fell, and was taken by the guard. A loaded revolver was placed at his breast, and he told them to shoot, that he had rather die than go back to his master. He was put in a dungeon; there his hands were tied over a barrel to be "hogged," as they call it, and

and Florence, the officers and men of our boats went ashore without arms, and mingled freely with the people. The Union men along the river comprise the wealthiest and the best portion of the inhabitants, large numbers of whom have American flags. Not a gun was fired, either in going or coming.

The rebel gunboats Eastport, Sallie Ward, and Mussele, only partially finished, were captured, and are here. The Eastport had two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber on board, and the Ward had a quantity of iron plating. The steamers Sam Kirkman, Linn Boyd, Julia Smith, Sam Orr, Appleton, and Belle were burned by the rebels, to prevent them from falling into our hands. The railroad bridge at Florence was not destroyed.

A quantity of papers were captured on the Eastport, belonging to Lieut. Brown, late of the United States navy. Among them were letters from Lieut. Maury, stating that submarine batteries could not be successfully used in the rapid streams of the West. One hundred and fifty hogsheads of tobacco, and a quantity of other freight, will be brought down from the mouth of Sandy river to morrow.

A daily line of packets has been established between Fort Henry and Cairo.

Nothing during the war has been so damaging to be paper was something never done before, and it revenue to the people that these crimes against hunderly are committed by this negro thief; that these men control that jail by our votes, and we are responsibility are committed by this negro thief; that these men control that jail by our votes, and we are responsed to wash his hands and denounce those crimes against humanity are committed by this negro their them to shoot, that he had rather die than to the slave pen at Baltmore. He wanted it understood by the country and benove restrainy and before God. He wanted to wash his hands and denounce those crimes against humanity are committed by this negro their that all by our votes, and we are responsed to wash his hands and denounce those crimes against humanity are committed by our totes, and t other House, and he thought the time well spent. The measure of forcing on the country millions of irredeemable paper was something never done before, and it required much attention. It was admitted by all that it was with great reductance that such a measure was adopted. He explained the features of the House bill and the amendments of the Finance Committee. The committee had deemed it necessary that the Government should pay the interest in coin, as calculated to sustain the credit of the Government, and to give confidence to creditors. The committee thought that if the legal-teader clause was to be adopted, the country should know that such was not to be a permanent policy. der clause was to be adopted, the country smould know that such was not to be a permanent policy.

Such a policy would be ruinous, and nobody claimed that it would be anything else. It was only defended as a measure of necessity at the present time. The committee also provided for a place of deposit in case of the necessary about a Tarta Sec. mittee also provided for a place of deposit in case of the notes accumulating in any person's hands. But, after all, the great question of the legal-tonder question was, Is this an absolute necessity? He contended that the public credit was founded on the confidence of the people in the ability and integrity of the Government, and its power to pay. He referred to the condition of the country, before the war, as one of unexampled prosperity. Even if we can suppose the robellion to succeed, we will yet retain a large and prosperous country, with greater homogenoousness, and a singleness of purpose, and with the loss of one element of weakness. He contended that up to this time our public credit was good and unimpaired everywhere. Much criticism has been made on the conduct of the war. It was certainly not altogether satisfactory to war. It was certainly not altogether satisfactory to himself, yet he thought we had done as well, and better, than any other country could have done under like cir-sumistancies. He objected to the legal-tender policy, be-cause it will not increase the public confidence in the will be regarded as a confossion of bankruptcy and encourage a bad morality. Again, it will inflict a stain on the nation's honor. It will inflate currency attendant with all the consequences of depression in trade, and it will be as example of bad faith on the part of the Government. We should meet our difficulties and preserve tha credit and faith of the Government, first by stanting and viscorum—and then by exampling the station—strong and viscorum—and then by exampling tax ation—strong and vigorous—and then by economizing in the great sources of waste and less. Still, if there was a real necessity for this measure, he might be induced to vote for it.
Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, said the propo-

was a real necessity for this measure, he might be induced to vote for it.

Mr. COLLA MER (Rep.), of Vermont, said the proposition was now an issue of treasury notes to be made a legal tender, or payable for everything. Treasury notes had been issued before, but they were atways payable at the option of the person in payment of Government debts. Never before has it been attempted to make them payable by corecion, and receivable by force. But the bill goes still further, and proposes to make them legal payment for all private debts, with which Congress has nothing to do. We simply say, we engage all of you who owe debts to take this paper and depreciate it as much as you can to cheat your creditors with. This temporizing policy would destroy all credit, public and private. He referred to and read from Story on the Constitution, in regard to paper monory, and from the accounts of the state of affairs before the adoption of the Constitution. Disguise this measure as you will, it is simply a plan to enable a man who owes debts to pay them at par with depreciated paper. This was really impairing the obligation of all contracts. Such paper, put; out and made payable by coercion, depreciates. It always has in every country where it has been tried. He referred to the prevision of the Constitution, that no State shall emit bills of credit, and read from the debates in Convention on the subject, and contended that the framers of the Constitution intended expressly to place it out of the power of the States to issue any such paper, and specially to make it a legal tender, and they would certainly not give the power to Congress to debauch the credit of the Government and infringe the rights of citizens in the same way. He contended that Ongress had no power under the Constitution to make anything a legal tender except coin. This proposition was not half so honorable as a forced loan. In making a forced loan, the Government takes a man's property and gives him a certificate, which he pays to his creditors, sometimes, if he

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio. offered an amendment to the amendment of the committee, that the actes authorized to be issued in July be also received in pay-ment of public dues, &c. Adopted. The committee's amendment in regard to the payment of interest in coin was alopted.
Also, the amendment striking out the provision that the notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing 7% per the notes may be exchanged for bonds bearing ? \*\*/\* per cent.

Mr. HOWE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, spoke at some length in favor of the bill. He contended that we must have money to carry on the Government, and could not raise a sufficient amount by taxation in time to effect our objects, consequently the Government must issue something that will, for the time, take the place of coin for currency. The Government owes a large amount, and must ray it in some way, either by color or something else. It would be better to nay it in money than not at all. He denied that any other Government had ever tried such an experiment as this. He declared that the country was dying for want of currency, and its currency needs inflation, and contended that England had preserved her credit for a long time on paper curroncy. He urged the necessity of this currency, because the country needs it, and because it is safe.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to the country needs it, and because it is sale.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved an amendment to the amendment in regard to the withdrawal of deposits on ten days notice. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the amendment providing for the deposit of the notes and their exchange into

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, thought it would be giving the banks too much advantage, and moved to reduce the per centage to one per cent. Rejected.

The amendment providing for the payment of five per cent. on the deposits was rejected. cent. on the deposits was rejected.

The amendment setting apart the proceeds of the public lands and confiscated property, and the duties on imported goods, as a special fund for the payment of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and for a sinking fund, was adopted.

Several other verbal amendments of the committee were adopted. rere adopted.
Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the first sec-Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the first section so as to make the bonds for which notes may be funded redeemable at pleasure in five years instead of twenty, and payable in twenty years.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, as tending to depreciate the character of the bonds.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the amendment was to prevent the paying of too high an interest for a long number of years. of years.

Mr. OHANDLER (Rep.), of Michigan, said there had been no time since the lat of November that the war could not be closed in sixty days. There was only one ebstacle that has stood in the way for the last four months, which Congress could remove to-niorrow. Ho believed the order "forward" would then be given, and the war be closed by the lat of May.

There being no quorum present, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. HICKMAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, offered a preamble, setting forth that Henry Wykoff, having transmitted a portion of the President's last annual message for publication in the New York Heratid before it was laid before Congress, and having refused to state before the committee from whom he received it: therefore, Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-arms bring the said Wykoff before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.

tempt.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, obtained the unanimous consent of the House to read the despatch from Lieutenant Commanding Philips to Fias Officer Fool, concerning the latter's entirely successful expedition to Tiorence; also, the intelligence from Roanoke Leband sentimentally termed affairs of the heart—perhaps because the heart has very little to do with them—will not wonder that he has a son almost anywhere, even in the army of the United States.

The captain has a thorough acquaintance with all the details of Byron's life, as well as of Shelley, Keats, Moore, and most of the modern English poets, and relates many interesting anecdotes that have never appeared in print. He declares that Byron, while in Spain, was clandestinely married to a noble lady of the old family of De Luna, and that the product of this marriage was an only son, the captain himself, though he does not say so. The discovery of this union, through certain letters, by Lady Byron in England, caused the separation, about which so much mystery has ever reatel, heat this amenut exceeded the sun hirestofore appropriation of the modern letters, by tween the poet and his second spones; tho true discovery of this union, through electant letters, by
Lady Byron in England, caused the separation, about which so much mystery has ever reated, hetween the poet and his second spouse; the true reason for which the proud and injured woman pertinaciously refused to divulge.

The subject of this sketch went, when a youth, to England, and obtained a position in the British army, and served as major for some time in India. He afterward visited Persia, and filled some official position there; returned to England, and after the broking out of the robellion concluded to endist in the cause of the Union; having inherited the same love for liberty that characterized his distinguished father, and sent him, in the full blossoming of his fame, and served as malined some official position there; returned to England, and after the broking out of the robellion concluded to endist in the cause of the Union; having inherited the same love for liberty that characterized his distinguished father, and sent him, in the full blossoming of his fame, and yet hey cause scurrious paragraphs to see Congress, and he was such freed. Gentlemen now seem to be anxious to be grained. Gentlemen now seem to be anxious to be for settling the accounts for the rensulty of the Sunday of the Sunday of the William of the Administration and champions of the Pressure of the Administration and champions of the rensult of the Committee on Ways and Means did not do what the Senate did, namely; order the bill to be paid, and accounts which is to be given to the world at some full the committee on Ways and Means did not do what the Senate did, namely; order the bill to be paid, and accounts which is to be given to the world at some full the committee on Ways and Means did not do what the Committee on Ways and Means did not do what the Senate did, namely; order the belief on his friends. His stories are plausible account, which is to be given to the world at some full the committee of the House, charged who heard it from various sources, thinking it would not

was then agreed to. All the other amendments were acted upon.

At this point, the Sorgeant at arms appeared, having in custody Henry Wykoff, whom the House, to-day, ordered to be arrested for contempt. The phaoner was brought before the bar of the House, at the instance of Mr. Hickman.

The SPEAKER then informed Mr. Wykoff that he had been arrested by order of the House, charged with contempt of its authority in refusing to answer a question propounded by the Judiciary Committee, and asked him what he had to say.

Mr. Wykoff replied (hat he hoped not to be continued in the service of the past two or three ments seems to procure licenses at a cost of from the New Jersey Legislature, requiring ale and the New Jersey Legislature, requiring ale and the view dealers to procure licenses at a cost of from \$20 to \$60, is creating quits, a Autter among the Teutonic element in that Sante.

SMALL as the American navy is, Dr. Russoll, some time ago, wrote that, for its size, it was the most perfect in the world; and the experience of the past two or three meants seems to justify this two or three meants.

sidered wanting in respect either to the House or to the sidered wanting in respect either to the House or to the committee, but the information which the committee domanded was received by him under an obligation of secrecy, which he felt bound to respect.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, suggested that the answer be reduced to writing,
Mr. BICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, remarked,
And also the interrogatory.

Mr. HICKMAN, That is already reduced to writing,
Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, moved a postponement of
the case, in order that the prisoner might have, an opportunity until to-morrow to reflect.

Mr. RICHARDSUN. That is due if the witness requests. Mr. HICKMAN said the witness had declined to answer the interrogatory propounded on the ground that certails information was communicated to him under a pledge of secrecy. There could scarcely be any necessity for the House to delay action for a day in order to onable the person in contempt to put his answer in writing. Therefore he was opposed to his colleague's (Mr. Stevens) motion, because there was no necessity for it. The House are in possession of all the facts; they should take action at once. The reporters at the desk had noted the answer, shall they could furnisk it to the circk. This was an extraordinary case. The witness testified that he received information of the contents, or a portion of the contents, of the President's annual message prior to its delivery to Congross, and caused it to be communicated, through the telegraph, to the New York Herald. But when he was asked by the Committee on the Judiciary, who were appointed to inquire into the consorship of the press, how he obtained this information, he declined to answer, by saying he received it under the pledge of secrecy. The committee believe no witness has a right to withhold so important to Mr. Wykofi, as furnished from the reporters' notes, was read to him, which he pronounced correct. [The answer to the question propounded by the Speaker to Mr. Wykofi, as furnished from the reporters' notes, was read to him, which he pronounced correct. [The answer to the question propounded by the Speaker to Mr. Wykofi, as furnished from the reporters' notes, was read to him, which he pronounced correct. [The answer is given in the preceding part of this report.]

Mr. HICKMAN offered the following:

Whereas, Henry Wykofi, a witness subprensed to appear and testify before the Committee on the Judiciary in the matter of the investigation by said committee into he alleged telegraphic censorship of the press, and rousing to answer certain questions propounded to him in his examination, upon being brough before the ber of the House, has failed to sanisfy the Mr. HICKMAN said the witness had declined to an-

priety of his refusal: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Henry Wykoff, by reason of
the premises, is in contempt of this House, and that the
Sergeant-at-arms be directed to hold the said Henry Wykoff in close custedy until he shall purge himself of said
contempt, or until discharged by order of the House.

Mr. WIOKLIFFE (U) then rose to a question of privilege, saying this man ought to have the privilege of being
heard. neard.
The SPEAKER said this was not a privileged question.
Mr. WICKLIFFE. Perhaps not; but it's a attention of order.

Mr. DIVIN, (Bep.7, of New York, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, wished to say a few words; but Mr. Hickman declined to withdraw his demand for the previous question under the operation of which the resolution was adopted. Yeas, \$2; nays not counted.

Mr. Wykoff was soon thereafter conducted from the ball by the Sorgont-at-arms.

The House then adjourned.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1862.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Moore.

Petitions.

Messrs. NICHOLS, SERBLLL, and KINSEY each presented remonstrances against the abolition of curbatone markets in Philadelphia.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, presented a petition in favor of the abolition of sub-biode markets.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Banks, reported as committed the bill to change the name of the Milton Savings Institution. Bills Introduced. Mr. BENSON, a bill to extend the boundaries of the borough of Chess Springs, in Cambria county. Taken

borough of Chess Springs, in Cambria county. Taken up and passed.

Mr. PENNEY, a supplement to the act incorporating St. Mary's Cemetery, in Allegheny county; also, joint resolutions relative to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company.

Mr. REILLY, a supplement to the act incorporating the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

Mr. BOUGHTER, a bill relative to the recording of inventorian of appraisements of decedents estate; in Dauinventories of appraisements of decedents esta phin county.

Mr. DONAVANN, a supplement to the act providing for the election of prothonotaries and other officers in Philadelphia.

Mr. SM1TH, of Montgomery, a bill to extend the charter of the Montgomery County Savings, Loan and Bulkling Association; also, a bill to extend the charter of the Norristown Building and Loan Association.

Mr. McCLURE, a bill to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military cla

Bills Considered, &c. On motion of Mr. CONNELL, the bill from the House in regard to municipal claims in the city of Philadelphia was taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, the bill to incorperate the Hyde Park Cemetery Company was considered and passed.
On motion of Mr. LAMBERTON, the bill relative to On motion of Mr. LAMBERTON, the bill relative to the account of Evans B. Brady, former treasurer of Jef-leffok Scoulty, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the bill relative to the distribution of the proceeds of sheriffs' sales in Aliegheny county was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Montgomery, the bill relative to appeals from justices of the peace in Montgomery county was taken up and passed.

On notion of Mr. PENNEY, the joint resolutions relative to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company were considered and adopted.

Mr. LOWRY called up the joint resolution granting a pension to the widaw of Adam W. Prichard, who died in the volunteer service. the volunteer service.
On motion of Mr. McCLURE, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to examine and report whether the act of Congress does not provide for this and similar cases. for this and similar cases.
On motion of Mr. SMITH, of Phila leiphia, the bill

The House assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. Hon. John Bowe, Speaker, in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr.

Joinson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. WORLEY, of Lancaster, introduced a resolution
relative to the Harrisburg postmaster furnishing poststamps to members and officers of the House without auhorizy. stamps to memoers and officers of the House without vi-thority.

In the debate it was intimated that it was only neces-sary for any individual member of the House to send or go to the postmaster and get stamps. On the first ap-plication 200 red stamps were furnished, and sometimes 100 blue stamps, to last during the session. Afterwards, only a limited number of stamps were given.

Several members declared that, in times like these er-pecially, intembers should pay for the stamps out of their own pockets. ceveral memoers deciared that, in times like these specially, intembers chould pay for the stamps out of their own pockets.

Mr. GASKILL, of Phillsdelphia, moved to refer the resolution rud amendments to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, [laughter.] which was disagreed to, by a vote of 14 yeas to 62 nays.

Mr. WORLEY thought that the Committee on Accounts should reject all such claims made by the postmaster for stamps sold to members or officers.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Tioga, desired exact justice rendered to 98th one. There should be no by ways to the public treasury. Those who have not received stamps are entirely innocent and should be known.

Mr. RYON said it was no question to be tried at this time. We have no more right to inquire into individual accounts than we have to inquire into the family accounts at the dry-goods store. and Mr. GROSS, of Allegheny, offered an amendment, that all members of this House who have received postage stamps, according to custom, but not according to law, be requested to return the same to the postmaster or settle with him for the same.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Alleghony, said it had not been the custom to bithin stamps without payment.

Mr. GROSS said he did not know what was the acceptation of the word "custom" by lawyers, but all felt that there had been such a practice in this House.

The resolution, as assended by Mr. Gross, was agreed to.

Mr. PERSHING, of Cambria, reported favorably,

with an amendment, an act to authorize the Auditoi General and State Treasurer to allow credit to Thomas Birch, auctioneer, of Philadelphia. Reports of Committees. Mr. BANKS (Judiciary General) reported, as committed, an act supplementary to the several acts of this Commonwealth in regard to the sale of unseated lands; also, with a negative recommendation, an act giving justices of the peace additional power in certain cases.

Mr. BIGHAM, of Aliegheny, reported from the Committee on Judiciary, local, as committed, an act relative to certain records in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. BANKS, (Committee on Corporations,) reported, as committed, an act granting certain rights to market companies in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. PERSHING, of Cambria, reported favorably.

Bills Introduced.
Mr. GREENBANK, a bill to conficate the property for persons who are in rebellion against the United States.
Leferred to the Judiciary General Committee. Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, a bill authorizing Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, a bill authorizing the extinguishment of certain ground rents. This is a special bill, providing for the extinguishment of a ground rent held by the trustees of the Northern Friends' Meeting, of Philadelphia.

Mr. KAINE, of Fayette, an act providing for the repeal of so much of the sixth section of act of May 16th, 1861, as requires the levying of a tax of half a mill on the dollar. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. SMITH, of Chester, presented a resolution to pay the mileage of witnesses summoned in the contested-election case of Mr. Abbott, of Philadelphia (Seventeenth district). Adopted.

tion case of Mr. About, of district). Adopted.
Mr. RITTER moved to reconsider the vote on the Girard Bank bill, before the House yesterday. Agreed to—yeas 42, nays 30.

Mcchunics' Liens. Mechanics' Liens.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, presented a further supplement to the mechanics' lien law. It enacts that the law entitled "An act relating to the lien of mechanics and others upon buildings," approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858, together with the several supplements thereto, shell hereafter be held and taken to apply to debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the repairs, alterations of, or additions to any house or other building, so that then may horeafter be had for the payment of all debts contracted for work done or materials furnished for or about the repair, alteration of, or addition to any house or other building, in the same manner as liens may now be had for debts contracted for work done or materials found for or about the erection or construction of any house or other building under the alterestia act, approved June 16th, A. D. 1836, and the several supplements to said act: Provided, nevertheless, that this act shall not apply to debts such as aforesaid where the same are of less amount, than twenty dollars. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, Local.

Court of Records.

Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, presented a bill to establish an additional Court of Record in the city of Philadelphia. SECTION 1 of the bill provides that the name and style shall be, "The Equity and Orphans' Court of the City and County of Philadelphia," which shall be the only orphans's court of Philadelphia. It is to consist of a president and two newsciete index, learned in the law, any

Court of Record.

sident and two associate judges, learned in the law, any one of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Bec. 2 provides for the election of president and associate judges on the secoad Tueeday in October, to serve ten years from December first. The salaxies are to be the same as those of the judges of the Cours of Common Pleas. The court is to exercise exclusively all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court. Also, to have power as the present Court of Common Pleas and District Court, to hear, try, and detormine all cases in equity and those relating to trusts and trustees, and all such as may arise under the insolvent laws of the State, and proceedings in cases of warrants of arrest, under act of July 13, 1842. Nothing in the bill, however, is to deprive the said Court of Common Pleas or District Court of their power and jurisdiction in matters of bills of discovery, in aid of suits of law, and of executions, or to obtain evidence from places not within the State.

Sec. 3. That any itwo of the judges and register of wills shall compose the Register's Court.

Sec. 3. That any itwo of the judges and register of Common Pleas and clerk of Orphans' Court, who shall be elected and subject to the same responsibilities, &c., as are now regulating the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, provided that the court holds at least two sessions in each month for Orphans' Court business.

Sec. 6. The ferms and return days of the said Equity and or Judges are to publish full and complete rules and regulations for governing the practice of the court. rules and regulations for governing the practice of the court.

SEC. 8. Judges shall have power to sit separately in SEC. S. Junger shall have power to set separates; in court or in chambers.

LEC. 9 relates to imposing a tax where any index sits for the purpose of taking testimony, auditing and settling accounts, &c.

SEC. 10 relates to appeals from the decrees of said court

SEC. 10 relates to appears from inductions to the Supreme Court.

FEG. 11 relates to the appointment of a commission to proper rooms and accommodations, &c.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Escal.

The House then adjourned. A CLAUSE in the new license bill now before the New Jersey Legislature, requiring ale and