

A Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The United States Senate has passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War.

We are confident that the practical men of the country will hear of the appointment of a Joint Congressional Committee to Conduct the War.

If Senators and Representatives would attend to their legitimate business and leave the conduct of the war to the hands where the Constitution has placed such a trust, the country would be vastly benefited.

The situation in the Senate—Senator Connell's Speech. We print to-day, the able speech of Senator Connell, in reference to the organization of the Senate.

Hon. William M. Meredith. The re-nomination of this gentleman as Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, was due to his valuable services as well as to his eminent abilities.

We congratulate the people of the Commonwealth on the re-nomination of Attorney General Meredith. His presence in the State Administration will have the tendency to preserve its respectability.

A Treason Fund. The Copperheads in Clearfield county, of the ilk of the men who shot down United States officers while in the discharge of their sworn duty.

The Patriot Daughters of Lancaster are to hold a fair, commencing on the 22d of February next, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

The Southern Papers unwittingly admit their dread of the influence of the President's Amnesty Proclamation by their efforts to convince the Southern people of the impolicy of accepting its provisions.

The conquered rebel may think to hold his acres by a cheap oath of allegiance, but that little trick will not deceive the Yankee veteran volunteer who wants a farm, or the Yankee Government who wants money.

Resolved, That the Senate Will Now Go to Work.

SPEECH OF SENATOR GEORGE CONNELL IN SUPPORT OF THE ABOVE RESOLUTION, IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, JANUARY 20th, 1864.

Mr. CONNELL offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Senate now go to work.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to the second reading of the resolution?

Mr. CONNELL said: Mr. Speaker, I desire leave of the Senate to present my views in regard to the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, for the last sixteen days the Senate has been engaged in the singular employment of holding an inquest upon itself.

While the other branches of the Government have recognized us as the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the plenitude of its power, while the Governor has sent us his annual message full of important suggestions for our consideration.

I begin, then by reminding you, Mr. Speaker, that upon the 15th day of April last past you, JAMES P. PENNEY, were duly elected and qualified Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Since then what have we seen? It soon became evident that the Senate could not agree in its choice for your successor.

We congratulate the people of the Commonwealth on the re-nomination of Attorney General Meredith. His presence in the State Administration will have the tendency to preserve its respectability.

Every Senator having been sworn in, and the Speaker already qualified, if there be any precedent at all for the action of the Speaker, any reasonable grounds to justify his occupancy of the chair, common sense would seem to say: "Drop your useless ballotings; go on with something else; take into consideration the ordinary business of legislation; consider the recommendations of the Governor; take up and dispose of the bills passed at the last session which have returned with his veto; and something to do, but don't waste your time when the public interests demand that you should work."

The learned and distinguished Senator from Lancaster, Judge CHAMBERS, has cited to us the construction of the founders of our Constitution, at the era contemporary with its adoption, when a Speaker of this very Senate continued to occupy the chair without respect for the law.

Well, sir, what have we seen? Upon one side—on the part of those Senators with whom I act—there has been every disposition to go to work. As soon as we saw that to elect a successor to yourself was an impossibility, we began with propositions to do business.

Important amendments to the Constitution having been adopted by the last Legislature, one of which is to confer the right of suffrage upon the militia in the service of the country.

In compliance with the will of my constituents, so far as I have been able, to learn it, I asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment of bounties to every volunteer who, under the call of the President, shall be mustered into a Pennsylvania regiment.

The Senator from Erie, Mr. Lowry, with a view to save the people of the Commonwealth the expense of a military expedition, to go to the aid of the interest due the holders of the State debt, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to pay the interest falling due on the first day of February, 1864, to the lawful holders of the State government bonds.

Again the old line was drawn, and every Democrat voted no.

Four times has it been proposed, on different days, by formal resolution, to proceed to consideration of the ordinary business of the session; each time every Administration Senator has voted aye, and each time every Democratic Senator has voted no.

The right petition, "a right of inestimable value to freedom and formidable to tyrants only," was assailed when a memorial from Bishop Potter and other distinguished citizens of Philadelphia was presented; the reception of the petition was objected to by a Democratic Senator, whose act was approved by those entertaining the same views.

"The obnoxious and master spirits of the age," cannot move their feet for our sakes and sufferings. The time may possibly come when they can do so—in a month, or two months, or some other period, a long way off, but now they will not.

And none so poor to do him reverence. On the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, the Senator from Chester, Dr. Wozniakowski, asked the Senate to make an appropriation for the relief of the return of the day, and of the memory of the hero who was imperially associated with it.

In view of the present unusual state of affairs, I rejoice, sir, that you took the chair at the opening of the session as the Speaker of this body, and that you have continued so to act ever since.

Mr. WALLACE (Senator from Clearfield) having replied at length on behalf of the Democrats, protesting against the legality of the present organization of the Senate.

Mr. WALLACE. What may be the rights of parties who obtain legislation at the hands of this Legislature, conceding it to be organized, in some thing. Whether you have an organized body is another thing.

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By Telegraph.

XXXVIII Congress—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the internal revenue.

Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the amended bill. He said it was similar to the bill as originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, but makes more distinct the feature that a tax of fifty cents per gallon on spirits shall be levied on that which may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale after the 12th of January, 1864.

I confess, Mr. Speaker, I have not met in the wide domain pertaining to theology, medicine and politics, any theory or exposition of a disputed point which equals the Packer amendment. Why, sir, right across the common sense and good sense of the House, the Packer amendment is a much higher office by our Speaker, and the attention required from him as the Executive of this great Commonwealth, is a potent reason why he should come to be Speaker of this body, not the special and only cause why he should be continued in the lesser office, as the Williamsport Luminary asserts.

What strange perversions of vision are caused by looking through the Democratic spectacles! The late President of the United States, Mr. Buchanan, when treason first marshaled armed hosts against the lawfully constituted authorities, and beleaguered the forts built by the common treasure of the nation, looked through those singular glasses, when lo, to his vision all power to protect the integrity of the Union by force of arms vanished; he saw but "a rope of sand;" the sword gleamed from the nerveless grasp of the usurper in-Chief of the armies of the United States, the sworn successor of Washington and Jackson, and for a brief while "Bloody treason flourished over us."

Our Democratic Senators look through these magic glasses at the Constitution of our good old Commonwealth, when behold! that magnificent work of the wisdom of the United States of the era of the Revolution, revised and improved by the highest talent of the dead and the best and brightest minds of Pennsylvania, this protecting mantle under which our State has grown to greatness, becomes at once a ragged and patched garment, grossly disgraced by what the Senator from Clearfield nominated the "cessus cessus," and so fearfully imperfect as not to be sufficient to save us from an interregnum in the Government, and possibly from civil strife.

Our political judges look through this wondrous lens when the Constitution Act to their sharp optics looms up a gross violation of State policy, and inconsistent with the sovereignty of the State.

Fernando Wood and his sixty odd companions on the floor of Congress, including nearly a dozen Pennsylvanians, peep through this wonderful stereoscopic—their knees sink under them at the alarming violation of the rights of the revolted States, in the President's proclamation of amnesty to rebels, and his invitation to reconstruct the chaotic communities of the South.

One, one figure, strange to say, improves in beauty and graceful art when seen through this wonderful glass.

The dark figure of slavery, human slavery, changes at once its hue and posture and stands forth to the admiring eyes of George W. Woodward, so matches and so heaven endowed that "it is a sin to talk against it and a crime to abstain from it." Its blessings must be spread through all our broad territories where the white emigrant from the North and from the Old World must stand aside to give a fair chance and an open field to "the peculiar institution."

And you, Mr. Speaker, when seen by Senators from that stand-point which has of late been denominated the "Southern side of the aisle," and who raise their glasses dimmed with rusty precedents and the cobwebs of seventy years, you, sir, most singular to say, appear in the character of an usurper!

From two or three regiments pass through Indianapolis yesterday. The 44th Ohio arrived here yesterday; 60 re-enlisted. Two hundred thousand dollars have been paid over to the sanitary commission by the officers of the fair. Funds are still coming in. It is thought the net total will reach two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Illness of a Member of Congress.

New York, Jan. 22. The Hon. D. C. Littlejohn is quite ill, and will be unable to resume his seat in Congress for a month.

Married.

At Dauphin, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. F. Kemble, Mr. GEORGE HARRISON to Miss SARAH MARNEY, both of Susquehanna township, Dauphin Co., Pa.

On the 21st inst., by Rev. S. T. Kemble, Mr. CHARLES H. WILKINSON to Miss SARAH J. SPOWELL, all of Dauphin, Dauphin Co., Pa.

Died.

This morning at 4 o'clock, FARMER SCHWITZER.

Federal Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, his residence on Third street above North.

New Advertisements.

WEAVERS AND SPEEDER OR FRAMING TENDERS WANTED at Shepley, Bauman, Carpenter & Co.'s, No. 3 Mill, Lancaster, Pa. The pay having been increased to \$2.00 per week make good wages.

C. S. DAVIS, Sup't. JUST received at WM. DOOK, Jr., & Co.