WEDNESDAY, EEBRUARY 4, 1863.

The Private Opinions of the Democratic The gentlemen of the Democratic Club seem to have a horror of newspapers, and more particularly of our own newspaper, THE PRESS, and we are surprised to find our reporters objects of interest and solicitude, as was manifested last evening. It seems that the Democratic Club was announced to hold a meeting at its hall, in Walnut street. We received an anonymous invitation to attend, and although it was not exactly couched in the language we are accustomed to see, and contained certain allusions to a "venal press," we nevertheless overlooked the style and detailed several gentlemen to attend and report its proceedings. Two of these gentlemen were dismissed in a summary manner, but the others remained, and their report appears in

another column. It seems that the expelled reporters fell under the observation of Mr. Alderman McMullin, a well-known magistrate of this city, and in his own way he banished them from the hall. The fact that Mr. McMullin has been appointed censor of the club will do much to impress the people with its "talent," "high social position," "moral standing," and "genuine patriotism." We congratulate him upon his appointment, and the club upon having secured the services of a centleman so favorably and widely known. At the same time, we shall say for him and for the members of the club that they very much mistake our manner of doing business if they hold our reporters responsible for the opinions we express. We print a newspaper, and we publish facts. No matter if the fact is pleasant or unpleasant, we publish it. The gentlemen on our paper are engaged to record truthfully what they are told to record, and truth with them is a virtue. The opinions we choose to express are our own, and do not concern them. They are sent to every place of interest. They are told to see what is to be seen, and hear what is to be heard, and faithfully to report the same. Whether it is a battle, or a robbery, or a sermon, or a disloyal speech, we take pride in printing a true account and doing justice. When Mr. WALL made his recent speech, at the Girard House, our report was preferred by every Democratic paper that copied it, because we printed precisely what he said. We have received many such compliments to the fidelity of our reporters, and we do not see why they should fall under the displeasure. of the Democratic Club and Mr. Alderman McMullin. They would have made a fair report, and although they might not

have called Mr. BULLITT "a PATRICK HEN-

the World, nor found Mr. WHARTON to be

upon the "choking symptoms" manifested

by Mr. WITTE, they would have told what

took place, and reported all that was said.

As it is, we have a good report, but it is the

fault of the Club that we have not a better We commend to our readers the speech of Mr. Burn. Let them ren ember that these words were spoken before a club of Philadelphians, almost under the shadow of Independence Hall, and that the men who listened to them applauded the utterances. It may be said that it was a private meeting. If so, then the matter is infinitely worse, for it stamps the members who were present as cowards as well as enemies of the Union. Every sacred and holy feeling that dwells in the American heart was outraged last night, and men calling themselves Democrats were found base enough to shout their approval. The Union was denounced—revolution was preached-men were urged to go into the streets and assail the provost guard. ABRA-HAM LINCOLN was called a traitor to the Constitution, while JEFFERSON DAVIS Was exonerated from any such crime: violence was advocated; the Government was contemned, and the President compared to a gorilla; and yet no voice was raised in opposition. We cannot wonder that these men dreaded the reporters of a loyal newspaper; and it may be that a sense of shame took away the instincts of the gentleman. Treason dreads light, and these men may well shrink from the sight of honest men. Is it not a noble illustration of the forbearance and magnanimity of the Government that these things are permitted?

Mr. Boileau. Mr. Albert D. Boileau is by no means

We publish in to-day's Journal the letter which we signed in Fort McHenry. It will speak for itself. Those who have supposed that we were other than a true Union Democrat have been very much mislaken. We advocate the claims of the Democratic party, because we believe, nay, we know, that the men of that party are the true friends of the Union, and the real defenders of the Constitution. He is no Democrat who is not unqualifically in favor of the Union.

Now that Mr. Boileau has spoken these bold words, and exhibited sincere contrition for his sins, or rather for the sins of those who imposed on his good nature, and shrank from the danger in a cowardly manner, he is attacked and villified by them. The editor of the New York World, who seems to be as anxious to be arrested as suit for damages, is especially indignant. editor, "by an act which consigns him, therefore, to the contempt of honest men and the scorn of the loyal, he has (and this is the only view in which his action has more than a petty personal significance) prevented the

lawless despotism." A The editor of the New York Express, English as he does of the Union, speaks as

THE PHILADELPHIA BOILEAU -The Philadelphia Evening Journal is killed off more effectually than Gen. Schenck could have killed it by the arrest of Boileau, or the military encampment in the office, and that is, by the craven card of its publisher. Bolleau. A man who can beg off from gaol by such a card as that is not much of a man, and certainly is not fit for the stuff journalists should be made of

This is, of course, a family quarrel, and we can hardly be expected to interfere; but, at the same time, we think it would be far more honorable for the men who wrote the treasonable articles in the Journal to avow the authorship than to cover Mr. Boileau with reproaches. "I distinctly disayow," said Mr. Boileau, "such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agent or employees, without my consent and intention." Here is a plain statement under oath. Mr. Boileau is innocent—who is guilty? Who are "the other persons?" Perhaps the authors of the habeas corpus dissertations, or the suppressed pamphlets, or the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York World, can answer? If they are men, they will boldly admit the we can hardly be expected to interfere; but, If they are men, they will boldly admit the responsibility they sought to fasten upon an

innocent person. The Theatres. The theatres of Philadelphia never did a greater business than during this season. Mr. EDWIN FORREST is playing his magnificent part of Richelieu to immense andiences, and Mr. WHEATLEY'S new theatre is already the favorite resort of taste and fashion. At the Walnut, Mr. SETCHELL, a stranger here, is giving us the late Mr. Bunron's delicious conception of Captain Cuttle, and although there is a great difference between the past and the present, we see enough to recall many pleasant remembrances, and to convince us that Mr.

SETCHELL may become a great actor. At the Arch, Mrs. Drew is engaged in the delicate duty of refusing admittance to disappointed hundreds, while Mr. and Miss Richings, two estimable people and exercises a superstant of the superstant of the

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1863. The six days of excitement in the House of Representatives, growing out of the stubborn resistance of the so-called Democracy to the bill of the Hon Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, authorizing the President of the United States to enroll, arm, equip, and receive into the land and naval service, volunteers of African descent, furnish another illustration of the obstacles thrown into the pathway of the Government in the prosecution of the present stupendous war. Not one measure looking to the restoration of the Union, and to the suppression of the rebellion, has received the hearty support of the Democratic leaders, or has been suffered to pass without mischievous misrepresentation. Long before the emancipation of the slaves of rebels was suggested by the President, his efforts to save the Republic were embarrassed and obstructed. Even the responsibilities he took between the 4th of March and 4th of July, 1861—without which Washington would have become the rendezvous and capital of the rebellion, and Maryland lost to the Union-were made the basis of accusations against his tyranny, his despotism, and his usurpation of power. The loyalty of the men who have chosen this sort of an-

tagonism has thus always been a conditional loyalty. They are ever on the qui vive to ind causes of complaint. If skies are bright, they predict a tempest, if they are dark they predict a starless midnight of defeat and despondency. Accustomed themselves to apblaud vigorous Executive action during the Buchanan regime in support of the basest treason to principle, they have assailed every bold act of the present Administration looking to the rescue of the Republic as a new stride towards consolidation and despotism. And even as they compliment the obstinate determination of the rebels, they delight in being inconsistent as they point out what they conceive to be the timidity and vacillation of our own public servants. The bill of Mr. Stevens, which passed the House last evening, by the large majority of twenty-nine votes, and which encountered the persevering hostility of these men during an almost entire week, and in regard to which they have again placed themselves in the most illogical of positions, is so brief, practical, and simple, (as amended on the motion of that fearless loyalist, Hon. Samuel L. Casey, of Ken-

tucky,) that I beg to repeat it in this correspondence. It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip, and receive into the land and naval service of the United. States such number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem useful to suppress the present, rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years. The said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of service in which they may be enlisted; to receive the same rations, clothing, and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of other volunteers; to be officered by persons appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President;

Provided, That nothing herein contained, or in the rules and articles of swar, shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or to exercise military or haval authority over white officers, soldiers, or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with the usual allowance of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent, which are or may be in the military or naval service of the United States.

Provided further, That the slaves of loyal citizens respondence. It is as follows: Ry." like the Philadelphia correspondent of in a "calm, Christian" mood, nor dwelt Provided further, That the slaves of loyal citizens in the States exempt by the President's proclamation of January 1st, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall

the armed service of the United States; not shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained. Let us look at the position of the Democratic leaders on this question. If there is one point upon which they most industriously dwell, it is that it will be impossible for the Government to recruit another large white army in the loyal States; and, in order to make this assertion prophecy, they have done, and they do, everything to create popular discontent, by disseminating the falsehood that the South cannot be conquered, and by incessant clamors for peace on any terms. They are even ready, as their recent utterances prove, not alone to acknowledge a solid Southern Confederacy, but to assist in the disintegration of the free States; to cut off the Pacific States on the one hand, the Northwestern States on the other; to tie Pennsylvania like a captive at the chariotwheels of the rebellion, and to leave New England out "in the cold;" and when it is proposed to organize the negroes into a separate army, distinct from the whites. they cry out, oblivious of their ininconsistency, "that this is a white man's war, and that negroes must not be permitted to take part in it, even if in so doing they will save the white men of the loyal States disposed to cower before the menaces of the | from the bullets of the enemy, the privations

men who published treason in his newspa- of the march, and the diseases of the camp. per during his absence, and sought to make | During the discussion on Mr. Stevens' bill him assume the responsibility. He prints | many wholesome facts were elicited. It was his card in his own paper and boldly ayows | shown that negroes had been employed in the navy since the beginning of the Government. Commodore Perry won his most brilliant victory on Lake Erie with the help of black sailors. Commodore Stringham, still living, testifies to the value of black men in the naval service, and insists that they shall be employed. Captain Woodhull, also of the

navy, is full of laudation of the negroes under his command, and commended them warmly for the manner in which they handled their guns, and their bravery in battle. He says he has twenty-six negroes on his vessel, the Cimerone, and they are among his best sailors and fighters. Admiral Du-Mark Meddle in the comedy to get into a pont, a patriotic son of Delaware, so well known in Philadelphia, in a letter written "In obtaining his release," says this valiant | more than a year ago, speaking of the contrabands of Port Royal, said: "They serve us with zeal, make no bargains for their remuneration, go under fire without the slight-est heeitation; and, indeed, in our cause, are 'in-sensible to fear' as Governor Pickens. Some of them are very intelligent."

I might continue these authorities, quoting Government from righting its wrong, and from the lips of some of our most distinenabled it to establish another precedent of guished naval commanders, but these will suffice. On board a ship white men and efforts of the Abolitionists, and this. black men are brought in constant contact, swho entertains as poor an opinion of good | and yet, to this hour, during an experience of more than half a century, we have to hear the first word against their employment. I have before me, as I write, a little pamphlet, written and published by George H. Moore, Esq., librarian of the New York Historical Society, on the employment of made be realized, that the negroes who may negroes in the American army of the Revolution, from which I take the following ex-

traordinary and conclusive facts:

RETURN OF NEGROES IN THE ARMY, 24TH AUG., 1778. URIGADES. North Carolina... 586 98 71 755

RICHINGS, two estimable people and excellent performers, are singing and playing to overflowing audiences. Who says that we are suffering? Let us dance and sing and enjoy ourselves—let us live while we live. There may be war a few miles over the border, but fashion and pleasure and merriment drown the dreadful alarm.

Is an authorized as any part of the subject under consideration.

Early in 1778 it was proposed by General Varnum to Washington that the two Rhode Island battalions in camp at Valley Forge should be united, and that the officers of one, Colonel Greene, Lieut. Colonel Olney, and Major Ward, with their subalterns, be sent to Rhode Island to enlist a battalion of negroes for the continental service. The plan was approved, and the officers were such home for that purpose.

The Rhode Island Assembly accordingly resolved to raise a regiment of slaves, who were to be freed upon their enlistment, and their owners to be paid

by the State according to the valuation of a committee (of five, one from each county)—one hundred and twenty pounds being the highest price for the most valuable slave. Six deputies protested against this act, on the ground that there were not enough slaves to make an effective regiment; that the measure would be disapproved abroad; that the expense would be greater, and the owners be dissatisfied with the indemnity offered by the State.

The preamble of the act recites the fact that "history affords us frequent precedents of the wiest, freest, and bravest nations having liberated their slaves and enlisted them as soldiers to fight in defence of their country." reest, and bravest nations having liberated their slaves and enlisted them as soldiers to fight in defence of their country."
Governor Cooke, in reporting the result to Washington, said: "Liberty is given to every effective slave to enter into the service during the war; and upon his passing muster he is absolutely made free, and entitled to all the wages, bounties, and encouragements given by Congress to any soldier enlisting into their service. * * * The number of slaves is not greak, but it is generally thought that three hundred and upwards will be enlisted."

His expectations were not disappointed; and those slaves who were to win their own freedom in fighting for American Independence took the field in force. Before the end of the year, these men were tried and not found wasting. In the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, said by Lafayette to have been, "the best fought action of the whole war," this newly-raised black regiment, under Col. Greene, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor, repelling three times the fierce assault of an overwhelming force of Hessian troops. And so they continued to discharge their duty with zeal and idelity—never losing any of their first laurels so gallantly won. It is not improbable that Col. John Laurens witnessed and drew some of his inspiration from the scene of their first trial in the field. iphration from the scene of their first trial in the leld.

1t will be noticed that, in the absence of a formal field.

It will be noticed that, in the absence of a formal system under Continental authority, black men continued to find their way into the service, under various laws, and sometimes under no law, or in defiance of law. Probably every State had its colored representatives among the soldiery—and there are acknowledgements of services expected or rendered, among the records of nearly all the States.

In New Hampshire, those blacks who enlisted into the army for three years, were entitled to the same bounty as the whites. This bounty their masters received as the price of their liberty, and then delivered up their bills of sale, and gave them a certificate of manumission. Most of the slaves in New Hampshire were emancipated by their owners, with the exception of such as had grown old in service, and refused to accept their freedom, remaining with their masters, or as pensioners on the families of their descendants.

In Massachusetts, whose earlier action has been noted, a committee of the Legislature, in 1778, reported in favor of raising a regiment of "negroes, mulattoes, or Indians"—in which one sergeant in each compeny, and all the higher officers were to be white men.

Connecticut, too, is said to have resorted to the expedient of forming a corps of colored soldiers when the difficulties of recruiting became pressing, and the late Gen. Humphreys, who was attached to the military family of the commander-in-chief, like Laurens, accepted the command of a company of these men, who are said to have "conducted themselves with fidelity and efficiency throughout the war."

In New York, where the system of domestic slave-

oar." In New York, where the system of domestic slave. In New York, where the system of domestic slavery was as firmly and rigorously established as in any part of the country, under colonial laws-certainly with more severity than in either Massachusetts or Connectiqut—the first act that went to relax the system was the act of 1781, which gave freedom to all slaves who should serve in the army for the term of three years, or until regularly discharged. The enlistment was to be with the consent of the owner, who received the land bounty, and was discharged from any future maintenance of the slave. It is a singular contrast that, in New Jersey, the enlistment of slaves was prohibited in the same year, 1761.

Tri780, an act was passed in Maryland to procure one thousand men, to serve three years. The property in the State was divided into classes of £16,000, each of which was, within twenty days, to furnish one recruit, who might be either a freeman or a slave. In 1781, the Legislature resolved to raise, immediately, seven hundred and fifty negroes, to be incorporated with the other troops.

Among the inducements offered to recruits in the Southern States, "a healthy, sound negro, between the ages of ten and thirty years, or sixty pounds in gold or silver, at the option of the soldier in Heu thereof," as well as the land bounty, were given (in Virginia) to soldiers already chlisted, or who should callst and serve to the end of the war.

South Carolina gave a similar bounty, "one sound negro, between the age of ten years and forty," for each and every year's service," to soldiers callsted for three years, or during the war.

The idea that the negroes might be put to a better use did not escape all the statesmen of Virginia. James Madison; at that time a member of the Continental Congress, expressing his satisfaction with the determination of the Legislature of that State to recruit their line of the army for the war, refers to the "negro bounty" as follows:

"Without deciding on the expediency of the mode under their consideration, would it not be as well to liberate and make soldiers at once of the blacks themselves, as to make them instruments for enlisting white soldiers? It would -certainly be more consonant to the principles of liberty, which ought never to be lost sight of in a contest for liberty; and with white officers and a majority of white soldiers, no imaginable danger could be ferred from themselves, as there certainly could be none from the effect of the example on those who should remain In 1780, an act was passed in Maryland to procure

no imaginable danger could be feared from themselves, as there certainly could be none from the effect of the example on those who should remain in bondage; experience having shown that a freedman immediately loses all attachment and sympathy with his former fellow-slaves."

In Virginia, an act was passed in 1777, that no negro should be enlisted without a certificate of freedom, the preamble to which declares that slaves had deserted their masters, and under pretence of being freemen had enlisted as soldiers.

In the "Old Dominion," too, many persons during the course of the war caused their slaves to enlist, having tendered them to the recruiting officers as substitutes for free persons, whose lot of duty it was to serve in the army, at the same time representing that these slaves were freemen. On the expiration of the term of enlistment, the former owners attempted to force them to return to a state of servitude, with equal disregard of the principles of justice and their own solemn promise.

The infamy of such proceedings aroused a just indignation, and led to an act of emancipation of all slaves who had been thus enlisted and served their term faithfully. The act acknowledged that such persons having "contributed towards the establish of American liberty and independence, should enjoy the blessings of freedom as a reward for their toils and labors;" and authorized them to sue in forma paineris and to recover damages, if detained in slavery.

and moors;" and authorized them to sue in forma paiperis and to recover damages, if detained in slavery.

Even in South Carolina, an act was passed in 1783, enfranchising the wife and child of a negro slave, who had been employed by Governor Rutcledge as a spy during the war. The diligence and idelity which he displayed in executing the commissions with which he was intrusted, and the important information which he obtained from within the enemy's lines, frequently at the risk of his life, are duly commemorated in the act; and the emancipation of his wife and child was his "just and reasonable" reward. It does not appear whether the slave himself ever became a freeman.

Another document will serve to illustrate the subject still further—face set ab hoste doceri. Lord Dunmore's offers, in 1775, have already been alluded to, and are familiar to most readers; those of Sir Henry Clinton in 1779, which follow, have hitherto attracted less attention.

"By his Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., General, and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesity's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova, Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c., &c., &c.:

"PROCLAMATION. "Whereas, The Enemy have adopted a practice of enrolling Negroes among their troops: I do hereby give Notice, that all Negroes taken in Arms, or upon any military Duty, shall be purchased for [the, public service att a stated price; the Money to be

public service at a stated price; the money to be paid to the Captors.

"But I do most strictly forbid any Person to sell or claim Right over any Negroe, the Property of a Rebel, who may take refuge with any part of this Army; And I do promise to every Negroe who shall desert the Rebel Standard full Security to follow within these Lines any occupation which he shall think broner. think proper.
"Given under my Hand, at Head-Quarters,
Philipsburg, the 30th day of June, 1779.
"H. OLINTON.

"By his Excellency's Command,
"John Smith, Secretary."
When this proclamation was first issued the words enclosed within brackets were not in it. They were added in the publication two months later, with a statement that the omission was a mistake of the printer's statement that the omission was a mistake of the printer's:

This proclamation does not appear to have elicited any official notice by the American authorities, but there is a spirited article on the subject, by an "American Soldier," in one of the newspapers of the day, in which he says:

"Justice, honor, and freedom are concerned for all men, of whatever nation or kindred, who are in the service of the United States, and fight under the banner of freedom; therefore, I have long expected some notice from authority would have been taken of that insulting and villainous proclamation. Justice demands retaliation for every man in the service of these States, who may be injured by the ruffian tyrant or any of his slaves; and his slave, Sir Harry, ought to be told what reballation he is to expect from the insulted majesty of dur nation in this instance."

It was one of Mr. Buchanan's favorite sayings that the Southern women retired to their beds at night in constant fear of a servile insurrection, in consequence of the too, in a state of profound peace. When the rebellion began, it was a common prediction that the slaves would rise against their masters, and resort to the revengeful remedy of indiscriminate slaughter. Neither of these gloomy anticipations has been fulfilled. Nor will the prophecy so freely be enlisted in the army of the Union will revel in carnage and in rapine. If employed, they will be taught their duty by able white officers, and will soon find that their value will consist in imitating those who have heretofore fought the battles of the country. What American citizen will object to see

many of the dangers, diseases, and disasters of this civil war? Appeal of Governor Curtin to the Anderson Cavalry. Happrenring Feb 2 .- The following smest was telegraphed to day by the Governor to Gene Mitchell, commanding our forces at Nashville, to be communicated to the Anderson Cavalry: "I ask you for the honor of the State to relieve the distress of your friends, and for all your hopes in the future, to return to your duty as soldiers. You will be organized as originally designed, in the order to increase the troop to a regiment, and will be detailed for special duty near the general. Gen. Rosecrans has written me to this effect, and will designate officers, who will be commissioned.

the colored race relieving the whites from

ANDREW G. CURTIN. The New Jersey Legislature—Emancipation in Missouri.

The New Jersey Legislature—Emancipation, Feb. 3.—Mf. Engils, of Bergen county, introduced in the House of Assembly, to-day, joint resolutions concerning the proposed purchase and emancipation of negro slaves in the State of Missouri. The preamble states that a proposition has been made to appropriate ten millions of dollars for the purpose; and resolves, that while the State of New Jersey is ready at all times to contribute its quota towards defraying the legitimate expenses of the General Government; it is not willing to cause its citizens to be taxed for the the special benefit or use of other States of the Confederacy, nor to permit the money of its people to be expended for objects not contemplated by the Constitution; and the State of New Jersey hereby gives notice that any debt contracted in pursuance of the appropriation aloresaid, is not binding in law or equity upon the State or its citizens, and will not be regarded by either in the light of an obligation. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The North Carolina Expedition. New YORK, Feb. 3.—The United States bark Restless, arrived from Port Royal, reports having passed, on the 31st ult., off Cape Fear, a portion of Gen. Foster's expedition from Beaufort for Port Royal, consisting of six steamers. The nesties brings nine passengers who were on board the rebe steamer Huntress, burned off Charleston. The Pirate Retribution. New York, Feb. 3.—The British steamer Solent, from St. Thomas, arrived at Aspinwall, reported that the privateer Retribution had burned four or five American vessels in the neighborhood of that stead.

WASHINGTON. pecial Desputches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1888 Internal Revenue Decision. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to stamps required pon the certificates of corporation stock: "Whenver the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory vidence that any person or persons, or party, shall ecome stockholders in such corporation, and shall nake in the books thereof the requisite entries, showing that such person, persons, or party shall have become stockholders, and shall make or sign a certificate thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers o affix to every such certificate the appropriate wenue stamp, the expense thereof to be paid by the person, persons, or party for whose use or benefit such certificate or certificates shall be made and The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

Lieut. Col. Tillson was examined on the part of Gen. McDowell to rebut a portion of the testimony previously given by Lieut. Col. Locks, assistant adjutant general to Gen. PORTER. Lieut. ROBLIE was also examined at length by Gen. McDowell, to disprove the charge in the report of Gen. MIL-nov, who cannot attend as a witness, which was read to the court, wherein that officer alleges that Gen. McDowell, refused to give him aid on the 30th of August, because he belonged to a single corps. Lieut. Roble testified that Gen. Mc-DOWELL appeared desirous of reinforcing Gen. Mil-nor, and conversed with Gen. Porter relative to he arrangement of his troops to that end. The Louisiana Representatives.

The Committee on Elections, in deciding upon the claims of Messrs. Flanders and Haun to seats in the House, from Louisiana, state that they were elected under the proclamation of Military Go-vernor Shepley. The doubtful point in the case ppears to be the time of election fixed by him dif lowever, that the rebel Governor had deserted his uty, while the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government, made it necessary for the military Go-vernor to assume to fix a time for the election. Naval Orders. Lieut. ALBERT KAUTZ has been ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymasters HENRY M. TANNER nd M. D. BRECHER have been ordered to the Missitsippi Squadron.

The Navy Department offers a reward of \$50 for

he arrest of Acting Ensign George MATHER, of ortsmouth, N. H., a deserter from the Uniter States steamer Vanderbilt. The Duty on Paper. A meeting of newspaper publishers from all parts f the country has been called to meet here on Monday evening next, to urge upon Congress the import-ance of reducing or repealing the duty on imported The Report of the Fitz John Porter Court Martial.

The Chronicle, of this morning, says:

"As we intend making some comments upon the trial of General Porter, with especial reference to the attempt of the National Intelligencer to mislead public opinion into a judgment against the eminent court martial which pronounced the verdict of dismissal, it is now only necessary to say, in reply to the questions of that paper as to the pamphlet purporting to be a recapitulation of the testimony of 'the prosecution,' that, upon inquiry, we learn that the pamphlet was purely the enterprise of an individual; that the evidence was the same verbalim as that taken by the regular stenographer of the court; that it was copied from the notes of that stenographer, as well for Gen. Porfer's counsel or friends as for the person who published the pamphlet—the court granting permission in both cases—and that the difference between the pamphlet and the elaborated defence of General Porter, printed in the Intelligencer of January 19, was that the latter only contained a part of the evidence of 'the prosecution,' while the pamphlet gave it, we believe entire. Neither the Government nor the court took the slightest responsibility for the pamphlet. They spoke through the review of the proceedings of the whole case, as presented by the distinguished Judge' Advocate General, Hon. Joseph Holt." The Chronicle, of this morning, says:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reconnoissance to Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, and Waterloo-No Enemy this Side of the Rappahannock. House, received to-day, state that Colonel Windham has just returned from an expedition to Warrenton. He surprised the town last night, and while there sent strong patrols to the Rappahannock, at Sulphur Springs, and Waterloo. These patrols found no enemy at either place. He captured in Warrenton eighty stand of arms, which he was obliged to destroy, having no facilities for bringing them away. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

The Latest Scare at Yorktown-All Quiet ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.- A despatch from

Gen. McClellan at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A delegation from Portland, about one hundred in number, had an interview with Gen. McClellan last evening, inviting him to visit that city. General McClellan expressed thanks for the flat-General McClellan expressed thanks for the flattering honor, alluded with satisfaction to the consevative feeling he saw in New England, and remarked that he saw in this conservatism the hope and strength of the nation. He promised a written reply to the invitation.

A committee from Concord also called upon him. General McClellan responded to the address that he left highly honored at the invitation, and expressed great regret that he was unable to accept it, having already exceeded the time devoted to his visit to the East. He further said that he was preparing a history of the Peninsular campaign, to which he wished to devote the principal portion of his time. At some future period, however, he hoped to meet his fellow-citizens of Concord.

A deputation from Lowell, also, visited him to tender the hospitalities of the city, but he was compelled to decline the kind invitation.

He visits Lawrence to-day.

To-night a grand screenade will be given him at the Tremont House. All the bands in the city will take part in it. part in it.

The serenade to General McClellan took place this evening. The affair was almost wholly private, and but few were admitted. The orchestra con-

General McClellan's Visit to Lawrence.

Boston, Feb 3.—General McClellan, accompanied by his wife and several friends; visited Lawrence to-day in a special train. The reception was the most hearty of any demonstration in the history of the city. Thousands of citizens greeted him, amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. By invitation, the General was escorted to the Pacific Mills The General twas escorted to the Pacific Mills The General twas where the examining that immense manufactory. After passing through that various operating rooms, the General was conducted to the Hall of the Pacific Company, where three thousand school children assembled there greeted him with hearty cheers, and sang a couple of songe—"March Along" and the "Star Spangled Banner"—with which the General and company were much pleased. Afterwards, the party, partook of a collation. Early in the evening the party returned to Boston.

The General has been obliged to decline all the invitations to visit Portland, Concord, Lowell, and other towns. General McClellan's Visit to Lawrence.

General Burnside at Providence. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—By invitation of the General Assembly, General Burnside to-day visited that body. Business was suspended, and the General was introduced to the members individually. No speeches were made. The reception was informal, but most could a such hearting. but most cordial and hearty. New York U. S. Senator. ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Democratic Legislative caucus has nominated Erastus Corning for U. S. Senator. THE BALLOTING FOR SENATOR. ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, this morning, ex-Governor Morgan was nominated for U. S. Senator on the first ballot. In the Assembly the first ballot

nominated:

A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to inform the Senate that the House had made a nomination.

Mr. Dean moved to adjourn.

The Speaker decided it out of order.

Mr. Dean appealed from the decision, but the Chair was sustained. GOVERNOR MORGAN BLECTED. The Legislature then assembled in joint Convention, when ex-Governor Morgan was elected United States Senator on the first ballot. The vote, on joint ballot, was as follows:

Morgan 86 Oorning
Dix 1) Dickinson

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 3, 1863. SENATE.

Appointment of Midshipm A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the appointment of madshipmen, explaining that it was done in accordance with the construction of an act of Congress by the Attorney General. Attorney General.

Petitions.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, presented, petition from relatives of the late Rev. Arthur Buller, chaplain of the 16th Massachusetts Regiment asking for a pension. Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented the Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, presented the memorial of the inspectors in the custom house, at New York, relative to compensation; also, a memorial from the importers of saltpetre and sulphur, and manufacturers of gunpowder, asking for a modification of the tariff on these articles.

Also, the petition of about one thousand discharged volunteers, asking for the \$100 bounty that was promised them at the time of their enlistment.

Also, a petition in favor of a benkrupt law.

Mr. HICKS (U.), of Maryland, presented the petition of the merchants of New York for a bankrupt law. He also presented the credentials of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, elected United. States Senator from the State of Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next. Treaty with Great Britain.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to arry into effect the treaty with Great Britain of August 9, 1845.

appropriation bill, which was passed.

New Offices Created.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Maine, called up the bill providing for a deputy register of the Treasury Department. It was amended so as to make an assistant register instead of a deputy, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and also to provide for a solicitor in the War Department, at a salary of \$2,000. The bill was then passed. Pay of Idle Officers.

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for stopping the pay of unemployed military officers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Affairs.

The Position of the French in Mexico.
Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, moved to take up the resolution offered by him relative to the French operations in Mexico.
Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, objected to the consideration of the resolutions at the present time, or to opening a discussion on the relations of this Government with Mexico and France, in the present condition of public business. He thought there was no time for a discussion, which, at the best, would be useless. He objected to the discussion on the public relations of this country with Trance and Mexico. Either these resolutions mean nothing or something. If they mean anything they mean war, and no common war, but a war with a great and adventurous nation, and by no consent of his should a discussion arise which could only give aid to the rebellion.

mean war, and no common war, but a war with a great and adventurous nation, and by no consent of his should a discussion arise which could only give aid to the rebellion.

Mr. McDOUGALL thought it was time that this subject should be brought to the attention of the country. He thought that France was already making war. Having been offered all she bould ask, she was advancing into Mexico with the design of conquering the country. He thought is was the design of France to take possession of the Mexican States, and then extend her conquest further; and going un through the river California to seize California; and still further by aiding the rebellion, and by collusion with the Southern Confederacy, to seize on Texas and the more Southern States, and take command of the great pride of the nation, the Mississippi river. European nations, the Mississippi river. European nations have always drawn great wealth from their possessions in the East and China. Now the richest nation on the earth is the great prize of the nations of the world, and this movement is only a continuation of the policy of France since the days of Richelieu. The latest news from France states that this expedition is expressly to antagonize against the progress of the United States in conquering Mexico, and so France invades a sister Republic upon our borders, and upon our weakest position. It is a high-handed outrage that should meet the condemnation of every one. He referred to the intriguing of the mission of Almonte to Spain and France wist the proposition to establish a monarchy in 'Mexico, and claimed that this attempt of France was the result of the machinations of Almonte, Miramon, and Padre Miranda. At first, under the pretence of procuring the payment of the debts of Mexico, England and Spain were induced to join; but when these Powers saw that France had other and ulterior designs, they with a protest against the French proceedings upon this country. All he asked was to be heard on the grave questions. If he could prove that France wou

with a foreign nation.

The resolutions were then taken up by the follow-YEAS

(R.)
McDOUGALL proceeded to address the
t length. He contended that the conduct of senate at length. He contended that the conduct of rance was in violation of all international law and f treaties, and of, all assurances made to this covernment. It was an attempt to establish an

Now — The One-Hundred-and-Seventymuth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Forthess Monros, Feb. 2.—A despatch from
Yorktown, dated to-day, says: Nothing has transpired here for the intelligence that our
pickets had been driven in at Williamsburg, and that
the enemy was approaching in force. But it proved
only to be a raid of guerillas. They turned, at
the approach of our force, and went off towards
Richmond.
Lieutenant Colonel Yost, of the 179th Pennsylvania Militia, left here for Harrisburg, Pa., to bring on
recruits for that regiment.

**DEFARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST;*
Sum many Order of General Loan Against
Missouri Guertilas—They are to be immediately Executed, their Houses Destroyed, and Proporty Science.

Sr. Louis, Peb. 3.—Gen. Ben. Loan, commanding the Central District of Missouri, has issued ordeers that all bushwhackers, guerillas, robbers, Conmissioned officer into whose hands they may be delevered, and all persons knowingly harboring, or la
nay way aiding and abetting such parties, shall suftre the like punishment, their houses be destroyed,
and all persons howingly harboring, or la
nay way aiding and abetting such parties, shall suftre the like punishment, their houses be destroyed,
and all persons howingly harboring, or la
nay way aiding and abetting such parties, shall suftre the like punishment, their houses be destroyed,
and all persons howingly harboring, or la
nay way aiding and abetting such parties, shall suftre the like punishment, their houses be destroyed,
and all persons howingly harboring, or la
nay way aiding and abetting such parties, shall suftre the like punishment, their houses be destroyed,
and all persons hove or dealers and the continuation of the course of the course
will be court-martialled for disobellence of orders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

No. News from New Orleans—Reinforce
ments for General Banks en route—Another Copture, &c.

New York, Feb. 3.—The steamer George Washington and Quincy have arrived from New Orleans,
the former brings New Orleans advices

and join hands with us in a common cause against a common enemy.

Mr. SUMNER said he was willing to bring every question to the touchstone of the suppression of this rebellion. He would vote for nothing now to add to the burdens of the Government or to give aid to the rebellion. The adoption of these resolutions would invite a war from a great and powerful nation, and give so much aid to the rebellion by bringing them a powerful ally. He should not attempt to follow the Scnator's argument. He should say nothing of France, whose friendship he would do all to preserve; and he could not follow the policy of the Scnator, which would necessarily bring upon us the hostility of France. Senators are, indeed, justly sensitive on seeing the return of European empire on this continent; but the most effectual means of preventing this is by the suppression of this rebellion. He moved that the resolutions lay on the table.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Congressmen from Louisiana. Mr. DAWES (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, made a favorable report on the credentials of Benjamin Flanders and Michael Hahn, as Representatives from the First and Second Congressional districts of Louisiana. Laid over for future consideration.

General Bankrupt Bill.

The House took up the bankrupt bill. Several gentlemen expressed a desire to address the House upon the subject, and others wished to offer amendments.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING (Rep.), of New York, who reported the bill, and who has charge of it, said that its details could not enter into the vote, which must depend upon its principle. He therefore asked that it receive a square vote, and urged prompt action.
Mr. KELLOGG (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 62, nays 61.
ROSCOE CONKLING, who had changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of enabling him to move a reconsideration of the vote, made that motion accordingly.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, moved to lay Mr.
Conkling's motion on the table, which was decided
in the affirmative by seven majority. The bill was ien rejected.
The Revenue. On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhode island, the bill to expedite the collection of revenue in New York, by the appointment of assistant collectors, was laid on the table. Maritime Rights.
The resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaratory of maritime rights, was postponed till the third Monday in February.

National Currency.

The bill heretofore reported to establish a national currency, secured by United States stocks, was postponed for one week—yeas 60, nays 63, as follows: YEAS.

Norte
Port X FAS.
Allen (D.) Ohio
Allen (D.) Hils.
Ancena (D.)
Babbitt (B.)
Babbitt (B.)
Baily (D.)
Bingham (R.)
Blair (U.) V2.
Blake (R.)
Blake (R.)
Brown (U.)
Brown (U.)
Colb (D.)
Conkling F. A. (R.)
Conkling F. A. (R.)
Cravens (D.)
Cristfield (U.)
Cristfield (U.)
Cutter (R.)
Delano (R.)
Edgerton (R.)
Morhead (R.)
Menzies (U.)
Marston (R.)
Michell (R.)
Menzies (U.)
Menzies (U.)
Menzies (U.)
Morhead (R.)
Morhead (R.) Norton (D.)
Porter (R.)
Price (D.)
Robinson (D.)
Rollins (R.) N. H.
Sherman (R.) httles (D.)
Thomas (U.) Mass
Trimble (U.)
Vibbard (R.)
Wadsworth (D.)
Wall (R.)
Walles (R.)
White (R.), Ind.
Wiekliffe (D.)
Worcester (R.) NAYS.

NAYS

Aldrich (R.)

Arnold (R.)

Ashley (R.)

Bakler (R.)

Clark (R.)

Confex (R.)

Daylis (R.)

Daylis (R.)

Dring (R.)

Dring (R.)

Conkling R. (R.)

Dring (R.)

Conkling R. (R.)

Sedgwick (R.)

Sedg

teers, without regard to rank, but solely as to qualifications, a Paymester General, who shall have the pay, rank, and exaduments of a brigadier general. Mr. McPherson said the bill involved no sadditional expense, and was intended to place the Paymaster General on a rank with the heads of other batters. Mr. BIDDLE (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, was not prepared to vote for the bill, as he understood its object was to overslaugh Colonel Andrews, one of the best, most efficient, and incorruptible men in the country. ountry.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep.), of Illinois, took a imilar view. Colonel Andrews had served the ountry for forty years, and was cutilied to the lace in order of promotion. His character could not be challenged. not be challenged.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, and Mr. McPHERSON Severator and Art. Mc-

not be challenged.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, and Mr. Mc.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), of New York, and Mr. Mc.

PHERSON severally explained that the regular army was a mere fragment compared to the volunteer forces. No blow was intended against Colonel Andrews; but the President should have power to select the best man for the position. Congress had already recognized the principle.

The bill was rejected—yeas 61, nays 70.

Internal Improvements.

Mr. OLIN (Rep.), from the Committee on Militarry Affaira, reported back, with amendments, the Michigan and Illnois and New York canal bill, which provides for the transfer of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the United States commissioners, to be appointed, with authority to enlarge the canal for the passage of gunbosts, and other boats; &c.; the improvement to commence after the plan shall have been approved by the President, and be under the direction of the Secretary of War; the work to be given to the lowest bidder. The revenue derived over and above the expenses of the management and repairs to be baid into the National Treasury, to reimburse Illinois for the expenses that State has incurred, and toward the payment of the principal and interest on the expenditures. After the enlargement is paid for, the canal is to be forever open and free to the navigation of citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary to keep the canal in repair and payment of its management. The Government of the United States is to assign Illinois, on her transferring the canal, thirteen millions three hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars of six-per-cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, and redeemable in twenty years, to be reimbursed by the tolls. Provision is also made for the enlargement, through the New York Canal Commissioners, of the Oswego and Eric canals, to afford passage, for armed vessels, &c., from the Hudson river to the Eric and Ontario lakes, the Government to appropriate three millions and a half of similar h Post Office Appropriation Bill.
Mr. COLLAMER (Rep.), of Vermont, from the Committee of Finance, reported back the post office appropriation bill, which was passed.

ment to appropriate three munons and a han of similar bonds.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana, raised the question that, as the bill contained appropriations of money, it must receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The SPEAKER admitted the point well taken, and was sustained by the House—yeas 93, nays 36.

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

Mr. HOLMAN contended that after the reading of the bill it must go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Olin's motion was agreed to—yeas 64, nays 56. Constwise Ocean Telegraphs.

Constwise Ocean Telegraphs.

Mr. OLIN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed and laid down a submarine cable, from Fort Mellenry or Fort Monroe to Galveston, touching at Fort Macon, Port Royal, South Carolina; Fernandina, Key West, Fort Pickens, with a branch from the last-named to New Orleans; or so much of the military line as the military exigencies may require; the Secretary of War to enter into the contract with such responsible parties as may give security for the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

Mr. OLIN caused a letter to be read from the Socretary of War, in which he says the distance is twenty-five hundred nautical miles, and that a responsible English firm are willing to undertake the contract, and guarantee success on the payment of £200 sterling per mile; that all the departments of the Government recognize its importance, and the work should be put under immediate contract, which can be finished in four months.

Mr. OLIN, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Elijah Ward, said it was proposed to give the Secretary of War power to enter into a contract with any persons who can best and most expeditiously execute the work.

Mr. WARD (Dem.), preferred that some a mariner the work.

Mr. WARD (Dem.), preferred that some American firm should undertake the work. He understoot the wires could be made in the United States as good as in England, and the work should be open to compe-

Mr. OLIN said that if the line had been in operation a month ago the Government would have saved four times its cost.

Mr. WARD moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 46, nays 68.

Pending question on the passage of the bill the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. HARRISBURG, February 3, 1863. SENATE. The Senate met at eleven o'clock, and was opened

with prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore. with prayer by Rev. Mr. Moore.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the thirtieth annual report of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind.

Also, an abstract of the accounts of the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company. Also, an abstract of the accounts of the Chelten-ham and Willow Grove Turnpike Road Company. Mr. DONOVAN presented the report of the super-intendent of the Girard estate. Petitions. Mr. SMITH, remonstrances from six hundred and en citizens of Montgomery county against legalizing

the loan for bunitgomery county against legalizing the loan for bunity purposes.

Messars. Kinsey, Stein, Reilly, Mott, and Glatz severally presented remonstrances against the reconstruction of dams on the Upper Lehigh.

Mr. CLYMER, the memorial of citizens of this Commonwealth, setting forth their grievances arising from the arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional arrests of their fellow-citizens by orders of the Federal Government, and praying the General Assembly to adopt such measures as may be requisite to secure to the people the rights and privileges guarantied them by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. The memorial was read and referred. read and referred.

Mr. STEIN, a petition for the recharter and increase of capital of the Allentown Bank.

Postage Account.

Mr. SERRILL, from the Committee on Accounts, presented the following bill for postage, to Feb. 1:

The account was passed. Bills Introduced. Mr. CONNELL, a bill to incorporate the American Engravers' Company.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Continental Express Company.

Mr. HIESTAND, joint resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to favor the repeal of the duty on paper.

On motion of Mr. Hiestand, said resolutions were considered, and passed finally—yeas 22, nays 2.

Mr SMITH, a bill to extend the charter of the Bauk of Delaware county.
Mr. SERRILL, a bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Montgomery county.
Mr. GRAHAM, a supplement to the act relating

to auctions and auctioneers.

Mr. STEIN, a bill to change the name of the Northern Iron Company. Considered and passed.

Bills Considered.

On motion of Mr. KINSEY, the bill to extend the charter of the White Hall Mutual Fire Insuance Company was considered, and passed finally.
On motion of Mr. KINSEY, the bill relative to of the sale and conveyance of real estate was taken up on third reading, amended, and passed finally. On motion of Mr. WALLACE, the bill to incorporate the Northwestern Navigation Company was considered, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. BOUND, the supplement to the statement of the stateme net incorporating the Macaulay Mountain Railroad Jompany was considered, and passed finally. Adjourned. HOUSE. The House was called to order by Speaker CESS-

A at eleven A. M.
The journal of Monday was read. The Arrest of Bolleau Messrs. BARGER of Philadelphia, and EARLY of Elk, asked leave to record their votes on the re-olutions relative to the arrest of A. D. Boileau, of hiladelphia. They voted aye. Mr. RITTER, of Snyder, asked the same privi

lege, and voted no.

Private Bills.

The calendar of private bills was then taken up and prepared for a second reading. After the first reading, a motion was made that the regular business of the House be proceeded with. Concurred in. Mr. McMURTRIE, of Blair, from the Committee of Estates and Escheats, reported an act to incorporate the Woodland Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. delphia.
Mr. KAIN, of Fayette, to incorporate the Pittsburg såd Uniontown Telegraph Company. Also, one to prevent illegal arrests, and a resolution to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against paying from the treasury of the United States twenty millions of dollars for emandated slaves in Missouri. Resolution referred to the slaves in Missouri. Resolution referred to the attee on Federal Relations. Arrests by the Government. Mr. REX, of Montgomery, read in place a bill to secure to the people of this State the freedom of speech to which they are entitled by the Constitution.

The preamble of this bill recites the different articles of the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing protection in liberty of speech and the press, and the enjoyment of private property, citing, also, the privileges guaranteed to every citizen when arrested for crime.

Section of the present of the p

also, the privileges guaranteed to every citizen when arrested for orime.

Section one provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any civil or military officer of this State, or of the United States, shall arrest, or attempt to arrest, any private citizen of this State, with the intention of carrying him out of the State, without a legal hearing or trial in the manner and form provided in the Constitution of this State, or of the United States, he or they so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be fined not less than \$5,000, and in addition be imprisoned for not less than five years at hard labor.

Section two provides that if any such officer shall suppress, or attempt to suppress, the publication of any newspaper by force, or prevent its circulation, or shall in any way interfere with the freedom of speech or of the press illegally, as recited in the preamble, he shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for not less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section three requires every sheriff, police officer, or constable, to arrest the person so offending and bring him before the nearest justice or alderman, and if the evidence shall be deemed sufficient, the person so charged shall be committed to the courty jail until the next ensuing Court of Quarter Sesions. person so charged snam be commission Quarter So jail until the next ensuing Court of Quarter So sain that the next ensuing Court of equations.

Section fourth makes it the duty of the Governor, immediately after the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, warning all civil and military officers of the penalty for 'a violation of this act, and his determination to enforce the same; and notifying sheriffs, police officers; and constables, of their dity in this connection, extending to such officers, when resisted, such aid as the emergency may require.

Mr. KAINE also read in place joint resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the passage of a law appropriating twenty millions of dollars to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in the State of Missouri. Laid upon the table

Supplement to Pennsylvania Railroad

with such powers and for such compensation as the said board may, by law or resolution, establish and direct.

SEC. 3. That the Directors of the Pernsylvania Railroad Company be, and they are hereby, authorized to create mortgage bonds, payable at such time as they may determine upon, with coupons attached, bearing interest not exceeding six percentum, to sa amount equivalent to the cash outlay upon any branch road hereafter constructed under the provisions of the charter of the Pensylvania Railroad Company, its supplements, or laws affecting said company; its supplements, or laws affecting said company; its supplements, or laws affecting said company; the bonds so created to be a lien upon the net revenue derived from the branch road for which they may be issued, and may be secured by mortgage upon said property.

Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. FOSTER read a bill to macademize a portion of Broad street, in Philadelphia.

Mr. LEE, a supplement to an act incorporating the Philadelphia and Deleware Railroad Company.

Reports of Committees.

The Committee on Accounts reported the sum of 2163.15, due the U. S. post office at Harrisburg, for letters and documents from the House of Representatives passing through that office, with a resolution to pay the same. Agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Corporations, reported, with slight amendments, an act to incorporate the Valley Forge Railroad Company.

Mr. VOUNG, from the same committee, seported as committed, supplement to the act incorporating the Bethehem Railroad Company.

Mr. HARGER, of Philadelphia, read in place, a bill providing for the paymant of the assessors of the city of Philadelphia. Also, one incorporating the Chester and Delaware Market Company.

The House now resumed the coasideration of the private calendar, which having been gone through, a motion was made and seconded that the House adjourned until to morrow A. M., at 11 o'clock.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS THINK IN PRIVATE. I'wo Reporters of The Press Expelled. AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. SPEECH OF REV. C. C. BURR. Preaches Sedition, Riot, and Bloodshed.

lincoln a Greater Traitor than Jost Davis. With a desire to inform our readers as to the progress of the Northern revolution spaken of publicly by Mr. Bullitt, at the headquarters of the Democra-Club, a few evenings ago, several of the reporters of The Press were sent to the headquarters last eve ning. We expected, of course; that they would en-counter gentlemen, and be treated gentlemanly, for

there is no reason to suppose that a club which trum-pets itself before the public is composed of men of "high social position," "moral standing," "generous patriotism," and "ability and talents," would not, at the outset of its career, exhibit rude-ness and incivility. We were, moreover, invited to notice this meeting, and herewith we attach our very polite and suggestive invitation: very pointe and suggestive invitation:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The members of the "Democrat Central' Club will hold a meeting to-night at half past even' o'clock. They fear neither the negro-worshipping tyrant, or the reporters of a venal press. Send them along, they may hear some wholesome truth.

Edward's building, Walnut, below Sixth street.

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1863. At half past seven the Club-room was about a

parter filled. Here and there stood select spots of four or five, and all discussing important matters o State. The topics of conversation were not many or varied. They all tended to one common centrethat card of Mr. Boileau. The gentlemen pro-nounced Mr. Boileau a "poltroon" and a "sneak." We heard another remark that "John Brown had more pluck when he died that Al. Boileau ever showed in his entire life." "The Journal was always an Abolition sheet anyhow till Pine and Bill Reed took hold of it," said another blear-eyed individual. "Yes,," said his friend, "old Baker had control of it until the last five or six months, and then it was always wishy-washy." "Well, Mr. I—, what do you think of your friend, Boileau," said Mr. H. "D—n such a miserable coward!" We refrain, of course, from giving publicity to the vulgarisms in which this crowd indulged. It was almost entirely personal to Mr. Boileau. One of our reporters, whom we will call Reporter No. 1, had been in the room about half an hour, and, while in conversation with a personal friend, was thus accosted by Alderman William Mc-Ald. McMullin-"A word with fou, sir, at your

Reporter-" I am at leisure, sir, what is it you have McMullin-" I understand, sir, that you are a re-McMullin-" Reporter of the Press, too, I under Reporter-" You understand right, sir: a reporter McMullin-"Then, sir, I order you out of this Reporter-"You will allow me the privilege of sking by what authority I am put out of this place.

understand this to be a public meeting of De ratic citizens, and as such I attended it. If this is private meeting, I shall certainly leave." "McMullin-"Well, I give you warning; you had better leave, or you may regret it." Our reporter had received instructions to remain. and although a modest and timid man, and by no neans anxious to encounter McMullin, walked way, hoping to escape him. But the distinguished ader of the "unterrified" soon gave him to under stand that he could no longer tolerate his presence The reporter had meanwhile learned from various other persons in the room that the meeting was by no means of a private character. Some personally told him that they were not members of any Demo cratic club; that the constitution of this club had not yet been framed; and that, consequently, there could be no private meeting. No officers had yet been elected, and this was a mass meeting. The alderman, however, again saw him, and stepped for-ward to the place where he stood, and this second

colloquy occurred:
Alderman.—"Do you intend to leave this room; Reporter .- "Certainly, sir, if the president announces, at the commencement of the meeting, that it is a private meeting. Are you the presi-McMullin,-"I am not the president, but whoever he may happen to be, he will not make that an-nouncement. Now, out with you." Our "Reporter, No. 1," was not disposed to argue gument, and left. ument, and lett.
Determined to enlighten the people of Philadelphia as to the purposes of the meeting, there were, un-

fortunately for the Alderman, several Reporters of The Press present. Reporter No. 1 having been summarily dismissed, we give the experience of Reporter No. 2, as follows: ANOTHER REPORTER DISMISSED.
Upon entering the room, Reporter No. 2 discover ed it to be in a distracted condition. He walked around in a meek and mild manner, never imagining himself, for one instant, to be in the lions' den-Unlike Daniel, however, he was not left unmolested. He heard the name "reporter;" he felt a frown levelled at the back of his neck, and the influence of a forefinger perforating the brain. The voice was whispering, the frown was gentlemanly, the fore-finger was clean. It beckened him into a remote

corner. He followed, still bearing the meek and nild aspect which is his wont. "This, sir, is a strictly private meeting," said the forefinger. "Indeed?"

"We allow no reporters here."
"This, then, is strictly a private meeting?" "Yes, sir; none are admitted but members of the "Suppose I wish to come, how will I set about it?" "If not, what am I to do then?" Suppose I don't leave it, what then?"

"Then you'll be put out." [The question, "Who'll at me out," now occurred to him.] "You'd better sift the company, sir—every soul in "I didn't know you were a reporter, or I wouldn't "Will you give me the pleasure of knowing your ame before I go ?" "My name is McMullen." "Ab! I think Tive heard that name before. Good ening, Mr. McMullen."

Reporter No. 2 left.

Notwithstanding the kind attentions of Mr. Mc-Mullin, the other reporters of *The Press* who were present succeeded in obtaining a report of the meeting. It was organized by Mr. Charles Ingersol He introduced to the meeting the Reverend Chauney C. Burr, well known as a distinguished minister f the Gospel, and celebrated for his Christian life and principles. He was received with loud applause Administration in hitter terms. It was a drunken on for the good of the country. It was a set of rascale. He had lately been to Washington, and his when resisted, such aid as the emergency may require.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. KAINE, of Fayette, also introduced a bill to prevent illegal arrests. This bill provides that the removal of any person beyond the limits of this State, is to be declared a misdemeanor, and that any person who shall seizure, or attempt at seizure, or who shall actually remove, or attempt to remove, said person so most took be committing offences, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall the sentenced to a fine not exceeding the thousand dollars, and an imprisonment in relitary confinement for any period not exceeding the years, both or either at the discretion of the court; and that upon the trial of any person charged with the offences above recited, the fact that such seizure, confinement, or removal was by or they confine each of the Cabinet, or other officer of the Cabinet, or other officer of the General Government, shall constitute no legal of fences. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Opposition to Emancipation. oul was filled with shame when he saw the streets should refuse to elect a senator or a representative, where would your United States be? [Dead sitence.] Congress is nothing but the repre States and this is the only doctrine that can save

us. What we want is pluck." "No we don't" interposed a voice. "We want noney."
"Yes sir! We want muscle (azd the speaker held Conking R. (R.) Lovdoy (R.) Sissan (R.)
Davis (R.) McKean (R.)
Diven (R.) McKaight (R.)
Dunn (R.) Morrill (R.) Vt.
Pessenden T. A.D Oddi (D.)
Piker (R.) Phelps (R.) Call.
Wheeler (D.)
Fisher (R.) Piker (R.)
Poly (R.) Congress (R.)
The House passed the bill to incorporate the Washington Theatre Company.

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Paymaster General.

The House passed the bill to incorporate the Passylvania, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill authorizing the President to select from the Pay Department, or from additional paymasters of volun
Too down the first monday in February and the president to select from the Pay Department, or from additional paymasters of volun
Too down the first monday in February and the president to select from the Pay Department, or from additional paymasters of volun
Too down the first monday in February in the pluck which you have displayed this evening the pluck which you have displayed this evening the pluck which you have displayed this evening to the pluck which you have displayed this evening the pluck which you into the street. If you do so, the provost payman the five flows:

Scrotton I. Thomas (U.) Md
Trowbridge (R.)

Mr. THOMPSON (Philadelphia) read in place a further supplement to an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as follows:

Scrotton I. That the annual meeting of the stock-holders of the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the pluck which you into the street. If you do so, the provost will be acre afraid of being ride and the pluck which you into the street. If you do so, the provost will be acre afraid of being ride and the pluck which you into the street. If you do so, the provost will be acre afraid of being ride and the pluck which you into the street. If you do so, the provost with you into the street. If you do so, the provost w den sublimely on a rail than you will be of, any injury which he can do to your constitutional liberties." (Applause, and in loud tones, "we will, we their own lives have given the charm. Every man After the appliance had subsided, he reverently cured at the unsurpassable One-Price Clothing Eslocked heavenward, and said in the voice of tragedy tablishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestaut

"If a plot which is now proposed should s seassinate Jefferson Davis and bring back his head. he hoped it would be put on Abe Lincoln's shoul ers." [Loud and long continued cheering.] Mr. Burr reiterated that Mr. Lincoln greater traitor than Jeff. Davis, and if his abolition oliey was permitted to go on, he (Mr. B.) maintained that Jefferson Davis was fighting for our liberties in the North as well as for those of his fel ow-citizens in the South! [Tremendous applause.] Why not stop this war now? Why, my friends grace?" Why, said Mr. Burr, if you would be dis-graced now, what would your dishoner amount to six months hence, if you go on making dead men and public debt? He thought the attitude of the two powers at present were like a great big bully pummelling a small effeminate lad; the fight was unequal, disgraceful, and every way despicable. And all this was the work of that—that—[Here Mr. Burr zeratched his head for a tremendous idea most vigorously, creating great marriment.] that of an African king scated in his mud but thatched with skulls! This was the position of Lincoln now—he existed in a Golgotha of his own making [A voice-"Be dom, but I hope John Forney will

Mr. Burr was now quite hearse: He called out lis watch, stated that it was almost eleven o'clock, and that he must give way to other and abler meakers. [Here the cries to "go on" were deafen ng, and Mr. Burr continued.] He wanted Pennsylvania, with her sublime, mone wanted remsylvania, with her subline, moraliand conservative strength, to go with New Jersey in her efforts to maintain constitutional liberty. New York was with us. That good, weak, old man, Gen. Wool, had said that he called upon the militia of the Empire State to report to him of his own accord, but it was known that the order came from the Secretary of War, and Governor Seymour would have placed any regiment or baltation of mititia under arrest that had dared to report for the service of the United States to Gen. Wool. He had been up at Trenton with the Legislature for the past four weeks, he said, to watch the movements of the Abolitionists. He was glad to report that there was now a bill before that Legislature to authorize the Governor to reorganize the militia—the sum was small—ten thousand dollars—but he hoped to have twenty or thirty thousand sand dollars added to it. He might be asked the use of this measure by the Abolitionists, and he would complacently reply that there might be a foreign war, in which case they would be needed. [Applause.] If this Abolition programme was to be carried out, and negroes were to be put in our forts as garrison troops, he as a peace man, thought it would be his time to turn soldier. [Tremendous cheering.] He contemplated the new compromise line with pleasure. It would run east of New Jersey, and would therefore include that State and Pennsyl-vania. As for New England, he cared very little whether it came in or not. These States might be tolerated in the new Union as a sort of ulcer, which could not be taken out until it was perfectly he said, I have some hope for reconstruction in Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire, but Vermont and Massachusetts had sunk, beneath all chance of redemption, in the Abolition whirlpool [Sensation, and smothered applause.] About this time a number of the "half-and-hal men" went out, accompanied by the secretary, who had the books of the concern, tied up in a handkerchief, under his arm. Mr. Burr continued to as long as a dozen persons remained, but hoarse at last that he was obliged to give up s down, when the "meeting" was dismissed. thusiasm died out long before Mr. B.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONT TORS TO THE CHURCH HOME.—The annual yesterday morning, at the Institution, con-yesterday morning, at the Institution, con-Twenty-second and Pine streets. Rev. Dr. acted as chairman, and Edward H. Rowley, Esq. secretary. The annual report was read, showing secretary. The annual report was read, showing the object of the society to be the care and proper training of the children who may be placed in the Home. The treasurer's report exhibited a balance of the year 1863 of \$495.31. The expenses during the past year were \$3.574.45, making the total amount of \$2.999.76. The annual sermon will be preached shortly in the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Boston. The following gentlemen were elected officers: Presidents, Rt. Rev. Alonzof Porter, D. D. LL. D., Rt. Rev. Samuel Royman, D. D.; secretary. Edward H. Rowley:

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.-We have the February number from W. B. Zieber, South Third street. It contains a variety of well-selected articles, in prose and verse, from the Edinburgh, British Quarterly, North British, Eclectic, and Westminster Reviews, Chambers' Journal, Fraser's, Bentley's New Monthly, London Society, and Dublin University Magazines. The steel frontispiece gives portraits of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions, viz. : Rev. Dr. Samuel Worcester, Jeremiah Evarts, Rev. Dr. Cornelius, Rev. Dr. Wisner, and Rev. Dr. Armstrong. these portraits.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We have the *Illustrated*. London News (a double number), and the Illustrated News of the World, both of January 17th, from S. C. tain numerous engravings of considerable merit and

CITY ITEMS.

A SPLENDID PICTURE OF GENERAL MC-CLELLAN.-Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos., 704 and 706 Arch street, is still exhibiting, in the east window of his magnificent ground-floor Gallery, to admiring thousands, his recently-executed Photograph of Gen. George B. McClellan, finished in Crayon, and the popularity of his cartes de visite of the General, in various styles, is the greatest triumoh in this branch of the Photographic business ever achieved in this country. Orders are coming in from all parts of the North, from the trade, for thousands of these capital pictures. THE STORM KING has been paying his

respects to the good people of the community within the last few days to some purpose, and this effect of it has been instinctively to turn the thoughts of all sensible people towards the superior quality of coal sold by Mr. W. W. Alter, at his yard, Ninth street above Poplar. The facilities of Mr. Alter, for obtaining coal on the best terms, and the great quantity he sells, enables him to favor the public in prices. and hence his enormous trade. BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND COFFEE are now pre-eminently in season, and the numerous patrons of the popular old grocery house of Mr. C. H. Mattson, Arch and Tenth streets, are enjoying the uxuries in greatest perfection. He has now in

store a fresh supply of his superior Buckwheat Flour, of the famous "Silver Flint" brand—the best in the country, without an exception-also, a ine lot of Wheat Flour, of the choicest brands. His fine Old Government Java Coffee needs no comment DELICIOUS FRESH CONFECTIONS .- Mr. A. L. Vansant, the great Philadelphia Confectioner, Ninth and Chestnut streets, has constantly fresh n his counters, the finest Roasted Almonds, Crean guese Secrets, Taffles, and French Nauget, together mestic Fruits, not to be found elsewhere. VA POPULAR PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISH-MENT.-Mr. E. P. Hipple's splendid Photographic with patrons six days in the week, and the style and fidelity of his pictures, in all sizes and styles, are universally admired.

SIGNOR BLITZ, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH AND CHESTNUT.—The great versatality dis-played by the Signor, in his various necromantic delusions and ventriloquial dialogues, renders his entertainment-amusing to all classes and disposi-tions. This afternoon, at 3, the Signor gives a Grand Matinee. Also, in the evening, at 71/2. WE ARE apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need

of their aid: then all alike bow to the necessity o recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention, is seen by the treatment Doctor J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition; and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is fol-lowed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of manind-Canton (N. Y.) Democrat. "BAD HABITS."-It seems to be, as it

habits. A lounger, smoking a cigar, having entered a menagerie, the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth, "lest he should teach the other monkeys had habits. There are various kinds of bad habits; one is to smoke, another to take other persons' umbrellas or hats at an evening party; but the most inexcusable in these times the arts and sciences, is the waring of a bad-fitt the arts and sciences, in again along of a consideration of the particles goods are furnished, and price within the reach of all Charles Sciences & Co.'s "One-Price," under the

OUR THREE STAGES OF BEING. - The three great stages of our being are the birth, the bridal, and the burial. To the first we bring only weak-mess—for the last we have nothing but dust! But here, at the altar, where life joins life, the pair comes throbbing up to the hely man, whispering the exer promise that arms each other's heart, to help on it the life struggle of care and duty. The beautiful will be there, borrowing new besuty from the scene. The gay and the frivolous, they and their hounces, will look solemn for once. And youth will come, to of taste will be attired in the faultless garments proatreet, Philadelphia, where every variety of seasons