The Press

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF 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."

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

At no time since the present rebellion broke out has the condition of our country presented so bright an aspect as at the present moment. The victory of General Burnside has already been noticed, and it is probable that his troops are now in possession of several of the leading towns and railroads in the eastern portion of North Carolina. Two expaditions are ready to start from Port Royal, one to operate against Charleston and the other against Sayannah, while our troops on the upper Potomac are manouvring in such a manner as leads us to infer that before many days elapse Winchester will be in our possession, and the rebels forced to retire from Manassas. In Kentucky, General Buell has taken up his march for Bowling Green, and the rehels will either be forced to retire from there or be ingloriously defeated. Gen. Thomas' division is rapidly pushing forward to the relief of the down-trodden Union men of Tennessee, while the recent exploits of Commodore Foot and General Grant, coupled with the uprising of the Union feeling in Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee, are everywhere hailed with joy. General Hunter is almost ready to start on his expedition, and General Halleck has sent such a force against General Price as will insure his capture, provided he does not run away. Columbus, with its frowning guns, stands in the way of our Mis sissippi expedition, but the strategy of General Halleck, and the bravery and endurance of our soldiers and sailors, will soon make the rebels evacuate it.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York yesterday, from Port Royal, which place she left on Monday last. The preparations for the intended expedition from that place were nearly completed. and it was thought that they would start in a day or two. Twelve regiments of troops were on Saturday under marching orders to leave on Monday for an expedition inland to the railroad, and thence to Charleston. Two simultaneous movements were to be made, one to the railroad direct, and the other for the vicinity of Edisto Island. Another one, consisting of thirteen gunboats and about 10,000 men, was also ready to move when the Baltic left, and it was generally rumored around that it would strike a blow at Fort Jackson and Savannah. The next steamer that arrives will probably bring us the news of the complete success of these two undertakings.

A letter received in New York by the Jura. from an influential source in Liverpool, thus exposes some of the schemes of the cotton specu-

"Our market has been very sensitive to the rumors lately and industriously set afloat that this country and France would intervene in American affairs on account of the blockade. Although it is pretty well understood here that Government has nothing to do with these reports, and that they have no foundation whatever in fact, the specula--have no foundation whatever in fact, the specula-tors do, for awhile, obtain signal advantages in de-pressing markets. They are temporary victories, however, and after every flatness you may look with confidence to a reaction. Nothing short of a prospect of peace on your side the water will now, it is gonerally beginning to be believed, keep prices down."

Similar testimony comes from a well-informed English banker, in a letter to his correspondent in Boston. We copy from the Boston Advertiser of

"I fear from articles which during the last few a want of cotton, consequent upon your 'insane war' with the South, whom you 'can never subdue,' that some of your Southern friends must be at work, for the want of cotton has no more to do with the matter than the want of tea has. The cause of the distress is that for the last two or three years we have had an over supply of cotton, which has led to an over production of manufac-tured goods, so that all the India and China mar-kets are fearfully overstocked, and bearing heavy lesses upon shipments. Such being the case, mer-chants won't buy except at ruinous prices to the manufacturer, and as the manufacturer cannot so sell, he either closes his mill or works short time, from which the workpeople suffer. In short, it is a crisis such as Lancashire has often seen, arising from the same cause, and not in any way attribu-

trom the same caupe, and not in any way attributable to the lock-up of your last crop.

"So far as this country is concerned, there is not
one word of truth in the statement, and it appears
to me that none but a Southerner could have originated it; but so far as France and some other of
the continental countries are concerned, there can
be no doubt that the supply is very short, and, as
manufacturers there are afraid to come and buy at present prices, there is great distress among the manufactory people."

Captain Palmer, of the U.S. steamer Iroquois. has arrived in New York, and his friends deny that he connived at the escape of the Sumpter last November, at Martinique. It is maintained that it was impossible, under the circumstances, to prevent the escape of the Sumpter, and that Capt. Palmer's loyalty and zeal are beyond ques-

Orders have been issued at Port Royal to receive all contraband negroes who freely offer their services to the Government, and to employ them in such services as they may be fitted for-any surplus of able-bodied individuals to be sent to labor at the depot. A record is kept, showing the name and description of the person, and the name and character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master. Compensation is allowed the negroes, at the rate of \$8 to \$12 a month to mechanics, \$4 to \$8 to laborers, and those employed in cutting wood for post bakeries are paid by the cord. All contraband employees receive one ration a day, and their families are supplied at the rate of a ration for each person over years, a half ration. All those employed, as well as their families, are furnished with suitable otherwise obtained. The cost price of the clothing and rations, except of the rations issued to em-No additional particulars of the victory of our forces on Roanoke Island were received yesterday. Martial law has been proclaimed in Norfolk, and the people were in a high state of excitement, in consequence of an expected attack on that place

by the forces under Gen. Burnside. another column, confirms the reports which we printed yesterday of the existence of an intense Union feeling among the people of Northern Alabama and Southern Tennessee. Our gunboats were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, and the people were everywhere anxious that the Union | the war is crowned by victory, we shall have troops should come among them and deliver them from the Jeff Davis oligarchy.

The Treasury-Note Bill.

The passage by the United States Senate of the treasury-note bill, with the legal-tender clause, gives great satisfaction to all loyal classes in this city, and we trust that the

our own people. The necessity for a rest to be provided for the demand-notes, so that they may not accu- curred. mulate in too large masses, has been already frequently set forth in our columns. The experiment of such a system of deposits as is now contemplated has been tried within a few days, and works well. With the demand-note bill passed and out of the way, the tax bill should be at once brought forward. Every business man feels the importance of the early passage of an adequate tax bill, and ecutive ability of the highest order. Mr. HALL is imposed the less he will have to pay for

Payment of the State Interest. TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Mr. Entrop: As the Press of our State have very generally alluded, in commendatory terms, to the fact that the interest on our State debt was paid in specie, or its equivalent, on the 1st instant, I deem it but an act of justice to the banks of our Commonwealth to state that it was through their liberality and patriotism that the payment of the interest was made in this form, without any cost to the State, they having responded most cordially (with very few exceptions) to my appeal to them for this purpose; and it is but another evidence of the noble manner in which the banks of our Commonwealth have sustained our State and National Governments in this hour of trial to the country. Such action as this is certainly worthy of a public recognition, and it is with very great pleasure that I call is not. It is all it is represented to be. Each

Replenishing the City Treasury. The necessary retrenchments in the national expenditure now being made, have been endorsed, very carnestly, by the public. As every citizen contributes, more or less, to the public revenue, so all have a direct interest in having it economically, equitably, and efficiently disbursed. If this be so with national, so should it be with local, expenditure. The annual cost of municipal government, in the good city of Philadelphia, exceeds the whole evenue of some of the German principalities.

Not a dollar should be stricken off a wellcarned salary. Where the remuneration is less than the value of the services renderedas in the case of those who perform judicial functions—it should be advanced to a fair amount. But there are numerous offices where, by some means, the compensation is great beyond all rule of justice or desert. There are municipal offices in this city the payment to the holders of which exceeds that warded by the nation to its Chief Magistrate. It is an anomaly, as well as a crying injustice to those who have to provide the pecuniary means, that a sheriff, a prothonotary, or some other officer, should be enabled, under the sanction of precedent, to receive annual incomes greater, in some cases, than what is paid to the President of the United States. The fee system is the basis of this admitted mequality and evil. In itself, the payment of

It has increased, is increasing, and must be

diminished.

fees, legally fixed as to their various amounts, ppears fair enough, for it is made by the paries exclusively concerned, and by them alone. The mischief is that any individual, or individuals, who receive should be allowed to retain the fees. There is a fair way of dealing with them. Let each officer who receives a fee, for any equivalent service which he executes for any person or persons, give security the city, and account upon oath for every cent so received—being indictable for every instance of default, and heavily punishable, with imprisonment and fine, in each case of conviction, for such dishonesty and perjury. If such law were passed, and rigidly enforced, the city funds would be considerably and permanently augmented. It is calculated that, by individual appropriation of fees and other monies, known as "perquisites of office," from \$300,000 to \$400,000 a year are diverted from the city revenue. Custom has hitherto so much sanctioned the abuse that the officials are unaware of the extent of the evil, and have not considered it wrong. They did not make such a state of things—they found it so-it

innocently, if they erred at all—the laborer is worthy of his hire, and so on. Worthy of it, beyond doubt. Only let it be simply remunerative wages, not excessive. Let every official who now fattens on fees, be placed upon a respectable salary. We are not among those who advocate niggardly payments to public servants. In private business, it is notorious that good salaries generally command the most efficient and the most honest service. The clerk who is well paid may generally be relied upon for his integrity. The same principle should prevail in the public service. Pay your officials liberally, and men of probity and ability, and not mere political wire-drawers, will be glad to take place among them. But let a fixed salary be substituted, in each instance, for emoluments arising out of fees and perquisites. We pay a fixed salary, which no one can call too much, to the mayor of the city, who must be a man of education and standing, but, with curious inconsistency, we permit an inferior officer of "the Row" to realize, in numerous instances, s much in one year as the mayor is paid in

had enriched their predecessors—law and pro-

cedent had long permitted it-they had erred

ten. The fee system does all the evil. In other countries, after long experience, that system has been repudiated as unequal, unfair, and wholly unremunerative to the pubdays have appeared in some of our papers respecting the distress in Lancashire, and attributing it to in numerous instances—but the modern rule. in most other countries, has been to throw all the money thus produced into the public purse rather than into the pockets of the officials, and to compensate them by fixed salaries, fairly apportioned according to their labor and responsibility. We have no doubt that, some time or other, the same wise regulation will be adopted here. The sooner the better, we say, because it will be a much required reform, and will bring a considerable increase to the annual revenue of the city. With our increasing city-debt, the importance of such a result is very evident.

What They Say of Us. It will be a long time, we suspect, before England understands the American character. Once a Week, which has considerable circulation among the middle and wealthy classes in England, devotes considerable space, in its last number, to the American question. In the Trent affair, it says, the British Government "acted as well as possible;" that, "on the other hand, the American Government behaved thoroughly well," but that our newspapers mislead the public, and that our prominent men have too much unworthy passion. Then comes a disparaging calculation of the comparative power of British and American soldiers. If we had Frenchmen to deal with, says candid Once a Week, it would be different, but "the Americans are not a military people almost every man in the Federal army has a home where he is longed for, and to which he

longs to return." Not a military people! This is proclaimed in face of the fact that, with unprecedented rapidity, in the course of a few months, there sprang up, ready for warfare, seven hundred thousand volunteer soldiers, brought out from private life by the patriotic call of duty. The Union was in jeopardy, and the nation rose, fourteen years of age; under that and over two as a man, to its aid. The mind and muscle, the hearts and hands of the citizens who thus clothing by the quartermaster, when it cannot be same purpose. These soldiers are different, indeed, from the conscripts of France, from the outcasts who constitute the enlisted rank and file of the army of England. Yes, they have homes to return to, which the British soldiers have not, refuse of the work-house and jail, as so many of them are; but our brave men have given themselves to their country until the war is ended. Not until then will they return home.

We are taunted, too, and HARRIET MAR-TINEAU's is the accredited pen which writes about us in Once a Week, with having spent a great deal in this war, and cautioned against incurring the responsibility of a national debt. If we do, it is because we are compelled to it. Be the amount great or small, when the satisfaction of feeling, at any rate, that it has been incurred for honest purposes, whereas the national debt of England, now about \$4,250,000,000, was incurred for purposes of oppression or conquest. The various wars in and out of Europe during the reigns of the four Georges; the building up "legitimacy" in France; the assault upon freedom in the American Colonies; the series of campaigns in Asia, and the war with Russia, were indeamendments are reasonable and proper, and fensible, one and all, and bequeathed a legacy there is no reason to anticipate any delay on of debt to England. Here, with ability to their account. The provision for the payment | meet all demands necessarily incurred to preof interest in gold will make all our securities | serve the integrity of the Union, we shall not more acceptable to foreign capitalists and to shirk paying our share of the expense. We shall not grumble, with Once a Week, over heavy taxation on account of expenses in-

WE CANNOT refrain from noticing the admirable manner in which Hon. L. W. HALL, the Speaker of the State Senate, has discharged the duties of his high position. Mr. Hall has presided over this branch of our State Legislature in an embarrassing period, and thus far has manifested parliamentary and exis a young man, and one of the most promising of our rising men. He has served two years in the Senate, with credit, and is known as a Senator of education, tact, and energy. The best tribute we can pay to Mr. HALL is that none of his decisions as a presiding officer have been reversed. We commend him to the considence of our people in the mountain districts.

ARCHATREET THEATRE.-Mr. John Drew will play William in " Black Eved Susan," to-night, and the parts of O'Blarney and Dennis O'Glib, in two well-known Irish dramas. The occasion is that of Mr. Drew's third benefit, and as the pieces are all produced for the first time since his return to America, we anticipate a crowded house.

THE PANORAMA OF THE REBELLION.-Many persons are under the impression that the exhibition of the great Rebellion is a magic lantern. It battle is well painted, and the panorama covers HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer. fourteen thousand feet of canvas.

An Unjust Attack. Attacks are being made in certain quarters FROM WASHINGTON.

upon the efficient and able Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, because of a schedule issued by him while acting as General Manager of Government transportation, to be used by the Quartermaster's Department as a basis for settlement with the various railroad companies. This circular is certainly as fair in its terms as such a document could be made. Mr. Scott was called upon to furnish data upon which the proper officers could base their extensive business with the railroads of the country. His experience enabled him to do this

promptly; but in doing it he exercised no arbitrary power, and established no fixed rates. In his circular addressed to Major Sibley, of the Quartermester's Department, he simply asks him to "please observe the following" rates "as a general basis" for the settlements. Nothing is contained in the circular prohibiting railroads from charging less than the rates given, if their patriotism would prompt them to do so. His responsible position, at the time this circular was issued, compelled him to assume the general direction of the vast transportation required by the Government, and he certainly discharged this onerous duty modestly and efficiently. No higher evidence of this could be given than the fact that the President promoted him from the position of general manager of railroads and telegraphs to that of As-

sistant Secretary of War. Mr. Scorr did not seek, and does notnow seek, political advancement. The architect of his own fortunes, he has, while yet a young man, achieved a reputation for business tact and energy second to no man in the country; and since the commencement of our unfortunate national troubles he has labored as zealously and as effectively for the success of the Union cause as any individual in the that he will pay it into the public treasury of loyal States. Every office-he has filled under the Government was bestowed upon him without the slightest influence being brought to bear on his part. Such a man deserves the gratitude of the country, and his services will not soon be forgotten by those who know their value.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1862. The Administration of Mr. Lincoln, when it determined to yield to the demand for the release of Slidell and Mason, did more to elevate our country among the nations of the earth, and more to baffle the intrigues of our enemies, here and in foreign countries, than if General McClellan had achieved a great victory. That act was, in truth, a conquest of American passions and prejudices by the Americans themselves. When I look back to the day I anticipated the course of the Administration on this question, what a wholesome contrast is presented between the bluster and banter of disaffected politicians and the dignified and patriotic acquiescence of the American people in the policy of yielding up the traitors! Gradually, but surely, we are securing ourselves at home and abroad. The French Emperor, however charged with hostile and ambitious designs, does not seem o have been controlled by them, judging by his speech on the 27th ultimo. He is too cautions a prince not to have weighed the argunents and actions of the constituted authorities of this country. The manifest design of many of the English politicians and diplomatists to drag him into a war with America, he has thwarted. He knows that to take the responsibility of attempting to break the blockade, or to recognize the Southern rebellion as a Confederacy, would be to bring upon the France he has literally reconstructed from the ruins of exploded systems and chimerical revolution. He feels what I have often endeavored to impress upon you, that no possible good can result from any attempt to interfere with American affairs. As he wants cotton and tobacco, he can obtain them when our loyal army opens loyal ports along the Southern coasts. If he desires a market for his exports, he will have such a market opened in a restored and tranquil Union. War would not bring cotton to Havre, nor stuffs to Lyons-it would

French Emperor as an assurance on the part of the European Powers that the neutrality they have inaugurated in respect to America will be maintained. He has evidently been tions, and, in declaring his opinions, he reflects the opinions of those associated with him in the government of Europe. Earl Russell dare not adopt a line of policy in conflict with that of Napoleon on a question so momentous, and in the speech from the throne, which we soon expect to read, we may look for conciliation and assurances of non-intervention. In all these things we see evidences of the moral greatness of our cause. These victories of peace are actually the greatest victories of our contest. We disarm the enmities of European Powers, and, although feeling that these Powers are no friends to our Republic, they cannot become the allies and supporters of the rebellion. In accomplishing this, Mr. Seward has exhibited the highest order of statesmanship. Under his management the gloom which fell from England and France has passed away, and our foreign relations are harmonious and satisfactory. The skies are bright with the dawn of peace and flushed with the golden hues of victory. From Roanoke, and Tennessee, and Kentucky, and South Carolina, and upper Virginia there comes a grand chorus of triumph... We are advancing along the line. While the banners of the Republic move forward, the insignia of treason are dragged by a retreating and defeated foe. We have passed through the valley of humiliation, and now look upon the

OCCASIONAL. promised land.

Publications Received. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's new romance " A Strange Story," which has been simultaneously published in London and New York, (in Harper's Weekly in the latter place,) for some months past, is now before us in a single volume 8vo., the 219th number of "Harper's Library of Select Aovels," a complete library of modern foreign fiction. Here, not yet having had time to finish our perusal, we shall only say now that it is a strange story indeed -a tale of the mysteries of science, of modern sorcery. The scene varies from England to Australia. It is copiously illustrated, with original designs, by John McLenan, yet—equal to a London three-vo-lume novel, at \$7.50—is on sale at 25 cents, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., T B. Peterson & Brothers,

and W. B. Zieber, from each of whom we have received a copy. A new volume of poetry, at a time when we are making history, is a novelty. Such is "The Branch: a Sacred Poem, &c.," just published by James Challen and Son, of this city. In the very first couplet there is a bad rhyme—launch and branch. To have a similar sound, it should be launch and braunch. There are more bad rhymes, such as blood and good, war and roar, term and worm, applaud and God, press and metropolis, and many more such; but there is some fair poesy in the pages before us. The principal poem is come, but some of the miscellaneous poems are much above par, though too didactic and old-fa-shioned. "Echo," "Oberons," and "The Sea-

sons," are of more than average merit—especially the last named.

From W. B. Zieber, South Third street, we have Part 97 of Chambers' Journal, for January, commencing a new volume. It continues in the van of that low-priced serial literature, which combines instruction and entertainment. It is an admirable

family journal. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—Samuel C: Upham, who has removed to 403 Chestnut street, within a few loors of The Press office, has sent us the Illustrated London News of the 25th ult., containing a number of illustrations of the war in America viz: Lord Lyons communicating Earl Russell's despatch about the Trent to Mr. Seward; portrait of Mr. Yancey; signalling from the right bank of the Potomac to Washington; the Tuscarora in Southampton water; shipping horses for Canada; dinner on a troop ship, and the skirmishers of the Bucktail Rifles advancing on the robols at Dranes-ville, Va. Also, Illustrated News of the World, same date, with a very fine portrait of Sir John Herschel, the celebrated astronomer and mathenatician, engraved on steel. This series is of great interest and value.

SECESSION AGENT ARRESTED IN MICHIGAN .-Guy Hopkins, of North Branch, Lapeer county, Mich., was arrested a day or two since, charged with maintaining a treasonable correspondence with the South. He did not deny his guilt, and a largemumber of letters from rebels were found in his trunk. He was formerly a teacher in the South. His recent business was to keep the Secession leaders posted on Northern affairs. On starting on his way to Fort Lafayette, he said: "I don't care. I'm a Secessionist, and I'll die before I'll take the cath of allegiance." Mich. was arrested a day or two since, charged

THE Wisconsin Legislature, having cut down the prices for publishing tax lists and other legal advertisements, proposes to throw a sop to the printers by exempting their materials, to the amount of \$1,000, from forced sale.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THE TREASURY-NOTE BILL, CONTAINING THE LEGAL-TENDER CLAUSE, PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

Washington, February 13, 1862. The Financial Situation. The Senate sat late on Wednesday evening, and onsiderably changed the House bill for the issue of United States notes, the payment of the inerest, and the funding of the public debt. The debate was masterly, recalling the best days of hat grave body. Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Collamen, Mr. Sherman, and others, took a leading part. All hese statesmen seemed to deplore the necessity o making these notes a legal tender, and Mr. Colla-MER argued with great force against that remedy. The provision for the payment of the interest in coin will be insisted upon, though it is understood that Mr. Stevens, of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, is opposed to it. This differ ence between the two Houses will delay the passage of the bill for some days, which will give the House an opportunity to press to a passage the necessary

Bill to Reorganize the Navy Department. Mr. Senator GRIMES has introduced a very im portant bill to reorganize the Navy Department so as to make it equal to the enlarged demands upon it, growing out of the increase in all branches of the military service in the present emergency.

The Vigor of the Administration. There will be few complaints of the inertness of the Administration hereafter. Not only will Secession be punished if found in arms, but its sympathizers will be rebuked and checkmated whereve found. I learn that grave charges are made agains leading officers in high places, at or near Alexandria. They are said to be in social and frequent intercourse with notorious traitors, male and female, and to have given passes to persons through our lines who have not taken the oath of allegiance.

Good News for our Soldiers and Seamen

The bill which has created so much feeling among our soldiers and seamen, said to operate as a reduc tion of their wages, has been so amended as to leave their pay untouched. The officers will be taxed about ten per cent. on their pay, and their commutation for horses considerably reduced. Congress at Work.

Both Houses are energetically at work. The nothing will be done that does not strictly relate to the war. If this activity continues there will be no reason why Congress should not adjourn in April

Arrest of Mr. Wikoff. Mr. WIEGFF, the well-known leterateur, and friend of Mr. BENNETT, of the New York Herald, confined in the guard house of the Capitol for an offence set forth in yesterday's proceedings of the House, is in excellent spirits, and avows his loyalty in the most earnest language. Mr. WIKOFF i about fifty three years of age, but has lived a life of romance and excitement. He has been a man of letters, of fashion, and of newspapers for thirty years, and has sustained relations with many governments, foreign and domestic. He is a native of Philadelphia, and a therough cosmopolitan. It is anticipated that Wikoff will be released from prison to-morrow, he having appeared before the Judiciary Committee this afternoon, when, it is presumed, he purged himself of the alleged contempt of declining to answer certain questions pro-

pounded to him by that committee. Senator Sumner's Emancipation Scheme. Senator Sumner's resolutions "declaratory of the relations existing between the United States and the territory once occupied by certain States, and now usurped by pretended Governments with out constitutional or legal right," offered on Tues. day, were laid upon the table on his own motion, in order that they might be called up at any time for debate. The vote on that occasion was not, there-

e, as some persons suppose, co The Transportation of British Troops
Through Maine. Governor WASHBURNE has, in accordance with the request of the Legislature of Maine, transmitted to Secretary SEWARD a certified copy of a resolve of that body, declaring that the letter of the latter to the Governor of that State, in reference to the passage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to the Legislature.

The Bursting of the Sawyer Gun. Capt. Bowdish, U. S. A., commanding at Newport News, has received a letter from that point not open the market for silks, satins, and stating that the bursting of the Sawyer gun at Newport News recently was owing to the fact that the I am willing to accept the sentiment of the shell was not rammed home.

General McClellan Whatever speculations may be indulged concerning the sphere of the duties of the General-in Chief, it is certain that the most cordial and friendin consultation with the Cabinets of other na-ly relations exist between him and the President and Secretary of War. The Western Virginia Constitutional Con-

vention. The Constitutional Convention, this morning adopted the following as a section of the article on the fundamental provisions of the Constitution of the proposed new State of West Virginia, with the understanding that this section should be a settle

ent of the vexed question: No slave shall be brought, or free person of color come into this State, for a permanent residence, after this Constitution goes into operation. This will insure a large majority for the Consti-

A National Soldiers' Cemetery. The House Committee on Military Affairs have matured a bill providing for a National Cemetery for soldiers in the District of Columbia. The remains of Dr. Bell, of Sommerville, sur geon of General Hooker's brigade, who died at Budd's Ferry several days ago, were sent North to-

The U. S. Note Bill. The Senate having made amendments to the United States note bill, the House will probably consider them to morrow. Brigadier General Denver.

Brigadier Feneral DENVER has arrived in this city. He has been transferred from the Department of Kansas to Western Virginia, where he will have a command under General Rosechans.

M. Mercier, the French Minister. This popular representative of the French Gopernment has stated that he has at no time received_ any instructions from his Emperor not entirely friendly to the Government of the United States. Twelve Hundred Nominations to be Con-

firmed. The Senate has yet undisposed of some twelve hundred nominations for important military and

naval and consular appointments. Scenes at the Depot. It is worth a visit to the Washington depot to see the contest for copies of The Press on the arrival of the morning train from Philadelphia. Agents newsboys, and citizens take part in the scramble, and our genial superintendent, Mr. Potts, has his temper sorely tried. Over five thousand copies of The Press were disposed of this morning, and ten thousand could have been sold. It is eagerly taken and read in the camps and the city, and is taken by

members in both houses. . The Great Birthday. Prengrations are making on a vast scale to celsbrate the forthcoming 22d of February, in accordance with the eloquent memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia. The reading of the Fare- possible. well Address will take place in the grand hall of the trains are to be run between Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia. Speculation in Coal.

Coal is selling here at \$9 per ton, and it can be bought in Pennsylvania, less than two hundred miles distant, at \$2! Why don't some enterprising men freight several large vessels with this valuable commodity, and run the blockade? The rebels are terrified, and will not feel disposed to interrupt such a fleet. They have their hands full on shore. Acknowledgment.

Captain SAMUEL RINGWALT, quartermaster of the Second Pennsylvania Reserve Brigade, Gen. MEADE commanding, begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of a large quantity of clothing and delicacies, for the use of the military hospital, from Miss Hennie I. Patterson, secretary of the Air Township Soldiers' Aid Society, McConnelisburg, Fulton county, Pa. These stores Captain RING-WALT has, under the instructions of Miss PATTERson, distributed among the hospitals of the brigade, applying them solely to the comfort of the sick and wounded. In acknowledging this generous bounty, tain Ringwalt, on be brigade, begs leave to thank the ladies of McConnellsburg for thus remembering and rewarding their perils and privations.

The Weather. This is a bright, clear, sunny day, and the h'lls of Virginia look as pleasant as they do in the spring. From where I write our flags in the far distance can be seen floating and toying with the wind, and peering above the sombre tree branches tell of encampments and fortifications, and thousands of brave men beneath. Away off to the left we can see Alexandria sleeping in the sun; a little nearer the frowning heights of Fort Richardson and Fort Albany, Arlington nestles amid the trees, and over the Long Bridge the endless wagon trains keep their slow and winding way. A few more days like this, a little more sunshine, and the roads will be hard enough for an advance.

Trouble at the Theatre. is stated that a conflict for the possession of the ashington theatre is imminent, between Ca-RUSI, the owner, and BLAND, the lessee, but the public judgment inclines to the latter.

기계 (1997년) 1987년 - 1987년 - 1987년 (1987년)

Governor Curtin. Governor Curtin is in town to-day, using his influence to prevent any tax being put on coal or oil. He will also urge Congress to appropriate a liberal amount to that important roadstead at the Breakwater, at the mouth of Delaware Bay. The Senate baving adopted an order admitting Governors of States and Territories to its chamber, we

shall, of course, see the Governor on the floor of that high Sanhedrim.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY. FEDERAL TROOPS POURING SOUTHWARD.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13 .- All is quiet down the

Gen. Hindman is reported to be at Bowling Green, and it is supposed that he is there for the purpose of consulting with the rebel commanders elative to a speedy evacuation of that position. CINCINNATI, Feb. 13 .- The Thirteenth Michigan Regiment passed through here to-day, en route for Kentucky, and four more regiments will pass through next week. A gentleman who left Green river yesterday, reports that up to that time 35,000 United States roops had crossed Green river.

THE WAR IN KANSAS. LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 12 .- Major General Huner made a formal call on Senator Lane yesterday.

Matters in regard to the Southern expedition re-General Lane has not yet resigned the Senatorno movements of troops of particular moment have taken place during the last two weeks. The Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment has gone to Fort

Scott. The First Kansas is on furlough for tem

Sr. Louis, Feb. 13.—The Cairo correspondent of the Democrat says cannonading was heard at St. Louis yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Columbus. It is supposed the rebels were practising. There has been no boat from the Cumberland or Tennessee rivers to-day:

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

General Price Falling Back. GENERAL SIGEL AT SPRINGFIELD.

Rolla, Feb. 12 .- [Special to the Missouri Republican.]—A messenger from Lebanon has just arrived. He left Marshfield, four miles from Springfield, on Tuesday, at noon, when it was reported that General Price had left Springfield, and was encamped near the battle-ground of Wilson's creek. General Sigel is, no doubt, by this time, occu-

pying Springfield. Important from General Sherman's Command. THE ADVANCE ON SAVANNAH—FORT PULASKI BEING SURROUNDED-AN ADVANCE MOVEMENT CONTEM-PLATED ON CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamer Baltic, which

arrived to day from Hilton Head, brings 700 bales of cotton, the crews of the stonefi eet, and a number f officers, sent home on recruiting service. Eight prisoners were brought on for Fort Lafavette. They were taken in a skirmish. The weather at Port Royal was becoming dis agreeably warm, and heavy rains were falling.

The contrabands are still engaged in picking cot on, and their numbers are fast increasing. Gen. Sherman has succeeded in excluding all newspaper correspondents from his lines. The Forty-eighth Regiment, and portions of the Rhode Island and Engineer Regiments, have been moved from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfuskie Island, which is the nearest point to Fort Pulaski Island that can be occupied, except Tybee Island. Several gunboats, a scheoner, and a number of flats, with Parrott guns, howitzers, and mortars,

accompanied the expedition.
Old Tatnall's gunboats soon after made their appearance, and three of them succeeded in running the gauntlet of our vessels to Fort Pulaski. General Stevens' brigade was prevented from forming a junction with these forces, on account of the obstructions in the river.

Fort Pulaski is said to be in as bad a situation engineers are driving piles in a marshy island, for the purpose of forming a road, and as a foundation tween the Union forces and Fort Jackson. Our forces make advances upon the enemy every day, and our gunboats have shelled out a post which the rebels had taken on Pine Island, and made an advance towards Bluffton, where there is a large force of rehels Fort Jackson is to be taken, and Savannah will

soon be captured. Another account says an expedition left on Mon day, including all the gunboats and transports, sufficient for the shipment of twelve thousand troops, which will go through Callacoga Sound, into Sa vannah river, without coming into range of Fort Pulaski's guns. The rebels have withdrawn a large amount of troops from Charleston and Port Royal to Savannah.

Another account says that twelve regiments were to leave on Monday morning, to take the railroad and thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry were to join them, and also several artillery regiments The weather was beautiful, and oranges, banans and other tropical fruit abundant.

The Reonening of the Tennessee River Sr. Louis, Feb. 13.—The correspondence of the Republican from Fort Henry gives further interesting particulars of the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river.

Everywhere the people insisted upon loading their visitors with presents, and as far up as Flo rence, Alabama, the river can be navigated almost Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasn greeted the gunboats everywhere, and numbers of

prominent men came forward and said that should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and anxious to protect their homes under its banner, and would at once cluster around it. Under the laws commanding them either to join the rebel army or leave their property, they had been obliged to succumb temporarily in self-de-The officers of the gunboats say it is impossible t

doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everyunder the control of the politicians, are unable to express the feelings of the people. The Secession element was principally composed of the lawless politicians of the community, who overawe by violence the order-loving Union citizens. When at Havana, Lieut. Commanding Phelps

learned that a rebel cavalry regiment was encamped about a mile distant. He immediately ordered th company of 130 marines, under Colonel Given, to march against them, but the rebels, hearing of the movement, fied panic-stricken, leaving everything behind them. Their camp was burned, and a considerable quantity of arms secured.

Only one rebel steamer—the Dunbar—now floats in Upper Tennessee. The rebel steamer Appelton Belle had 4,000 pounds of powder aboard, and when fired by the rebels was purposely anchored opposite the fine residence of Judge Crevolt, a noted loyalist, com-pletely shattering it by the explosion. The rebel gunboat Eastport, which is partially finished, is a fine and fast steamer, 250 feet long, wery staunch, and so constructed as to be rendered shot-proof by compressed bales of cotton and iron

The steamer Illinois brought a quantity of tobacco down from Paris yesterday, and a large lot of pig iron near there will be removed as soon as

The Nashville Union & American of the 5th says House, in presence of the President and his Cable Generals Beauregard, Pillow, and Cheatham were in net, the Congress, the generals of the army, the that city. It also contains Beauregard's plan of commanders of the navy that happen to be here, battle at Manassas, and prodigious speculations as and the representatives of foreign nations. Extra to what he will do at Columbus. Numerous articles are copied from the Southern papers asking the Government to take some measure to keep the soldiers in service, as their term of enlistme expiring, and they are fast becoming demoralized. The same paper also says that a large amount of confederate stores is lying on the banks of the Cumberland river.

> MIRAMON ARRESTED AT VERA CRUZ FOR ROBBING THE ENGLISH LEGATION—WORTALITY AMONG THE ALLIED TROOPS—MOVEMENTS OF REBEL PIRATES. NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates to the 8th inst.—It appears, by the Associated Press correspondence, that Miramon, on arriving at Vera Cruz from Havana, was arrested by the British admiral, for a former robbery of the British legation in Maying. The sickness and death among the allied troops

Later from Havana and Mexico

were frightful.

The pirate steamer Victoria sailed from Havana on the night of the 7th, with a cargo of arms and ammunition.
Captain Maffit, formerly commander of the
Crusader, has taken command of the pirate steamer Cocice.

Talcott, formerly civil engineer of the Mexican railroad, who left to join the rebels in South Carolina, has returned to Havans in the pirate steamer Kate, and is en route to Vera Cruz, in hopes to obtain his old situation, in which he will be disappointed.

pointed.

Miramon was arrested on board the steamer Miramon and is confined on H. B. M. frigate Challenger. He will not be allowed to land.

The British steamer Gladiator is still at Nassau, mounting gune, and will change her flag, and become a rebel privateer.

The allied commissioners have returned from Marion.

Mexico.

The Mexican Government insist upon the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, and will accept the intervention of France and England.

Gen. Prim has sent for his family.

The British gunboat Plover has been lost at Alvadrawal of the Spanish forces, and will accept the intervention of France and England.

Gen Prim has sent for his family.

The British gunboat Plover has been lost at Alvarado.

Descritions from the Spanish troops at Vera Cruz continue

Fire in New York.

New York, Feb. 13.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the fine stone building of E. J. Morrison & Co., lamp manufacturers, at the corner of Platt and Pearl streets. The loss amounted to \$50,000. A fireman was run over and killed.

The Federal Force at Fort Henry. 🖀 CINCINNATI, Feb. 13 .- A special despatch to the Commercial from Indianapolis says reliable information received from Fort Henry states that 30,-000 troops were at or near that place at noon on Sunday, and heavy reinforcements were constant

ly arriving. From China, via San Francisco SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 .- The ship Sword Fish has arrived in thirty-seven days from Hong Kong. Freights thence to New York were twenty dollars Freights thence to New York were twenty dollars to twenty-four dollars per ton.

At Foochoo, the American ship Surprise was under the British flag for New York, with a large cargo of East India goods.

A prominent American merchant, residing in China, had placed his ships under the protection of the British flag. China, had placed his ships under the protection of the British flag.

At Hong Kong purchases of tea for the United States continued at improving rates, but the scarcity of tonnage prevented their shipment.

The Hong Kong papers are filled with accounts of the rebel atrocities in capturing Ning-po, which took place on the 9th December, and was followed by the sacking and burning of the city and mur-dering the people

ering the people.

The French Admirals and the British and American consuls had authorized the breaking up of the Customs Establishment at Ning-po, causing all duies collected by the mercenaries subsequent to the th of December to be returned. The United States steamer Saginaw has been condemned at Hong Kong, her timbers being rotton.

Both houses of the California Legislature have
unanimously passed resolutions protesting against
the discontinuance of the overland mail, and advo-

pating the restoration of the pony express, an sending printed mail matter by sea. The Virginia Legislature. WHEELING, Va., Feb. 13.—The Legislature still in session, but will adjourn to-night. Holliday Cove Railroad bill was again defeated to day in the House of Delegates.

Markets by Telegraph. CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Flour is in better demand at \$4.20. Whisky firm at 17c. Mess Fork active, \$10 \(\frac{9}{2}\)
bull being freely offered for good brands, and \$10.25
asked. Bulk Mests are in good demand; sales of 600,000 ibs, at 2%c for Shoulders, and 4%c for Sides. Lar-closed buoyant. Exchange on New York is firm at k

New York, February 13.—Captain Palmer, late of the gunboat *Iroquois*, arrived here in the steamer *Columbia*, and left to-day for Washington. From Key West.

Captain Palmer of the Troquois

NEW YORK, February 13.—The steamer Oriental arrived at this port to-day, from Key West on the 7th. She brings two companies of the First Regular Infantry. The Mexican Troubles.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE

The London Times of the 30th ultimo contains

letter from Mexico, dated December 29th, which contains some singular statements : A DESPOTISH WANTED. A DESPOTISM WANTED.

It is absurd to suppose that a republican form of government can prosper in a country where, out of a population of five millions, three and a half, at the lowest computation, are Indians, plunged in the most profound ignorance. An enlightened despotism is what we require, and, although there might be regulated to expressions at the untret the alleger of the property of the present of th be prejudices to overcome at the outset, the edu-cated and respectable portion of the inhabitants will soon be able to appreciate the advantages of a

firm, paternal governme SPAIN IN THE WAY. All would depend upon the manner in which the change is brought about. If left to England and France, the matter might easily be managed. It is the active interference of Spain which creates all the difficulties. The French and English Governthe dimoulties. The French and English Governments have already committed a grievous error in allowing Spain to take the initiative. No time ought to be lost in rectifying this false move. The landing of Spanish forces at Vera Cruz has created a strong feeling of irritation, which can alone be removed by the presence of French and English troops.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS. I would wish to impress upon her Majesty's Goremnent the absolute necessity of appointing, without loss of time, a commission to hear and decide upon the various demands which have now remained dormant in the legation for upwards of twenty years. They exceed \$20,000,000, and involve almost every conceivable case contemplated by the law of nations. None of our countrymen resident

WHAT MR. CORWIN HAS DONE, Mr. Corwin, who has been endeavoring to pur-hase, on behalf of the United States, a right of intervention in the affairs of Mexico, and who, from no fault of his, has failed in two previous attempts, has now hit upon a third. He proposes to convert the interior debt of the country into an American convention; in other words, to give a high value to bonds issued, in many cases, at a discount of upward of ninety per cent., and which are now bearing a market value of six dollars for the one-hundred-dollar bond. The interior debt has been incurred by almost every President incurred by almost every President incurred as the convention of the processing of the other process. dent issuing, as his necessities demanded, or for purposes of his own, a certain number of these bonds. Their amount of late has been consider-ably reduced by their being received in payment of church property. Nominally there must still remain shout \$30,000,000 to be redeemed. The consent of about \$30,000,000 to be redeemed. The oonsent of the Mexican Government has been obtained by a proposal to pay down eight per cent. in cash—too tempting an offer to be refused at such a moment. Many holders will, doubtless, seize such an oppor-tunity of obtaining American protection for a stock which is now next to valueless; but whether such a which is now next to valueless, but whether such a stock-jobbing proceeding is consistent with the dig-nity of a great nation seems rather problematical. At all events, it is to be hoped, should the scheme be approved in Washington, that foreign Govern-ments will not allow such a convention to take precedence of claims due to their respective sub-

Interesting from Confederate Sources. [Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—Russellville, situated in "a low, green valley," twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green, and two hundred and thirty miles from Memphis by railway, is a town centaining three thousand inhabitants, and noted as the place where the Provisional Government was put on its legs. For the present it is the head-quarters of Generals Floyd and Buckner. There is a large army here, the tents being pitched for miles along the railroad, which touches the western part of the town. As in other localities, where troops have been massed, there is a perfect squeeze here, all the available space in the hotels and private houses being fully appropriated.

But, notwithstanding the absence of comfort, one feels more at home in Russellville than in Bowling Green. In the latter the people are cool in their treatment of Southern soldiers, or, at best, only tolerably polite and attentive. The truth is, that treatment of Southern soldiers, or, at best, only tolerably polite and attentive. The truth is, that before General Johnson's army went to Bowling Green the bulk of the inhabitants sympathized with the Union cause of Lincoln. A powerful reaction has taken place within the last two months; and those who still cling to the "flesh pots of Egypt" are mute. The ladies, God bless them! are outsepoken for the South. Here our friends are not few or far between. They speak out and act manfully. Hence there is a feeling among the soldiers that they are in the midst of the best and the bravest of Kentuckians.

There are plenty of the very finest artillery here that are in the service; plenty of the best horses; plenty of soldiers to whip twice their number of "Yanks;" plenty to eat and wear. The mules that pull the transportation wagons are, beyond all doubt, unequalled by any in the Southern army. Yesterdsy was epent by Generals Floyd and Buckner in reviewing troops. The display was imposited the several bis commend we well blessed.

ner in reviewing troops. The display was imposing, and the general in command was well pleased with the thorough training and preparations for marching of the various brigades. The Second Kentucky was the observed of all observers Mason and Slidell in England.

THE LONDON TIMES TURNS THE COLD SHOULDER TO THE LONDON TIMES TURNS THE COLD SHOULDER TO THEM.

The London Times of the 30th contains a long editorial on the return of Mason and Slidell, which, after stating that the condition of affairs is just the same now as two months ago—that "both sides have given brilliant proofs of what they cannot accomplish"—and that the commissioners can do as much now as if they had never met the San Jacinto—concludes as follows:

"We think, therefore, that the arrival of Messrs.

Mason and Slidell is a matter of but little importance. The action of the two Governments is not likely to be influenced in the smallest degree by the representations of those two gentlemen. They will be objects of a little curiosity, and nothing more. They will, probably, with the good sense that has distinguished their section of the American people since the war began, kaep themselves perfectly quiet in London and Paris, and wait the events that are at hand. Inactivity is, indeed, their most masterly policy. Better would it be for the Confederate cause that they were behind the gratings of a Boston prison than that indeed, their most masterly policy. Better would it be for the Confederate cause that they were behind the gratings of a Boston prison than that they should mix themselves up in the discussions which will be shortly arising in the Legislatures of France and England.

"In this country we like to go our own way and do things in our own manner. That there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle cannot be doubted. The reticence of last year, and that respect for the feelings of the North which has been so ill-repaid by Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, will hardly be found in the coming session. The cry of misery and anger from hungry operatives, or mill-owners, scared by the prospect of insolvency, will be loud and painful. There may be a temptation to a Confederate representative at such a time. The self-restraint that has been such a contrast to the mingled querulousness and boasting of the North may possibly be abandoned in favor of a more active policy; but to yield to such a temptation would be the greatest mistake that the Confederates could make. Mr. Mason is an old politician, and he will understand that, in the position he now fills, he cannot serve his country better than by inaction and silence.

"Indeed, there is so little in the power of these gentlemen that we are disposed to look upon them rather in their capacity as the victims of Captaia Wilkes, than as the envoys of President Davis. Forgetting their diplomatic position, and viewing them simply as the subjects of an interesting nar-Wilkes, than as the envoys of President Davis.
Forgetting their diplomatic position, and viewing them simply as the subjects of an interesting narrative in the world's history, we are glad to announce the termination of their sufferings and wanderings. The Odyssey of Mr. Mason has come to an end by his arrival at a London hotel. In a few short months he has seen more of the dangers of the seas than many sailors in the course of a long life. First, there was the breaking of the blockade. The Nashville's maiden exploit was to carry the commissioners to sea through the opposing squadrons of the Federals. This, perhaps, was not a very difficult task, as the enemy had not yet sailed in the sid of science by sinking hulks full of granite 'checkerwise' on the Branch and the side of science by sinking hulks full of granite 'checkerwise' on the bar. But still the Nashville might have hear department Contracts, anthorizing the Scoretary of War issued to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, but at rates not greater than those required from private individuals. Congress, in granting lands towards the construction of these roads, reserved the right to transport the property or troops of the United States free of charge; without waiving this privilege, it is now proposing squadrons of the Federals. This, perhaps, was not a very difficult task, as the enemy had not yet called the schedules of the Secretary of War issued in July last.

A Persanal Explanation. yet called in the aid of science by sinking full of granite 'checkerwise' on the bar. But still the Nushrille might have been chased if there had been anything to chase her, and the James Adger was actually despatched to British waters to intercept her on her way to Southampton. "After they had escaped this danger, and were congratulating themselves on a safe run to Hayana, and a comfortable embarkation in a British packet, there early the safety which has made an much

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Bills and Resolutions Reported. A communication to the Vice President, from the Union Defence Committee of New York, urging the immediate passage of the treasury-note bill, with the legal-tender than was received. Defence Committee of New York, urging the immediate passage of the treasury-note bill, with the legal-tender clause, was received.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back a bill to appoint a warden for the District jail.

Mr. HABRIS (Rep.), of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back he bill to alter the circuits for the Northern district of New York,

Mr. DAVIS (Union), of Kentucky, presented a saries of resolutions declaring that the Constitution is the fundamental law of the Government, and the rights of the people are fixed and immutable, and cannot be abrogated by any other power than the Constitution, and any attempt to abrogate or destroy the rights guarantical by the Constitution is inhuman, unjust, and an outrage on civilization. That there is no power in the Constitution to abrogate or destroy any of the rights of the people, and any rights or privileges that may have been anapended by the existence of the war, will be resumed at the close of the war as if they had not been suspended. That no State by any vote of Secossion, or any other act, can abrogate her rights or obligations, or the obligations of the United States to preserve her people in the empoyment of all their rights, and to guaranty to such State a republican form of government. That there can be no confiscation of any property or infringement of the rights of loyal citizens, unless for acts declared to be criminal. That it is the duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion speedily, carrying the sword in one hand and it e clive branch in the other, and to restore the States to their original condition.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, gave notice

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1862.

SENATE.

their original condition.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.), of Connecticut, gave notice
that he should introduce a bill for the cultivation of cotton on lands in the possession of the United States. The Number of Representatives. On motion of Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, the bill to fix the number of Representatives in the House was taken up. The bill fixes the number at 233. A nessage was received from the House announcing its disagreement to certain amendments of the Senate to he civil appropriation bill.
On motion of Mr. PEARCE (Dem.), of Maryland, a

On motion of Mr. PEARCE (Dem.), or Maryland, a committee of conference was appointed.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, thought it would be better not to alter the number of members in the House. The number had already been fixed, and it should remain unchanged.
After further discussion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow. The Treasury-note Bill. The treasury—note bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Fessenden's amendment, to make the bonds

redeemable after five years and payable after twenty years, at the pleasure of the United States, which was redeemable after five years and payable after twenty years, at the pleasure of the United States, which was withdrawn.

Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal teader for private debia.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.) opposed the amendment. He said if it was adopted he should vote aguinst the bill, as he considered it would be unjust, wickedly unjust, to place all this money in the hands of the soldiers and employees of the Government, and force them to take it, and then not protect it siterwards in their hands. Ho said the people of Massachusetts were in favor of the bill as it stands with great unanimity, and he believed that no bill. except the bill for taxation; was received with so much joy as this bill with the legal-tender clause. He thought the arguments of the Senators from Maine and Vermont rather against the issuing of the notes at all, than against the legal-tender clause. If we do not make the notes a legal tender we will depreciate the notes of the soldiers and sailors, who will be compelled to submit to a shave by brokers. We ought to show to the country that we are determined to protect the recidit of the country and carry it safely through this crisis. We will find that the nerchants generally are in favor of making these notes a legal tender, and the families of the soldiers, when their little pittance comes from the field, want to have it made a legal tender, and the families of the soldiers, when their little pittance comes from the field, want to have it made a legal tender, and the families of the soldiers, when their little pittance comes from the field, want to have it made a legal tender, and they say they do not know a merchant in Boston who is not in favor of it.

Mr. COLLAMER modified the amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the chant in Boston who is not in favor of it.

Mr. COLLAMER modified the amendment so as to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for debts of the United States, on any kind of debts, including the amendment of the committee, providing that the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep.), of Ohio, believed there was a necessity for making these notes a legal tender. Every organ of financial opinion in the country agrees that this is indispensable. Everybody, from the Secretary of the Treasury, through all the bankers and most of the merchantles of the country, agrees to that necessity. The chambers of commerce of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, agree on this point. We have to pay before the first day of July, \$5143,235,000, and of this \$100,000,000 is due this day. How are we going to

pay before the prist day of our y, \$0.5, \$0.5,000, and of this \$100,000,000 is due thus day. How are we going to get this amount? That is a question hardly necessary to be made. We cannot pay it in coin, for we have not enough in circulation since the banks have suspended. The banks cannot let us have any more money, for we The banks cannot let us have any more money, for we have already taken more than their capital in bonds. Capitalists cannot buy the bonds of the Government for they cannet set coin enough, which is, the only thing that can be now received. If the bonds are now thrown on the market they would depreciate to sixty cents on the dollar, according to the opinion of all manciers, because there was no money to pay the bonds. Then, how are we going to pay the soldiers, and the contractors who teed the armies! There is no other way than to give them notes which are a general rooper agreeable. armies! There is no other way than to give them notes which are as near money as possible. He contended that it was perfectly constitutional to fisate these notes. The history of the Government settles this question. We had issued bills of credit during the war with Mexico and in 1812. We are bound, if we pass those notes to the soldiers, to make them as secure and negotiable as we can. We must either use sound and safe Government paper currency, or use the paper money of all banks which may spring up in the country. By issuing the amount provided for in this bill we cannot inflate the currency. It will be under the control of the Government, and not one-tenth of the amount of the abund production of the country, which in the country. By issuing the amount provided for in this bill we cannot infate the currency. It will be under the control of the Government, and not one-tenth of the amount of the annual production of the country, which is \$1,900,000 000. He should vote for this measure as a temporary necessity to carry on the war.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, referred to the Constitution to show that certain powers were delegated to the Government, while others are reserved to the States. One of these provisions was that the States shall not entit hills of credit, coin money, or pass laws impairing the obligations of contract. He thought these principles were well settled. He contended that the Government liad no right to make a law in any way to impair the obligation of contracts, and said that this measure, instead of preserving the Government liad no right to make a law in any way to impair the obligation of contracts, and said that this measure, instead of preserving the Government, tended to overthrow it. He opposed this measure, because it impaired all the contracts and was unconstitutional, and was abherrent to all his ideas of instice. The measure would disturb all the relations of debtor and creditor—destroy all the credit in the country. He was not a judge in the land, but he would declare that this measure was not constitutional He would take the credit of the Government and go into the market, and if it was not worth more than sixty cents on the dollar, sell it for that, and act as an honeat man should. He declared that this was a Charleston scheme, and an abandomient of the great charter of the Government and liberties of the people. There was tyranny in compelling a man to take five hundred dollars from his neighbor, when he ought to have one thousand dollars. He hopef the clause would be stricken out.

Mr. DOOLITCLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, regretted very much that this bill was presented before the tax bill comes from the House. He feared there would be a long delay on the tax bill in the House, and by th

length to show that the measure was unconstitutional, and also inexpedient, as the notes would be good for nothing. He characterized the policy as simply a forced and aird interpetentity, as its index would be good to fing. He characterized the policy as simply a forced lone upon the community.

The discussion was confinued at some length by Mesers. Howard, Willey, and McDongall.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, in treating the queetion, referred to the early history of the issue of paper mouey. It was issued first in this country in Massachusetts, in 1702, and made a legal tender in 1712. In Rhode Island in 1710. In Connecticut in 1719. In Pennsylvania in 1732. In Delaware in 1739, In Maryland in 1733; and in Virginia in 1755, where they were called treasury notes, and made a legal tender for private debts. They were also issued in North Carolina in 1704, and South Carolina in 1703, but were not made a legal tender until afterwards, when they were called in law bills of credit. He contended that they were considered as bills of credit by the framers of the Constitution. He was doubtful as to the policy of issuing these notes at this time, but thought that if we had the authority to issue the notes at all, we had the right to make them a legal tender.

YEAS. (Rep.), Foster (Rep.), Saulsbury (Dem.), (Rep.), Latham (Dem.), (Rep.), Nesmith (Dem.), Powell (Dem.), (Pop.), Anthony (Rep.), Bayerd (Dem.), Collamer (Rep.), Cowan (Rep.), NAYS.

Mr. SIMMONS offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded in two-year bonds, bearing eight per Mr. SIMMONS offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded in two-year bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest. Adopted.

Mr. DOULITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, moved to amrad so as to limit the operation of the logal-tender clause to private setts hereafter contracted.

Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, offered a substitute that the Secretary of the Treasury he authorized to issue, in exchange for coin, treasury notes to the amount of \$150,000,000, made payable to bearer at the Treasury; and which will be redeemable in coin at the Treasury after five years until 1872, when all outstanding notes shall be redeemed, and such notes shall be received and such notes shall be received and such notes shall be received and the Treasury for bonds of not less than twenty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest. Third—That a direct tax of fifteen million annually be made, and the same is hereby pledged to the payment, in coin. of these notes, principal and interest, when they become due. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The amendment made in committee to the 1st section was agreed to, except the special and interest, when they allow he notes to be funded in 8-per-cent bonds, which was amended to 73-10 bonds, and adopted.

Mr. FRSSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, moved to insert an amendment providing for the deposit of the notes at 5 per cent., which was stricken out of the bill yesteriary.

Messrs. PEAROE, SAULSBURY, and POWELL speke against the bill as unconstitutional, and for this research.

The negative vote was as follows:
Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King, Pearce, At 7% o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Transportation of Troops Through Missouri.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. Holman, from the Committee on

A Personal Explanation.

Mr. OVIN (Rep.), of New York, rising to a question of privilege, said he was informed that some remarks he yesterday made were construed by Mr. Holman as personally offensive to him. This was far from his (Mr. Olin's) intention, and he exceedingly regretted that his remarks should have been so construed.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, replied that he was not in his seat when the gentleman spoke, otherwise he should have properly and promptly responded. Nor had he read the gentleman's remarks. But as the gentleman had disavowed that they were intended as offensive, and had so stated it in courteous terms, he had nothing more to say. nothing more to say.
On motion of Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, five thousand copies of the bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed. The Naval Appropriation Bill.

that proper officers may be employed in making and pur-Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, said that such duties were not within the sphere of the naval officers; their education unfitted them for it; they did not under and trafficking. Mr. HOLMAN contended that it would be better to mr. HOLDINA Commanded that it would be better to have the service performed by responsible agents than by treeponsible persons. Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.) at this point called attention Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.) at this point cause attention to a newspaper article, stating that Zollicoffer's remains were outrageously treated by the soldiers and citizens who flocked to see the body, and stripped it of its clothing, shaved the head, etc. In behalf of the Kentucky soldiers, he related the facts to show that the statement is utterly false, without the shadow of foundation. The remains were treated with ceremony and respect, which was acknowledged by the rebels themselves.

Mr. Holman's amendment was resected.

remains were treated with coremony and respect, which was aknowledged by the rebels themselves.

Mr. Holman's amendment was rujected.

The original proviso, as agreed to, is as follows:

"That, hereafter, in all cases, where officers of the navy can be made available, consistently with the public service, in making contracts for the charter of vessels and the purchase of additional steam vessels, no other person or persons shall be employed, and when any other person or persons than an officer of the navy shall be employed, the compensation shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars for all contracts for purchase or charter, in any one year made, under the provisions of this act, and at the same rate for any shorter term of service."

Without concluding the consideration of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1863. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore.

Petitions. Mr. NICHOLS, a petition for the passage of a law to enable Wm. J. Duane to close a certain trust.

Mr. SMITH, of Montgomery, a petition for the repeal of the law relative to scales of weights and measures in Montgomery county.

Mr. STEIN, a petition in favor of creeling Lehigh Mr. STEIN, a pelition in favor of creeling Lehigh county into a separate indicial district.
Mr. CLYMER, four remonstrances from Philadelphia against the abolition of curbatone markets.
Mr. HIESTAND, a petition from Lancaster county for a change in the game laws.
Mr. DONOVANN, a remonstrance from the Board of School Directors of the Twentieth section, Philadelphia, against the passage of the bill to reorganize the Board of School Controllers, which was read. Reports of Committees.

Reports of Committees.

Mr BOUND (Judiciary), as committed, the bill providing for the recording of inventories of appraisements of decedents' estates in Dauphin county.

Mr. PENNEY (same), with a negative recommendation, the bill to change the name of David Johnson Parker; alse, negatively, the bill relative to the distribution of trust funds.

Mr. CLYMER (same), as committed, the supplement to the act regulating proceedings in courts of justice; also, the bill relative to hawkers, pedlers, and retailers in Bucks county. also, the bill realities to hawkers, pediers, and retailers in Bucks county.

Mr. KETCHAM (same), with amendments, the supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children.

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, (same), with amendment, the bill to authorize the county of Clearfield to borrow money; also, the supplement to the borough of Newtown, Bucks county.

Mr. IRISH (Banks), as committed, the supplement to the free-banking law. Mr. McCLURE (Railroads), as committed, the supplement to the act incorporating the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad Company.

Mr. KETCHAM (Federal Belations), with amendment, the joint resolution from the House instructing our Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act necurity pay to volunteer officers. Mr. Bet of the Politics of School Controllers in Philadelphia.

Mr. 181911 (Education), the bill to organize the Poard of School Controllers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Bet GHTER read in place a bill providing for the payment of the claim of Burke & Yerder.

Bills Considered, &c.

The supplement to the act relative to public printing came up in order on second reading, was discussed, amended, and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Bending and Columbia Ratiroad came up in order on second reading. It was amended so as simply to empower the company to borrow money, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the joint resolution from the House, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to presentatives. Bills Considered, &c. On motion of Mr. ROBINSON, the joint resolution from the House, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of an act providing for the payment of volunteers was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. BOUGHTER, the bill relative to the recording of inventories of decedents' estates in Dauphin county was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. CUYMER, the bill enforcing the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company to construct lateral roads was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GOYMER, the bill providing for the more correct assessment of real estate in Philadelphia was considered and nassed. Adourned. delphia was considered and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House assembled at 10 A. M., Hon. John Rowe, Spreaker, in the chair. Prayer by the Rov. Mr. Johnson. The journal of yesterday was partly read, when Mr. COWAN moved to dispense with the further reading. Petitions.

Mr. BOILEAU, of Bucks, presented a polition of citizens of Philadelphia praying for the parsage of an act to secure to farmers certain rights in the markets of Philadelphia.

Mr. LABAR, of Bucks, presented a petition of suntry in physical of Philadelphia, and the presented of Philadelphia. inhabitants of Philadelphia praying for the passage of an act entitled a supplement to an act to source to farmers certain rights in the markets of Philadelphia; also, another petition of the same import. another petition of the sume import.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Westmoreland, presented a remonstrance against the passage of an act abolishing market stands in Philadelphia.

Mr. REX, of Montgomery, a remonstrance against the passage of an act publishing formation. the passage of an act prohibiting farmers standing on the streets for the sale of their produce.

Mr. HOOYER, of Montgomery, six potitions relative to the rights of farmers in the markets of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nel MAN, a petition against the passage of an act annulling the rights of farmers in the Philadelphia markets.

Mr. JOSEPH, of Philadelphia, presented two remostrances of citizens of the sentimester, part of Philadelphia.

Mr. JOSEPH, of Philadelphia, presented two remonstrances of citizens of the southwestern part of Philadelphia against annulling acts of the Legislature relating to the rights of farmers to the public streets of Philadelphia. Mr. THOMSON, of Philadelphia, presented a remonstrance of like character.

Mr. MORE, of Philadelphia, petitions of citizens of Philadelphia relative to street markets. All these petitions and remonstrances were laid on the table for the present. present.

Mr. GREENBANK, of Philadelphia, presented the resolutions of the directors of the public schools of the Fifteenth ward of Philadelphia against the passage of a law to reorganize the Board of Control of the First school district of Penns) Ivaula.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, presented the resolutions of the directors of the Twentieth ward of a like import. tions of the directors of the Twentieth ward of a like import.

Mr. WILDEY, of Philadelphia, presented petitions of citizens of Philadelphia remonstrating against the removal of curbatone markets in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. DUFFIELD, of Philadelphia, presented four petitions, numerously signed by the business men of Frankford and Richmond, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Frankford Passenger Railway Company.

Also, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Board of the Guardians of the Poor, and Prison Inspectors of the city of Philadelphia, urging suitable accommodations for criminal insane.

Mr. HALL, of Luzerne, presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia praying the passage of an act relative to the rights of farmers in the Philadelphia markets.

hets.
Mr. BYON, of Schuylkill, a petition of citizens praying
the passage of an act to secure to farmers rights in the
markets of Philadelphia.
Also, a remonstrance against the abolition of stands for

phia.
The hill to authorize the extinguishment of a cortain ground rent of the Northern Friends' Association, in Philadelphia, was reported favorably by by the com-Mr. McManus, of Philadelphia, reported from the Committee on Corporations, as amended, an act to extend and perpetuate the charter of the Macpelah Cemetery Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. TATE, of Columbia, presented a resolution that both Houses neet in joint session on the 15th of March, at 12 o'clock M, to properly celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson. Adopted.

Mr. SCOTT. of Huntingdon, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary General, a bill for the repeal of the act relative to the commutation of the tunnage tax; also, a bill to repeal the act changing the name of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company, stating that the report is not an indication of the opinion of the committee on the question whether the Legislature has constitutional power to repeal either of the said acts.

The Sunbury and Eric bill was made the special order for February 26.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, to consider Senate bill, "An act to incorporate the Alleghauy

After consideration, the CHAIRMAN reported the bill an communicum.

It is to enable capital to be so concentrated as to enable navigation on the Allegheny river to be carried on luring low water, so that the oil trade in particular may not be interrupted. not be interrupted.

Mr. SIIANNON thought that private capital could go as far as any corporation in such an enterprise.

Mr. WILDEY offered an amendment that a bonus of 2½ per cent, he paid the State in three equal instalments. Agreed to.

Mr. SIIANNON moved to postpone the bill for the present. Carried. Mr. LIGHTENWALLNER, of Lebigh, presented two Mr. LIGHTENYALIANER, of Lenigh, presented two petitions by citizens of Lehigh county praying for the passage of an act erecting said county into a separate judicial district. Referred to the judicial y general.

Mr. BATES, of Crawford, presented the petition of citizens of Crawford county for an act whereby all boats navigating the Eric Extension Canal shall be liable for debits, etc. Referred to the judiciary local.

Mr. FOX, of Dauphin, presented six remonstrances of citizens of Swatara township. Dauphin county, against Mr. FOX, of Dauphin, presented six remonstrances of citizens of Swatara township, Dauphin county, against the bill legalizing the acts of the Commissioners of said county.

Mr. FREELAND, of Dauphin, offered the remonstrances of citizens of Swatara township, of like import as the preceding remonstrance.

Mr. BATES, of Crawford, presented the petition of J. R. Dick, to repeal the law of last assession retaining to brokers and private bankers. [This memorial is printed by C. Sherman & Son, of Philadelphia.] Also, a petition of citizens of Crawford, for a joint committee to investigate the allegod frauds of the Bank of Commerce, of Erle.

The bill to incorporate the American Engravar's Company. The bill provides that W. S. Kirk, J. W. Torrey, J. L. Ringwalt, C. S. Hall, J. H. Windrim, Jos. Roberts, J. G. L. Brown, and others, shall be a body politic and corporate, with a sapital sact exceeding \$30 000, divided into shares of \$10° each. It provides also that the members shall consist of engravers, printers, lithographers, chemists, machinists, sritets, bank and government officers to clerk. The members have power to make their own by-laws, provided not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania and of the United States. The object of the corporation is to produce printed, engraved, artistic, or chemical works. The principal office is to be in Philadelphia. The stockholders to be individually responsible for money due workmen.

The lill mot with some opposition.

Mr. SMITTH, of Chester, said it created opposition because it is springing up as a rival to the great Bank Note Company already in existence. Laid over.

The Olla IR presented the annual statement of the funds of the United House of Refuge.

The hour of one baving arrived, the Speaker adjourned the House ill 10 o'clock to-surrow morning.

A HEARTLESS ACT .- A few days ago a poor A HEARTLESS ACT.—A few days ago a poor women, whose husband is now with the Union forces on the line of the Potomac, called upon the Relief Committee of the Corn Exchange Association, and stated that she had received no money from her' husband for two months past; that her four children were sick at home; that she was without food or fuel; and that the owner of the house had given her five days, notice 1 quit the premises, or he would pitch her, tog: ther with her children and furniture, into the street. Her wants were temporarily supplied. What makes the case more heartless is the fact that the building is owned by a clergyman, and when he was apprised of the distressing circumstances of the affair he had no reply to make, except that the woman must be put out if she did not pay up.

High School Alunni Meeting.—The

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI MEETING .- The HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI MEETING.—The Alumin met last night, at Musical Fund Hall. A large audience was present, and music preceded the regular exercises. Stephen Benton, Eq., delivered the introductory address, in which he reviewed the defects of the High-School system, and pointed out the modes for its regeneration. He alluded to Dr. McMurtrie and expressions Ketdall, avoking marked delight.

Theodore Ochlachlager delivered the regular address, the principal part of which was taken up with a consideration of the English novel, which he thought had much improved since the days of Fielding and Sterne.

Mr. Ochsichlager spoke with force and dignity, and was quietly listened to. Many of his quotations were ex-ceedingly apt.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The clause appropriating \$4,800,000 for the charter of vessels, stores, laborers, and additional steam vessels, having been read,

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.) moved an amendment requiring further hearing this afternoon, in default of \$1,200 ball. PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN. -Officer