## The Press.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. parts of the world, and especially from our different ilitary and naval departments. When used, it

will be paid for. CONGRESS.

SENATE. - A petition of the citizens of Pennsylve nia was presented, asking for a reliable camp, hospital, and ambulance corps. Mr. Ramsey's credentials were presented. A resolution inquiring concerning the death of General Ward in Unina was adopted. A resolution requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the case of Captain John Weathers, formerly of the 4th New Jersey Regiment, who has been confined for several months in Fort Delaware. and report in relation to the charges against him, and by what authority he was confined, was laid over. After a lengthy discussion of the bill to encourage enlistments, and the enrollment and drafting of the

militia, the Senate adjourned.

House.—A bill to establish thirty-seven additional post routes was passed. Amendments were considered to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill. A joint resolution to revise and codify the naval laws was passed. The naval appropriation bill was then considered, which appropriates an aggregate of \$68,000,000. The appropriation for the Philadelphia navy yard was reduced from \$230,000 to \$28,800 for repairs of all kinds. The appropriation for the Brooklyn navy yard was increased in order to accommodate the three vessels now building there, 420 feet in length. \$85,000 was appropriated for the Norfolk navy yard to facilitate the repair of vessels, but not to be understood as reestablishing that yard. Without concluding the action upon the bill, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE.-Mr. Ridgway presented the petition of e directors of the Bank of Northern Liberties for an extension of their charter. Also, the remon strance of residents on Twelfth street against the construction of a passenger railway thereon. Mr. Reilly offered a resolution that one thousand copies in English, and five hundred copies in German, of e proclamation and farewell address of Andrew Jackson, be printed for the use of the Senate. Adopted. House,-Mr. Schoffeld, of Philadelphia, presented the resolutions of City Councils in regard to the arrest of Albert D. Boileau. Mr. McMurtrie offered joint resolutions expressing confidence in the General Government in its efforts to suppres this rebellion, and pledging to the Administration the support of Pennsylvania in its patriotic efforts in sustaining the Government; and thanking the officers and soldiers of the Union army, for their consummate gallantry and self-sacrificing spirit in their defence of the stars and stripes. Mr. Champneys, of Lancaster, read in place, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, granting right of suffrage to persons in the military service of the country.

THE NEWS. A LETTER recently intercented from a distinguished officer in the rebel army to a person in one of the Western States, contains an account of a magnificent dinner, recently given in Charleston, to Captain Dubuomois and his officers, of the French frigate Milan, and the French consul, Mons. St. André. It is described as being "a magnificent affair." The following important extract we are permitted to publish. It explains itself: "There were thirty of us at the table. Toasts were drank to the Emperor and Empress and responded to by the French consul and Captain Dubuquois, of the French frigate Milan. They seem to think there is no doubt that alliance shortly be made by our minister, Mr. Slidell, with the French Government. I have also conversed very freely with the officers of her Majesty's frigate

A MENICAN correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes: "The Mexican army is some forty-two thousand men strong, and well provided with grand purpose, to defend the country, and the Women and children, even, contribute to help the prosecution of the war, and large sums of money arrive, for the same purpose, from nearly all parts of the globe. The few traitors that have joined the French are not worthy the name of Mexicans. Marquez and Lozada are men of no character; they are assassins and robbers, and have always been he French have left Mexico."

WE are now daily looking for the most important news from the Southern Coast and the Mississippi In less than a week the world will learn the destination of the immense Union armament, land and naval, assembled in the waters of North Carolina, and which is expected to strike its blow before the rebels can possibly concentrate their forces where it may design doing its work. The armament assemeither preceding expedition to the same point. COL. OWEN, of Philadelphia, lately returned to his command, wearing a star. He was not in the ecent list of brigadiers, but it is understood that his appointment was at the special request of Gen. Hooker, for gallant services with the 69th Pennsyl-Owen commands the well-known Philadelphia brigade, formerly commanded by General Burns, now

the palm. In good times its reputation was bad mough, but now it is almost as forsaken as a city of the dead. There is one fine building—a United States marine hospital-which serves an excellent beneficent Government against which the rebellion

has turned up in Santa Fé, New Mexico, as editor of a newspaper called The New Mexican. THE Athens (Tenn.) Post says negroes are selling in that section of the State at from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a piece; and notwithstanding the enormous prices. large numbers are purchased in Virginia and brought o that region, and resold to the farmers. Tenn., has given notice that no passes will be given to go outside the picket lines of that city except to

ersons of known and undoubted loyalty to the Go-ROSECRANS' ARMY is all ready for another advance upon the enemy, and orders for its movement have been issued. The rebel force, which is strongly for tified at Tullahoma, is believed to number 125,000 GEN. W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., who has acted a

conspicuous part in every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, is at present on a visit to his family near St. Louis, Missouri. month shows an aggregate of forty-four vessels. Of this number one was a steamship, ten were ships, ten were barks, eleven were brigs, and twelve were at sea, one was burned, and eight are missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property lost and

VALUABLE salt springs have been discovered near Leavenworth, Kansas. They are said to be inex-A SCHOOL-TEACHER in Kent county, Maryland. orrected one of his pupils, and the lad's father, in revenge, corrected the teacher by knocking him on the head with a bludgeon. The school-teacher drew a pistol and shot his assailant dead.

nissing is estimated at \$1.885.300.

ACCORDING to the London (Canada West) News, the railroad agent in that vicinity refuses to take silver, except at a discount, and a gentleman who offered to pay his fare with two American quar the difference between silver coin and the bank cur It is said the owners of the bark Parker Cook, of

Boston, burnt by the pirate Alabama, have made a claim upon the United States Government for nine thousand dollars damages for loss occasioned by the destruction of that vessel. A BILL has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, which provides that married women shall be empowered to make wills and dispose of whatever property it may be their good fortune to PETITIONS are in circulation in Newark, and other places in New Jersey, asking the Legislature to adopt the Holsman resolutions or some equiva-

to adopt the notation and lent. They are signed solely by copperheads, and The Disaster at Charleston.

Some of our contemporaries are discuss-

ing the credibility of the news from Charleston, while others, admitting its truth, are discussing the present condition of the blockade. So far as the facts are concerned, we think there can be little doubt that there has been an attack upon our fleet; that one of our vessels was injured, and perhaps sunk, and that the others ran away. In relation | enter into a discussion of the ingenious | to the blockade, there is a popular impres- question, is gold up or currency down? asylum on that island, as long as it might sion that, our vessels having retired from the There are many arguments on both sides, please or suit him to accept it. On hearing bar, the blockade has been broken, and that | and it is probable that we shall never have it cannot be renewed until after sixty days' an answer. There are one or two things, notice had been given. The effect of this, however, inevitable. The war must affect were it well-founded, would be to make our currency in a certain degree, and we Charleston a funnel, as it were, through cannot come out of the war without remodel to His Holiness, in the name of Earl Rus-Confederacy to overflowing. Two months | wisest legislation is that which looks to this | in such a case, Her Britannic Majesty's Goof trade would give the Confederacy new great change, and we are accordingly inlite. We do not think there is any danger clined to favor the system now before Conof such a claim being raised, and we are glad gress, in the bills of Mr. Senator Sherman, to know that our Government will not tole- and Mr. Representative Hoopen. As we unrate it for a moment. The facts are very | derstand these bills, they embody the policy | conclusive that at no time was the blockade of the Administration as set forth in the rebroken, and we think it can be shown that, port of the Secretary of the Treasury. They had it been broken for days and weeks, in- propose to provide a national currency scternational law would not permit any such cured by a pledge of United States stocks, and form, adopted for the first time in the interadvantage to be taken as our enemies would to provide for its circulation and redemption. | course which Mr. Ono Russell has held like to see. A blockade is a siege. A siege A bureau is contemplated, to be known as with the Holy See." may be broken, but that does not prevent a the Bureau of Currency, with proper offigeneral from renewing his lines of circum- cers. Power is given to any association of upon M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, rather irri-

aded port under that impression finds it still guarded by war vessels, and is captured, she cannot be confiscated, but must be re-leased and warned away. Our blockade is still a question of force. It the rebels vessel leaving a foreign port for the blockcan drive us away, and keep us away, then England and France may send guns and take cotton; but until that is done they can only do so at the usual risks of war.

Admiral DuPont. We were sorry to see in a loyal newspaper of this city disparaging remarks on this callant officer. A distinguished Senator recently said that no one in our army or navy had shown more genius than Admiral Do PONT, and none as much administrative ability. After his brilliant exploit at Port Royal, he could do nothing but keep up the blockade, fit out expeditions, and aid the land forces where their leaders chose to take them. We venture to assert that history will be searched in vain to find an extent of coast, like that held by Admiral DuPont's fleet, ever attempted to be blockaded by a single squadron, or even a smaller line, so thoroughly closed. The rebels falsely boast of the amount of their trade in spite of the blockade, in order to inspirit their people and create discontent among our own. The mere prices of foreign goods would prove the untruthfulness of their statements. An admiral cannot be in every vessel of his fleet at the same time, nor even always at every point held by his ships; but we have no doubt at all that, when the Navy Department shall receive Admiral DuPont's report of the recent occurrence at Charleston, it will be found, either that the disaster was an unavoidable accident, so far as he was concerned, or that it occurred in consequence of disobedience of his orders. We will predict further, that, as Admiral DuPont has probably received permission to make decided movements, the nation will soon enjoy a triumph like that of Port Royal. All that we know of Ad-

miral DuPont leads us to give him our most generous confidence; and while we are very sure that the disaster to his squadron, and the shameful flight of the Mercedita's convoys, cannot be attributed to him, we are convinced that he will speedily redeem the honor that his subordinates seem to have so shamefully thrown away. The Case of the "Jeffersonian" Newspaper.

Some criticism has been excited by the charge of Mr. Justice Lowrie in the action for damages against the United States Marshal for suppressing the Jeffersonian, a newspaper published somewhere in one of our rural counties. We do not think the matter worthy of the attention bestowed upon it. These actions against the Federal authorities are but parts of the general system for annoying the Government, and no doubt serve to amuse the leisure hours of Mr. REED and Mr. BIDDLE, who seem to be the leagued defenders of the enemies of the Union. If they do no more harm than they are capable of doing in the Supreme Court, the Petrel, now in port also, who express much faith in our being recognized during the month of we shall be satisfied. Our habitual respect for Mr. Justice Lowrie will prevent us from saying anything disrespectful about him or his court, yet, at the same time, one or two suggestions occur to us that their soil. The people are united as never they he might have taken into consideration, while there are some points that seem to greatest sacrifices are willingly submitted to. Con-gress sustains the President in all his actions. charge of his Honor in this case of Honor son vs. MILLWARD, he told the jury that the that the plaintiffs were at all events entitled to compensation for what they had actually lost, and that exemplary vindictive damages of every disaster, and discounted our might be given in addition, if the defendenemies to their country. The war, in fact, is im. ants had been guilty of a moral wrong, if mensely popular, and no peace will be made until they knew at the time, that their conduct in seizing and suppressing what they deemed a dangerous and seditious publication was contrary to the law of the land. That this instruction was sound we do not presume to doubt, as it is the language of common sense and reason. But when his Honor thus declared that the question of damages was also one of ethics, that the moral guilt or innocence of the defendants should be omitting all reference to the moral attitude under the immediate eye of the General. General the right to consider whether they stood before the jury as journalists all styles of execution, from the rude sheetch who had kept within the line of their duty, or had been guilty of an offence against public order and safety, that had led

complained? A writer, who, in time of war, when the State is menaced with invasion, gives the enemy aid and comfort with purpose now, and is a beautiful monument of the his pen, and seeks to discourage those who are taking up arms for the defence of their is waged. are taking up arms for the defence of their Doctor-Aid-de-Captain-Quartermas- country, is guilty of an offence that neces-TER LEID, Esq., author of "Nine Months in the Sarily provokes the just indignation of his Quartermaster's Department," and other poems, follow citizens, and stimulates them to use fellow-citizens, and stimulates them to use every effort to prevent the repetition of the injury. That this will not authorize the persons whose safety he endangers, to take the law in their own hands, and to redress one wrong by another, is clear; but the "situation." General Mitchell, in command at Nashville, it is surely not less so, that the party by whom the first wrong is done is in a very different position from that which he would hold if his conduct had been blameless. A man who goes into the street and uses offensive language to the passers-by, may, no doubt, bring an action against any one who retaliates by a blow, and require the court for violating this law. While any of the 757,725 infantry and 143,238 cavalry, making to declare that the provocation does not justify the assault, and that the verdict must be Rome, there may have been some slight one in forty of the whole population, ac in his favor. But the court would hardly reason for this prohibition. The Stuart and otherwise. The establishment for the do its whole duty if it failed also to point dynasty, deposed as much by its own folly year 1863 is counted and distributed as fo out that the wrong done by the plaintiff as by the popular will, was ostentatiously might be weighed against that committed | Catholic, and its exiled head was acknowby the defendant, in estimating the damages. | ledged, in Rome, as the de jure Sovereign is not wanting in a just sensibility to the JAMES II. was known as JAMES III., from public cause, and would declare a publis father's death until his own demise in lication, "seditiously, maliciously, and 1766. His eldest son, ("the young Chevawilfully aimed at the independence of valier" of the Scottish rebellion of 1745,) having withdrawn, France has more than the United States," libellous as readily was known as Charles III., until death as any of his predecessors. Yet he no- snatched him away, in 1788. HENRY tices the fact that a rebellion existed at STUART, Cardinal York, only brother of the time when the offence was committed— this CHARLES EDWARD, had the title of hostile government on our borders, alien, in 1807, the last of his line. At that time, the

establish their title, and the wrong done by tish and Papal sovereigns has continued tathe defendant. It should have been allowed to booed to this hour. Yet, as the interests of derance of culpability, as between them and cial representative at Rome. This is Mr. Ono the defendant, and the extent to which the Russell, nephew of Earl Russell, Foreign latter could justly be made answerable in Secretary of England. He is really Residamages. Mr. Hongson may be made a dent at Rome, in a semi-official capacity, but precedent, and therefore we consider this | nominally is attache to the embassy at point involved, it amounts to little, as the are friendly, and he is all but accredited to plaintiff and his newspaper belonged to that his Holiness.

taken zeal of good and loyal men.

insignificant class of persons and things

The Free Banking System. which England and France could fill the ling our whole system of finance. The rallation and punishing any enemy or five or more persons to form a banking assotated at the idea of any other power but neutral who sought to carry information or ciation. Capital stock may be subscribed, France showing a kindness to the Pope. Supplies through his lines. This point can and the operations will be conducted in the told Monsignor Cutes that "we (meaning be made and sustained : that when it is an manner customary to such corporations. France) hoped very much that if the Pore

transfer the same to the Treasury Department for the security of their circulating notes. The currency will be of a uniform character, and will bear the authority of the proper officers upon its face. There are other provisions in the bill, but this is the general idea. The effect of the measure will be to displace the present local bank currency, and instead of arbitrary notes from private

corporations, we shall have one general note, possessing the same value in every part of the country, and free from the influences that make the money of Illinois beow par in New York, and the money of New England at a discount in California. This is forced upon the Government principally as a measure of war. The circuation of the banks of the loyal States is of 17,000 French bayonets, is supposed estimated at \$150,000,000. In the words of the Secretary himself. "The whole of this circulation constitutes a loan without interest from the people to the banks, costing them nothing except the expense of 'issue and redemption." This, it will be seen, is a mighty interest, and in his anxiety for money to carry on the war it could not escape the covetous and eager eyes of the Secretary of the Treasury. The banks are merely so many stockholders, and the benefits of the currency accrue only to the stockholders. We are now in a people's war. The people sustain and strengthen the currency, and in a period of general taxation and distress, the benefits of that currency should belong to the Government. This reasoning suggests the course now proposed. and more particularly as many eminent publicists contend that the issue of notes y local institutions is against the Constitution. Heretofore the question has been of such a trivial importance, and our

gold and silver was always so abundant, that we did not care to trouble ourselves about it. We now claim it as a matter of necessity, and we propose to make our claim i just and permanent policy. We are glad to see the bankers themselves acceding to the justice of the Government's demands. They feel as great an interest in the establishment of a lasting currency as we do; for experience has shown them that the business of banking, on the basis that prevails in most of the States, is full of vexation and danger. The very restrictions of the bill are those that every honest banker observes in his own business; and none but unreliable and avaricious men, who endeavor to speculate wildly, and profit by discounts, and accommodations, and over issues, will persist in these objections. The people will

have more confidence, and be less at the nercy of rapacious and bad men. The weak banks will feel it more keenly; for the weakest banks issue the most money, while those of immense capital and unlimited resources have merely a nominal circulation. and take no pains to preserve it. This is the case in New York and Philadelphia and, accordingly, we find the bankers of New York and Philadelphia gradually accepting the proposition of the Secretary as he best that can be done for th country. There is, we are glad to learn, but little doubt that Congress will accept the pro-

visions of this free banking bill. Wall street has had its panie, and is staggering. "Speculation," says the New York Post of last evening, "has come to a dead pause, and he dulness in stocks, gold, and demand notes, seems to be most welcome. Most of the transactions are between the brokers themselves, the public apparently standing aloof." Considering that for the last hundred days these dealers in money have had a saturnalia of speculation, and that they have made fortunes out national grief at cent. per cent., we shall rejoice at any indication of a change, or even of a returning tide. This free banking bill will accomplish the advantages its friends claim, and it will be a proud monument of the genius of Mr. Chase, placing him in history beside the illustrious HAMILTON. Hereafter, in peace or war, we shall have a currency that is American, representing the national faith and being accepted everywhere with confidence and joy. The war is welding us together, and

taken into view in determining the amount our finances cannot escape the general of the verdict, was he equally sound in destiny. With the crumbling of State rights and other baneful heresies, we shall of the plaintiffs, and impliedly negativing have an end of our multitudinous paper circulation, and instead of money representing or the west to the finished vignette of the East, and all manner of persons, landscapes, and designs, we shall have a note as unito the commission of the acts of which they of England, and as welcome as the golden

eagles that bear our nation's legend. Odo Russell's Roman Blunder. A singular diplomatic blunder or misconception that lately occurred at Rome, has given rise to a correspondence between M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the French Minister at Paris, and Prince de la Tour D'AUVERGNE, French Ambassador to the Papal Court. To make it perfectly clear to our readers, it is necessary to go back a little and describe

In former days, when English Protestantism was in a chronic terror of ." Papal encroachments," the British Parliament enacted that there never should be diplomatic relations between the Court of St. James and the Court of Rome. A heavy penalty was declared as the inevitable punishment | war these numbers may be augmented deposed STUARTS lived and were fostered at | a total of 913,489 soldiers, or very near We are persuaded that the Chief Justice of the British Islands. The eldest son of rebellion, too, that had established a HENRY IX., in Rome, where he died in fact, and which will, if it succeeds, become | Hanoverian family had been a full century alien de jure-only to tell the jury to dismiss on the British throne, and the dread of furit from their thoughts, as without bearing ther Stuart invasions had so much declined on the case before them. We submit that that GEORGE the Third gave a pension to this instruction was true but in part, or at his unfortunate relative Cardinal York, and best only stated part of the truth. The ex- the Prince Regent erected a handsome moistence of the rebellion was irrelevant so far | nument over his remains, in Rome, in 1816. as it regarded the right of the plaintiffs to | Diplomatic intercourse between the Bri-

have its direct and natural influence, on the both rulers may render such communication equally important question of the prepon- necessary at times, England has a semi-officomment necessary. As for the practical Paris. His personal relations with the Pope There lately appeared in the European which only attain importance by the mis- | journals, a statement that Mr. Odo Russell

the event of his being compelled to quit Rome, the British Government would be It would be hardly profitable for us to glad to place a palace at Malta at his service, as a residence, and to give him an of this, M. Drouyn de Lauys asked Monsignor CHIGI, the POPE's Minister at Paris. whether it was true "that Mr. Opo Rus-SELL, on being received by the Pope, gave SELL, the advice to quit Italy, adding that, vernment would willingly offer to him the island of Malta as a place of residence; that English vessels would be at his disposal; and that the Pope might rely upon the cagerness of England to give him in the asylum that he might accept all the conditions of an establishment worthy of him. These propositions were made in an official

had personally informed the Pope that, in

The Nuncio confirmed the above, wherethem on this occasion. notified a blockade has been raised, and a They will purchase Government bonds, and |-which God forbid-were compelled to ainging and enjoy a musical treat.

quit Italy he would grant us the preference over England, and that we should ask it o him." This conversation he communicated to the French Ambassador at Rome, who nmediately reported back that he believed the facts, as stated, to be generally true, and then gave such details as he had learned on

the spot. We condense his statement. Last autumn, Mr. ODO RUSSELL, on the eve of leaving Rome for a short time, solicited and obtained an audience of leave from the Pope. In the conversation which ensued, Mr. Russell intimated that the British Government were deeply interested in the cause of Italian unity, as to which, by the way, the Pope's continued occupation of Rome, under the protection to be the greatest, if not the only, obstacle. As Mr. RUSSELL was leaving the cabinet, actually at the door, the Pore said, "Adieu, dear Mr. Russell, who knows if one day I shall not be forced to go to ask you for hospitality" The French Ambassador says that thele words were uttered by the Holy Father without ttaching the least importance to them. On hearing the observation, Mr. Quo Rus-SELL, the Ambassador's report cintinues, immediately returned into the cabilet of the Holy Father to ask him if he inded feared that he should be compelled to quitRome; and if, in that case, he would really be disposed to go to England. The Pole very quickly reassured Mr. Russell by adding that he was ignorant of the trials which Providence reserved for him; but that for the moment he had no apprehension, and did not at all dream of removing from Iome." This ought have satisfied Mr. MUSSELL, but it did not. It set him upon discovering what is vulgarly called "a mare'snest" such as his little uncle at the Foreign Office is apt to find. He telegraphed his own version of the conversation to his uncle, in London, and a message immedialely came over the wires summoning him from Rome to Downing street. He did not returnto Rome until November, when he hastened to Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Prime Minister, and, with all due solemnity, hinded him a note, in which the French Amassa. dor says: "Lord Russell, after laving supported the cause of Italian unity aid the right of Italy to possess Rome, advisa the Pope to quit the Eternal City, and announced that in case the Holy Father were disosed to follow this advice, the English Mediterranean fleet would be placed at his service to convey him either to France, or to Spain, or to Malta, where a palace would pe put at his disposal, and where h could wait freely until Italy had pronouced in

elation to his sovereignty." This, though probably meant as a kindness, was more cool than pleasant. ardinal Antonelli, to whom Lord Rusell's note was handed, (in order, of cours, that he might show it to the Pope,) ansered that he had no occasion to use it, in tat or any other way, seeing that the Pop did not dream the least in the world of quing Rome. Here the conversation ended. An-TONELLI maintained complete silence pon the subject, but Mr. Odo Russell, whichas step that would not have been forced his uncle's unhappy predilection for taling upon a Democratic President. How monout of season, made no secret of the lal- strous, for instance, to attempt to prosetese proposal, and particularly mentiona it cute a war against slaveholders, upon the Minister of a Foreign Court accreded the condition that their chief granary of aground near Old Point, and four aground on the to Rome. Weeks passed on, however, ind the affair appeared a thing of the ist, until, last Christmas, with a pertincity which is considered unwarrantable, Mr. ODO RUSSELL again intruded upon Carnal ANTONELLI, and informed him that head received a private letter from Lord Russin, in which that Minister expressed his lively regret at seeing that the Pope asnot disposed for the moment to accepthis or mine, but the rights, (Heaven save propositions, adding that he had reasos to | the mark!) of the authors of, the re believe that his Holiness would, in a ery short time, find himself under the necesty of profiting by them." To this commucation, which bore marked incivility on its every school district, town, and borough, face, Cardinal Antonelli did not collescend to make any reply. The whole proceeding illustrates the fly of not having a duly qualified diplomist neither country nor Constitution are pun-

Mr. Odo Russell is a young geneman whose genius chiefly lies in other clamor and complaint of these blundering. After the Pope's first n- men. They know what they intend. It timation that he had no apprehensio being driven out of Rome, no dream of the held sacred and inviolable. It is the dismoving from it, a man of ordinary commit ruption of every political and social tie. It sense would have dropped the matter, istead of which this over-busy and not ovebright lad burries to telegraph his miscondtion all the way to London. His first intview with Cardinal Antonelli should he shut him up, seeing that his false impressn was again strongly denied; but it did at. So much for the British system of thrustig a young man into a situation he has ht. brains to discharge creditably, -his appoitment arising from no presumed capacy, but because his uncle happens to be a Cainet Minister. Blundering is the first-but

of Nepotism. The military strength of France is always a subject of apprehension in Europe. Te cost of maintaining it constitutes the large item in the annual expenditure, and is near double the whole naval and colonial outla The usual peace establishment consists 404,192 infantry and 86,368 cavalry;

lows: Interior, 398,562; Algeria, 55,285 Italy, 16,950; China, 915; Cochin Chin 1,179; Mexico, 27,945. Total, 440,836. N doubt the force in Mexico must be in creased. The first detachment, in conjunction with a British naval squadron and a Spanish army, was 5,600 men. The allis quadrupled her first contingent. The Meican expedition is very unpopular in Frane, which is one reason why it must be prosented with vigor. It is NAPOLEON's first blnder, but a great one.

Reform in Sweden.

It is gratifying to record the progress good government in every part of the word, for nations are the links which constitte the great chain of civilization. The Erliament of Sweden consists of four estate of the realm: the house of nobles, consisting of 900 peers, of whom about 300 usually assemble; the house of clergy with 54 the house of burghers with 60 members, and the house of peasants with 133-being ne member to every 21,000 constituets. Hitherto, the nobles and the clergy have successfully united to prevent this inequality of representation being corrected. Low, the Government has taken up the question and proposes that the Swedish Parlianent shall henceforth consist of two Chambersthe first elected by the Provincial Assemblies, those persons only being eligible who are possessed of a considerable income; the second by popular election with a ow standard of qualification for the electral

franchise Were this reform adopted, popular libety and the conservative interest would be equally balanced. The proposal was well received in the Diet, and public opinio is decidedly in its favor. It ignores the rights, or pretended rights, of the nobility, as suh, and really resembles a revolution raties than a reform.

Public Amusements.

CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—This evening Ir Forrest, without doubt the greatest Richelieu on he stage, will appear in this character for the last the ably this season. Mr. Forrest has drawn lage houses, notwithstanding the weather, so anxing has the public been to see this masterly renditin. Mr. Hackett appears to-morrow evening, and wilbe succeeded by Mr. Forrest on Monday evening. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—This evening Setchell, a young comedian of considerable talet, receives a farewell benefit, and appears in five diffrent characters. A fine bill is presented, affording ample opportunity for the display of Mr. Setche's ARCH-STREET THEATRE .- Mr. and Miss Rib ings, artists of acknowledged ability, receive a fac-well benefit this evening. A grand vocal conct will be given by Miss Richings, to conclude with

lla." A crowded house will doubtless gre THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—This interesting pany of singers will give a concert at the Handelk Haydn Hall next Saturday afternoon. This affors an opportunity for the young folks to hear sw

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

It is a fortunate thing for our beloved country that the wicked counsels of bad men are subjected to the alembic of reason and reflection. If the sudden resentments produced by these counsels were allowed to sway the public mind, there would be neither order, nor law, nor security, in any one of our thousand communities. That the elements of anarchy are now at work in these communities, daily proofs sufficiently testify. Thank Heaven, they are no longer operating in secret. The outside cloak of professed loyalty has been thrown aside, and he must be blind indeed who cannot see the hideous machinery of treason moving on with steady and unpausing system. The citizen, at his fire-side, who is endowed with ordinary faculties, can study the danger thus frankly disclosed to his judgment and his vision. He must be an indurated partisan, ndeed, if he cannot apprehend, from the nachinations of the now unconcealed enenies of the country, his whole duty to himself and that country. I care not how he may have heretofore voted; how bigoted his politics; how trenchant his prejudices against Abolitionists or the negro-if that citizen honestly loves the Government and desires its preservation, his mind must lead him to the conclusion that the self-constituted managers of the Democratic party hone for and toil for the dissolution of the Union. I forbear a repetition of facts establishing this result. They abound on every hand, and are regularly supplied with ostentatious boldness by the guilty chiefs of the disorganizing movements of the hour. There is one aspect of our present and passing experience which cannot be too carefully observed. It is the key to the entire conspiracy against the Republic, and should open every loyal heart to an overwhelming sense of the impending danger; and that is, that by no one word or sign is the Government assisted by these leaders, in and out of Congress, in its efforts to put down the rebellion. Accepting this as an indisputable truth, it teaches us a fearful lesson and imposes an instant duty. We must not stop to ask if other men could have better administered the Government and conducted the war, in the midst of such unparalleled and novel complications. Our only effort should now be to strengthen those who have the Government in charge, and to expose and prostrate those who are opposing and weakening them. Does any common-sense man suppose, for instance, that if a loyal Democrat had been President when the rebellion broke out, he would have hesitated at any remedy to arrest it? That when he saw the traitors resolved upon bloodshed, he would spared them in any of their resources? That, when he was convinced that they existed and grew strong upon slavery, he would allow slavery to live and grow strong? Mr. Lincoln has acted upon precisely this experience, neither more nor less. I contend that he has taken no one

wealth and power, the institution of slavery, should be exempted from the casualties of such an event! Such madness would only be equalled by the fatuity that refrained from taking a captured enemy's ammunition and stores. Mark well, in the same connection, the clamor in favor of constitutional rights raised by the sympathizers with Secession. Not your rights, bellion and their aiders and abettors in the free States. Do you ever hear of a loyal citizen's rights being in danger? And is and ward, in our happy country, to be convulsed, and the whole object of the war obstructed, because men who care for from England at Rome. It is palpable at | ished by the Government they seek to undermine and destroy? And this of every

is the downfall of credit. It is the separa. tion of States, of counties, and of families. It is to make of this Republic another Mexico, where there is neither a real religion nor a lasting law; where every year sees a new ruler elevated upon the bayonets of a successful army; where foreign despots wish to divide what we were too weak and corrupt to save, and where good men see no rescue from disgrace but in death or exile. God, in His infinite mercy, save our happy country from that dreadful future, when we shall see

"The rich men despots, and the poor banditti; Sloth in the mart and schism within the temple Brawls festering to rebellion; and weak laws Rotting away with rust in antique sheaths." And if it is to be saved at all, it will b by a brave, intelligent, and loyal people.

The Union League. We are requested to state, for the benefit of the members of the association known as "The Union League," that the club house, on Chestnut street, above Eleventh,

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

The Proposed Air-Line Railway. The bill prepared by the Air-Line Railroad Com ittee proposes to charter the Washington and New York Railway Company, authorizing it to locate a road upon the most practicable and direct route brough one or more of the States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, to the west shore of the Hudson river, or Raritan Bay, opposite the city of New York, with a capital stock of tenmillions of dollars. Thirteen directors, all of whom shall be stockholders, to be chosen by the stockholders, and two additional ones to be appoint ed by the President of the United States; first class passenger trains to run from Washington to New York within eight hours, and the tariff of prices first-class passengers, nor five cents per ton per mile for first class freight; the Government to have a perpetual right of priority of business, and not to be portation of troops and seamen, nor more than three cents per ton per mile for the transportation of munitions of war, navy and army supplies, and other Government freights, subject, however, to the control of Gongress, so far as the Government transportation is concerned. The charter further provides that the company shall have the power to connect with any railway now constructed leading in the general direction of the line specified, and provides the railway when completed shall be of the kind and character specified in the charter; and irther, that no arrangement shall be entered into with any existing company which shall tend to de-eat the object of this act, viz: an additional through id is asked of the Government except the implie hith that the Government passengers and freight mall be conveyed over it in preference to any other line at the same rates. The location of the road is subject to the approval of the President of the United Stites, and it is to be completed within two years after the passage of the act.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 5.—The severest snow storm that has occurred here for several years has prevailed throughout the day. It has drifted so much united throughout the day. It has drifted so much united throughout the passage of trains, and also colock this evening there were twelve trains snowed up in the vicinity of Galitzin. years after the passage of the act. The Gold Speculation.

The fall in gold, as compared with the last week's prices, and the recent appreciation of the public stocks, is halled here as evidencing the confident anticipations of moneyed men that the national free banking his prices has been described by the confidence of the confidence way. That floor and the rear of the entire building banking bill and the general financial measures, of Secretary Chase will become laws, checks the currency inflation, and improves the public credit. The currency panic is regarded here as likely to be succeded by a panic against the gold speculators.

The Patent Office. The amual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that 5,038 applications for patents were made

during 1862, and that 3,621 were granted; caveats filed, 829 applications for extension, 41; patents extended, 22; patents expired, 648. All except 83 of the patents granted were issued to citizens of the United States. \$153,818 were received for patents, reissues, &c.; \$11,081 for copies, and the recording expenses were \$182.800. The receipts were swollen by an appropriation for refunding moneys expended of nearly \$61,000. The cost of clerk-hire was upwards of \$132,000, of which \$44,462 was for tempo rary clerks. The McDowell Court of Inquiry. The evidence in the McDowell court of inquiry is closed. Gen. McDowell will, on Monday, submit

New York Chamber of Commerce. New York Champer of Commerce.

New York, Feb. 5.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, a resolution was adopted discountenancing the efforts of Secessionists and others to depreciate the United States legal-tender currency below the par of the non-specie-paying banks.

An address in behalf of the North was read from the operatives of Preston, England, many hundreds of whom, says the address, express the wish to enigrate to A merica.

his statement, reviewing the testimony.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

THE BLOCKADE NOT RAISED ARRIVAL OF OUR IRON-CLADS.

THE CITY TO BE ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The reports in regard to

the encounter off Charleston harbor, being from

rebel sources, are doubtless greatly exaggerated. There has been no interruption of the blockade, and no such assumption will be admitted by the Government. A telegram was received from Fortress Monroe to-day, saying: "General Dix is in receipt of rebel news from Charleston to the 3d instant, at which time the port was thoroughly blockeded, the Federal iron-clade lying inside of the wooden walls. The former were not with the fleet at the time of the attack on the 1st instant. An attack upon the city was momentarily expected on the 3d. A despatch-boat, with an official account from Admiral Dupont, is hourly expected. ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

THE NEW IRONSIDES OFF CHARLESTON—THE RICH-MOND EXAMINER AND THE NAVAL VICTORY—THE ATTACK ON FORT M'ALLISTER. BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—The news later from Fortress roe, which has just been received, contains extracts from Richmond papers of the 2d and 3d inst., giving an account of the affair at Charleston. The following despatches are additional to those already The Richmond Dispatch of the 3d inst. says that the Yankee iron-clad New Ironsides is lying in the offing near Charleston bar. TIMORE, Feb. 5.—Strange to say, the Richmond Examiner of the 3d inst, makes no sort of re-ference to the great rebel victory and raising of the lockade, but simply has this announcement "THE NEW IRONSIDES OFF CHARLESTON,"

"CHARLESTON, Feb. 2,-The British ship Cardeas touched off Charleston bar this afternoon. An officer with a boat's crew came up to the city, passing by the Yankee iron-clad New Ironsides, lying in The Richmond Examiner of the same date has the following: SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—During the attack upon Fort McAllister this morning, the flag-staff of the iron-clad was shot away. She was anchored within one housand yards of the fort. She retired, evidently injured, as she did not reply to the shots from the

fort when retiring. The parapet port of one of the guns of the fort vas entirely demolished. The men remained firm. There is no excitement, but the best spirit pre-About 3 o'clock this afternoon, one iron-clad and gunboat approached within two miles of Thunderbolt Battery, dipped a flag, fired two shots and re-tired. The Thunderbolt Battery is five miles south of the city. The gunboats came up to St. Mary's on Monday last; one of them went up the river and set fire to the houses on several plantations. Captain Harrison's company of cavalry fired on them, when they hauled out to a distance out of

THE SOUTHERN COAST.

range of small arms and shelled furiously.

Tuesday.

Arrival of Union Prisoners-Severity of the ners Aground-Rescue of the Steamer Monitor. FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 4.—The flag-of-true teamboat New York arrived to-day noon from City Point, bringing down seven hundred and fifty-three Union prisoners from Richmond, who report more prisoners now there, ready to be exchanged.

News has just reached here that an unknown schooner is sunk on the middle grounds between Old Point and Cape Charles, and the crew were clinging to the rigging.
Captain J. M. Hunt immediately despatched a steamer to their relief. One other steamer is bar between Sewall's Point and the Rip Raps

The storm was very severe, but has abated. The steamer Monitor, which got aground night before last, has been gotten off. She was loaded with horses, and as soon as she takes in coal will sail for North Carolina. We hear of two more schooners ashore between here and Cape Henry. It is expected that the most of these schooners will be got off soon by the steamtugs which are being sent to their aid.
5 o'CLOCK P. M.—The steamer sent out to rescue the men in the rigging of the schooner sunk in th middle ground has not yet returned.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Repulsed at Fort Donelson-Federal Loss Small-Nothing Further from Island No. 10. CAIRO, Feb. 4.—General Tuttle received a despatch this afternoon stating that the rebels were repulsed at Fort Donelson with considerable slaughter. The Federal loss was from forty to fifty. Nothing further has been heard from the rebels at Island No. 10. It is supposed the attacking party were completely driven off. NASHVILLE, Feb. 4 .- About 5.000 cavalry under Wheeler, Stearns, and Wharton, who attacked our force at Fort Donelson, were repulsed and utterly Gen. Mitchell has selected the prominent Secessionists here in providing quarters for the Confederate wounded. Forty-five of the wounded from Fort Donelson have been thus quartered. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis' division, with a brigade f cavalry, now occupy Franklin.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

ix Feet of Water in the Vicksburg Canal CAIRO, Feb. 5.—Our forces at Vicksburg are repairing the crevasses in the levees, made last fall, in order to keep the water out of their camp. There is now six feet of water in the canal, but it is doing but little execution in widening or deepen-The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at 60,000, and this is believed to be all they can raise. One thousand negroes are to be sent from Mem phis to work on the canal. A despatch from Fort Donelson to-night save that the fight lasted from 1 till 8 o'clock, when the rebels retired in great disorder southward. The rebel killed is estimated at 200, and the wounded at 500. Our loss was 2 killed and 41 wounded and An intelligent gentleman, who has conversed with the different major generals and brigadier generals in General Grant's army, with the understanding that he wanted an expression on the

subject of the action of our State Legislatures in Illinois and Indiana, reports that they denounced the Copperheads to a man, and compared them rather unfavorable with Jeff Davis. General John A. Logan, known throughout the Northwest as a Democrat, remarked: "Tell them up North, for me, that we can whip the rebels. We are going to do it, and when we are done we are to return home. When we get there we shall yet be strong enough to summarily punish we may be able to find in our way." Gen. Loomis was equally strong in his language. Our Illinois and all Western soldiers are unani-

mous in denouncing every man who raises his voice for peace, peace conventions, or armistices. They are only anxious to be allowed the privilege of going forward and putting down rebellion at the point of the bayonet. They do not fear the result.

FROM BOSTON. seneral McClellan in Town-Care of the tie vote, refused to pass the resolutions extending the hospitalities of the city to Gen. McClellan. He visited Salem to-day, and was welcomed by a salute of thirteen guns. A salute also greeeted the passage of the train through Lvnn. A large delegation of the citizens of Augusta Maine, including the members of the Legislature are expected to arrive here to-night to pay their respects to General McClellan. The State Medical Society, at their annual meeting, appointed a committee to confer with our State ocieties and the Governors to secure reforms necessary to the comfort and safety of volunteers in the army, and to transfer the wounded soldiers to their Colonel Cross, of the New Hampshire Fifth, is dangerously sick in this city. He was on his way

way. That floor and the rear of the entire building were consumed. The total loss, including the building, is \$25,000. The other sufferers are Messrs. Perkins, Stern, & Co., Vanzant & Ledgerwood, Joseph Murphy, Machald & Wickless, M. Hay, and F. Macqued, the owners of the building. Their losses range from \$1,000 to \$7,000 each. No. 162, occupied by the Hope Express Company, Westcott's Express, and others, was damaged by water. Loss \$5,000 to \$7,000. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Flour is buoyant; Ohio \$7.87 \$66c ; Coffee firm at 32@33c. FLAX-COTTON.—We are very glad to see that the Senate, in its appropriations for the Agricultural Department, provided \$20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton. Invention has already reached a point where it seems to be on the very verge of complete success, in the manufacture of flax on cotton machinery. Our most skilful manufacturers and machinists, in this part of the country, are very sanguine in their belief that the result will be accomplished, and those who have given most attention to the subject are the men who are most sanguine. But the requisite investigations and experiments need to be conducted on a scale which requires some considerable outlay. If the problem shall be solved, and the vast quantities of materials that are now absolutely thrown away shall be used upon the spindles that are now spinning cotton that costs a dollar a pound, what a blessing it will be to the West, to the East, to the whole world!

away shall be used upon the spindles that are now spinning cotton that costs a dollar a pound, what a blessing it will be to the West, to the East, to the whole world!

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—Jacob R. Bright, Esq., died very suddenly of disease of the heart, at his residence, in Reading, on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Bright was a native of the city of Reading, Berks county, a highly respected citizen, a soldier of the war of 1812, and a resident of that county since 1823.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—Third Session. WASHINGTON, February 5, 1863. SENATE. Hydrographic Coast Charts.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a memorial from the shipmasters of New York and insurance companies, asking to have prepared hydrographic coast charts, for the use of seamen.

Pennsylvania Petition.
Mr. NESMITH (Dem.), of Oregon, presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a reliable camp, hospital, and ambulance corps.
Mr. Ramsey's Credentials.
Mr. RICE (Dem), of Manesota, presented the credentials of Hon. Alexander F. Ramsey, elected United States Senator from Minnesota from the 4th of March next.

Kampas Hallyands ambitual ambutus and the states are senator from Minnesota from the 4th of March next. Kansas Railroads and Telegraphs. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansus, introduced a bill to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansus.

raphs in Kansas.

Death of General Ward.

Mr. SUMNEN (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if compatible with the public lowerest any information he may have received from the le any information he may have received from the legation in China is regard to the death of General Ward, a citizen of the United States, in the military service of the Chinese Government.

The resolution was adopted. Captain John Weathers. Captain John Weathers.

Mr. WALL (Dem.), of New Jorsey, offered a resolution requesting the Military Committee to inquire into the case of Captain John Weathers, formerly of the 4th New Jersey Regiment, who has been confined for several months in Fort Delaware, and report in relation to the charges against him, and by what authority he was confined. Laid over.

Court Juries.

Court Juries.
Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the ill in relation to juries in the courts of the United States.

The National Association.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.); of Iowa, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Bills Passed.

Mr. TRUMBULE called up the bill concerning courts in Washington Territosy. Passed.

Also, the bill to temporarily supply vacancies in the Executive departments. Passed.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding the District Courts in certain districts. Passed. The Militia Bill.

The Militia Bill.

The bill to encourage enlistracts, and the enrolment and drafting of militia, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Carlile's motion to strike out the fourth section. It was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Collamer, Bayard, and Davis.

Mr. CARLILE (D.) wished to call the attention of the Senate to the question before them. The objection to this section was that it gives the President the power over the persons drafted, and subjected them to the articles and rules of war before being mustered into the service of the United States, the same as if in actual service. He said that this very question was raised and the same objection made in the Convention which framed the Constitution. He quoted from Story's Commentaries that there was a distinction in being simply drafted and being in actual service, and that the General Government did not have control of the militia until in actual service. vice. He said there was an impression that this war is

vice.

He said there was an impression that this war is waged for other purposes than restoring the Union as it was, and he thought there was much to give strength to that impression. He was for the Union as it was, and he believed there was force enough in the Constitution, if adhered to, to preserve the Union. Force might be employed against the rebellion, but not against the loyal people of the country. If the policy of the war is to give liberty to the slave or death to the Union, then the latter would be the only result obtained from the attempt to prosceate such a war. If the Administration had a policy, no matter what it was, it should be changed if it was against the will of the people, and the people have declared, with great unanimity, that the war was not a war of subjugation, but to restore the Union and put down an armed insurrection.

Mr. SHERMAN (R.), of Ohio, was surprised at the opposition to this bill. We have arrived at a condition when we cannot fill up our army with volunteers, and the question is, how shall we fill up the army? Is the Senator from Virginia willing to give up the contest? Every nation has some kind of a conscription law, and Congress has the power to raise armies. In regard to this section, it simply fixes the time when a man shall be considered to be in the service of the United States. The opinion of Judge Story, therefore, has no bearing on this section.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (R.), of Wisconsin, said he had ther boat was landing men at St. Marv's on

section.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (R.), of Wisconsin, said he had a decision of the Supreme Court on this point. The case arose in Rennsylvania, and Justice Washington delivering the opinion of the Court, laid down the rule that a distinction was taken between a person called into the service, and one who was actually employed, but he further says that Congress might have declared, and perhaps it was better it should have declared, that the time when a man was in the service might date from the time he was draffed, or when the order was given to the Gover-nor; but Justice Story, who was from New England, and perhaps disaffected to the war of 1812, delivered enting opinion, and that is what is quoted. SHERMAN claimed that the question rea a dissenting opinion, and that is what is quoted.

Mr. SHERMAN claimed that the question really was whether we shall fill up our armies and continue the war, or whether we shall give it up; and the bill, instead of being liable to the objection urged, settles the question referred to by Judge Story, and makes the time definite when the time of service begins. He would have had the bill gone further, and made the proper exceptions of those who should be drafted. The laws of France and Prussia had many wise exceptions, which would prevent many hard cases which would occur under a general law. If we would have fewer political speeches and less talk about the negro, and turn our energies to the suppression of this rebellion; we should soon see the good results. He believed a proper conscription law, with the hecessary limitations, to be one of the most important laws this Congress could pass. If no such law was passed, he should despair of success. If we allow our armies to dwindle in consequence of party disputes and quarrels about generals, we might as well give up the contest; but he did not believe the people ever would give up the contest until the rebellion was crushed out.

Mr. CARLILLE claimed that the decision referred

tions, to be one of the most important laws this Congress could pass. If no such law was passed, and ruled out of order, the courts should despair of success. If we allow our armies to dwindle in consequence of party disputes and quarrels about generals, we might as well give up the contest; but he did not believe the people ever would give up the contest until the rebellion was crushed out.

Mr. OARLILE claimed that the decision referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin was merely the dictum of Justice Washington.

The motion to strike out was rejected—yeas 13, nays 23.

Mr. DAVIS (U.), of Kentucky, moved to amend by inserting the word "white," so as to make it read "all able-bodied white male citizens."

Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee with a view to incorporate certain exemptions.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep.), of Michigan, was willing to go as far as the farthest in the prosecution of the war, but he wanted to know if it was the desire of the leaders of the Democratic party to indoctrinate that party with the idea that this is an unconstitutional was not the the manual passed finally.

The bill providing for the draining of wet and passed finally.

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The Senate then adjourned. The motion to strike out was rejected—yeas 13, nays 28.

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Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, did not understand the Senator or see any reason why he should make a partisan speech at this time. He would not engage in any party strife with him. He had endeavored to keep out party politics from the discussions in the Senate. The Democrats of the loyal States were willing to do all that was necessary to strengthen the Government and restore the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE regarded this as one of the most important bills that Congress could pass. It was necessary that this war should be carried on, and the rebellion must be put down by the sword and bayonet, and if necessary the whole strength of the country should be called out. He very much regretted to hear this war discussed in a partisan spirit.

There was a time when there were no parties in regard to the war, and he believed that now, the people without distinction of party, were true to the Government when the real issue was presented of whether this Government should live or die, and a military despotism be erected in the ruins. If the people for any cause shall fail to support this Go-vernment, and the Southern Confederacy is es-tablished, it needed no prophet to foretell the result. ablished, it needed no prophet to foretell the result. Appeals would be made first to the Border States to join them, and then to Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and Illinois, promising them a monopoly of the manufacturing, and under the lead of such Demorats as James Buchanan, an effort would be made o compel these States to go into that Confederacy. He believed this to be the original conspiracy to which James Buchanan was a party. The friend of Buchanan, Judge Black, had said if the South went be State. the State of Pennsylvania would go with them. Mr. RICE (Dem.), of Minnesota, asked the Sena-tor if he would express his opinion of Horace Freeley.
Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was perfectly willing to

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he was perfectly willing to express his opinion. He regarded the course of the New York Tribune in December, 1860, and also the course pursued by that paper latterly, as among the most unfortunate of occurrences, and most mischievous in its tendency. The New York Herald was regarded as the organ of the Democratic party, and day after day was saying to the people of the South, "If you go out of the Union, and the friends of Mr. Lincoln shall undertake to force the people to submit to his authority, the Democratic party North will rise in arms, and no Republican soldier shall ever be permitted to lesve the State." This was the language of the Herald till fhose at the South believed that the Democracy of the North would fight against their country, and if there was a civil war it would be in the free States. The New York Tribune at the same time, almost equally unfortunate, said if they want to go let them go. Here was the New York Tribune claiming to be the leader of the great Republican party, saying in substance to these Secessionists, if you go the Republicans will not fight you. These two papers working upon the minds of the Secessionists made them believe they could enter upon and carry through their attempt to could enter upon and carry through their attempt to reconstruct the Union without any war.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, raised the point of order that this discussion was out of order Mr. DOOLITTLE said there had always been the Mr. BOULTTLE said there had always been the utmost latitude on such motions.

Mr. RIOE moved that the Senator have leave to go on. He wanted the Senator to express his opinion of the conduct of the Senator to express his opinion of the conduct of the Senator yof State in sending the French minister to Richmond, and in sending messages through him to Jeff Davis.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep.) said this was entirely out of order, and he objected to any answer.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, hoped that the Senator would answer.

hat the Senator would answer.

Mr. DOOLITTLE did not wish to say anything out of order, and declined to proceed.

The bill was then recommitted to the Military The bin was then recommended to the anticary Committee.

Mr. LATHAM presented a memorial from the Pacific Telegraph Company, received to-day, relative to the bill to modify the present Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph law.

Mr. COWAN (R.), of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate the number of volunteer and drafted mea actually raised and mustered into the service by the several States, and the times when their service exprise Adouted. y the several States, arrived expire. Adopted.

The bill to revise the act to pay bounty and pensatually employed in the Depart-

ington.

The House, by a vote of 62 yeas to 54 nays, concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the appropriation for the subscription to the National Intelligencer to the Second Comptroller's office, and Before the vote was taken Mr. MAYNARD (U.). Before the vote was taken Mr. MAYNARD (U.), of Tennessee, spoke a kind word for the Intelligencer. He said: Aithough it might differ from the Administration and the majority of the House as to the conduct of the war, it was honestly devoted to the maintenance of the Government; was of good morals and honest constitutional tastes; that it was a stern opponent of, treason there was no doubt. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, said he did not agree with the gentleman. The paper was this, that, and the other. agree with the gentleman. And the other, and the other.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know whether the gentleman was in the habit of reading the Intelligentleman was in the Inte Mr. LOVEJOY replied that he heard about it eve-Mr. LOVEJOY replied that he heard about it every morning in the family where he was boarding. It was a fair specimen of nothing.

Mr. MAYNARD thought the gentleman was not competent to express such an opinion, after admitting that he did not read that paper. For himself, he read it every day before getting out of bed.

Mr. LOVEJOY did not see why the Intelligencer should have any pecuniary benefit over other papers, and thus be petted and cherished.

the rebellion out and out, from the threshold, and every man connected with it. He was for vigorthe rebellion out and out, from the threshold, and every man connected with it. He was for vigorously carrying on the war to put down the rebellion. He should compromise with no rebels in arms. He was sensitive on the subject of the charge, because it was so distant from his leelings and desire. He was for no compromise, except an honorable cone, by which the country can be saved; but not which the rebels are in arms, and in a threatening attitude.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, eaithe was very glad to hear from his colleague. He was satisfied that he had misunderstood his remarks, but this was not wonderful, considering the distance of his seet from that of his colleague, and the continuous confusion in the hall. There was nothing objectionshe in his colleague's remarks, and he would take the earliest occasion to make the proper correction in print. rrection in print.

The Nevada Legislature.

Mr. SARGEANT (Rep.), of California, intraduced a bill disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Nevada, which requires the officers of all mining corporations mining in the Territory to reside therein. Referred to the Committee on the Indisary. Mayal Laws.

Mr. SEDGWIOE (Rep.), from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution to revise and codity the naval laws: It was passed.

Mr. SEDGWIOK also reported a Bill, which was receding the naval laws of the naval Mr. SEDG-WICK also reported a bill, which was passed, amending the second section of the naval pension act of June 12, 1862, so as to give the partics therein mentioned twenty instead of fifteen dollars per month.

The House considered the naval appropriation bill, which appropriates an aggregate of \$68,000,000. The item of \$12,000,000 for iron war steamers was amended so as to provide that no contracts shall be entered into for their construction until proposals be solicited from the principal iron ship builders, and made on the most favorable terms.

The appropriation for the Philadelphia navy yard was redirect from \$230,000 to \$28,800 for repairs of all kinds. was recined from \$230,000 to \$28,800 for repairs of all kinds.

The appropriation for the Brooklyn navy yard was increased, in order to accommodate the three vessels now building there, 420 feet in length, \$55,000 was appropriated for the Norfolk navy yard, to facilitate the repair of vessels, but not to be understood as reseatablishing that yard.

Without concluding the action upon the bill the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURG, February 5, 1868, SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and was opened with prayer.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia protesting against the incorporation of a company to construct a passenger ratiway on Ninth and Twelfth streets, which was read and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Also, the resolutions of the board of Port. Wardens against the passage of the bill read in the Senate by Mr. Connell. Petitions.

Mr. RIDGWAY, the petition of the directors of the Bank of Northern Liberties for an extension of the petition of the control of t their charter.

Also, the remonstrance of residents on Twelfth street against the construction of a passenger railway

thereon.

Mr. SMITH, a remonstrance against legalizing the act of the commissioners of Montgomery county in appropriating \$25,000 for bounty purposes.

Mr. KINSEY, a petition from Bucks county for the passage of a law placing the drafted militia on the same footing, as regards county relief, with the volunteers. olunteers.
Mr.|STEIN, a petition from Lehigh county for the recharter and increase of capital of the Allentown Bank.
Mr. CLYFLER, a petition from Berks county for the passage of a law prohibiting blacks and mulattoes from coming into the State.
Mr. RelLLY, two petitions for the recharter of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville.
Mesers. KINSEY, STEIN, and MOTT, severally presented remonstrances against the rebuilding of presented remonstrances against the rebuilding he dams on the Lehigh Navigation above Man hunk.
Mr. JOHNSON presented the remonstrance of Fx Governor Packer and 44 others against releasing the Lehigh Navigation from the obligation to rebuild dams above Blauch Chunk, which was read.

Mr. JOHNSON reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee, the joint resolutions providing for an amendment of the Constitution conferring the right of suffrage upon soldiers in actual military service.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. STEIN, a bill relative to taxes in the borough
of Bethlehem Mr. RIDGWAY, a bill to extend the charter of the Rank of Northern Liberties. he Bank of Northern Liberties.
Mr. GLATZ, a bill to extend the charter of the York Bank.
Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to the Doylestown Mr. RINGEY, a supplement to the Doylestown and Willow Grove Turnpike Company.
Also, a bill to extend the powers of the corporation of Bristol borough.
Mr. REILLY, a bill to prevent the payment of workmen and laborers in orders from store-keepers.
Mr. WALLACE, a supplement to the act to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

Resolution.

Mr. REILLY offered a resolution that one thousand copies in English, and five hundred copies in Bills Considered.

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

On motion of Mr. GLATZ, the bill to authorize the borough of York to borrow money was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. REILLY, the bill relative to the office of Coroner of Schuylkill county was taken up and passed. up and passed.
On motion of Mr. RIDGWAY, the bill to incorporate the Warren Fire Company of Philadelphia was considered, and ruled out of order, the courts

HOUSE. The House was called to order at the usual hour by Mr. Speaker Cessna, after which the clerk read the journal of yesterday. Petitions.

Messrs. WEIDMAN and POTTIEGER, of Berks, presented peritions from the citizens of Reading, for the passage of some law restraining the emigration of negroes into the State.

Mr. PATTEN, of Greene, one of a similar character. racter.

Mr. LA BAR, of Bucks, one from the residents of Bucks county, of the same purport. Also, one from 100 citizens of the town of Hope, Bucks county, praying that the Legislature of Pennsylvania take initiatory proceedings towards calling a National Convention in relation to the subject of our national difficulties. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Relations.
Mr. TWITCHELL, of Eric, one from the militia
of Eric county, called into service of the State for
the purpose of repelling invasion, asking for comthe purpose of repelling invasion, asking for compensation at an early date.

Mr. CRAIG, several against the reconstruction of dams on the upper section of the Lehigh Navigation.

Mr. EARLY, one of a similar character, and asking for the construction of a railway in lieu thereof.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, one signed by Wm. Packer and forty-one others, against releasing the Lehigh Navigation Company from an obligation to reconstruct their canal above Mauch Chunk, as destructive to the interests of a large number of people who have made investments, and who will be ruined by such release.

Mr. REX, of Montgomery, presented a remonstrance from citizens of Montgomery county against any law legalizing the action of their county commissioners in granting bounties to volunteers.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Philadelphia, presented the resolutions of City Councils in regard to the arrest of A. D. Boileau. The Arrest of Mr. Bollean

The Arrest of Mr. Bolleau.

Mr. BROWN, of Mercer, submitted the following: Whereas, The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania has, by a resolution, requested the Governor of this State to immediately repair to Washington to demand of the General Government the release of Albert D. Boileau, of Philadelphia; and whereas, the said Boileau has written the following letter to Brig. Gen. Schenck, [here is inserted the letter of Mr. Boileau, already published,] whereupon he was released: Therefore, Resolved, That the Governor be released from the duty of visiting the city of Washington for the purpose indicated above, and that the committee appointed by this House on the same subject be discharged. pointed by this House on the same subject be discharged.

On the question, "Shall the House proceed to the second reading?" the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows: Yeas 39, nays 48. So the resolution was laid over for one day.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, offered a resolution calling upon the heads of departments for information relative to the expenses of their respective departments. Passed. The Suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. McMURTRIE offered joint resolutions expressing confidence in the General Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion, and pledging to the Administration the support of Pennsylvania in its patriotic efforts in sustaining the Government, and thanking the officers and soldiers of the Union army for their consummate gallantry and self-sacrificing spirit in their defence of the stars and stripes. Laid over one day, according to rule.

Bills in Place.

stripes. Laid over one day, according to rule.

Bills in Place.

Mr. Liel, of Philadelphia, read in place an act to incorporate the Greenwich and Western Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Shill H read in place an act to incorporate the Germantown Woolen Manufacturing Company.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Washington, read in place an act repealing an act passed the 7th day of August, 1851, entitled "An act for the commutation of tonnage duties," and moved that a special committee of three be appointed to take the bill in charge. This was objected to, and after considerable debate, it being claimed that the Committee of Ways and Means, to which the matter had been referred, were capable of considering the matter properly, Mr. Hopkins withdrew his motion for a special committee. mittee.
Mr. CHAMPNEYS, of Lancaster, read in place a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania granting right of suffrage to persons in the military service of the country. ment of the West was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Additional Post Rontes.

Mr. COLFAX (Rep.), of Indiana, reported a bill to establish thirty seven additional post routes, but making no appropriations. Passed without being read.

The Judicia Appropriation Bill.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, reported back the Senate's amendments to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill.

The House disagreed to that restricting the mileage of members to ten cents per mile to and from Washington. rushed to arms; that that solemn pledge of Congress had been violated, and that the war has been conducted as against the institution of slavery alone; and further, resolving that if the Administration does not recede from its inflammatory proclamation of emancipation and return; o the prosecution of the war under the Constitution, it can have no further claims upon the loyal State of Pennsylvania for men or other means for carrying on the war. or other means for carrying on the war.

These resolutions were also laid over for one day.
On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, the House considered and passed the bill relative to the estate of Peter Keyser, of Philadelphia. Ad-

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Scovel, of Camden, (War Democrat), offered the following joint resolutions in the House of Assembly to-day:

Resolved, That the unparalleled events of the past two years have revealed to the citizens of the United States beyond question or the possibility of doubt, that a peaceful reconciliation upon the form of our Constitution is repelled and scorned by every State now in rebellion, and that secession means treason, and that in the hearts of its supporters, North or South, means war against our country and the disintegration of our nation.

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States in the State of New Jersey, believing it the duty of every good citizen to sacrifice ease, estate, applause, or life itself, at the sacred call of our country, now declare their unalterable determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union. New Jersey Legislature. Union.

Resolved, That no differences of political opinion. no badge of diversity upon points of party distinc-tion, shall restrain or withhold us in the devotion of all we have or can command to the vindication of our Government, the maintenance of its laws, and the defence of the flag of our country.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.