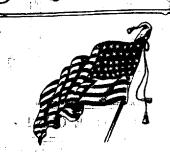
Haily Telegraph.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

OUR PLATFORM

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Morning, December 5, 1861,

THE MESSAGE.

We issued the first annual message of President Lincoln, in our regular morning edition to-day, and reprint it in our evening edition, A careful perusal of the message at once impresses the reader with the fact, that the President appreciates the position he occupies, whilst he fairly estimates the responsibility which devolves upon him as the chief magistrate of the country. He at once approaches clares that a nation which endures factious domestic division, is exposed to disrespect abroad: is avowed that, whatever may be the wishes or our country and the stability of our government mainly depend, not upon them, but upon gence of the American people. This position, and 7,600 men. There are to day in commission, 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns, and over fairly defended and maintained, fixes our policy as to the interference of foreign nations in the the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelliissues drawn between loyalty in or traitorous opposition to our government; and is but a reduction to our government. production of the advice of Washington against all entangling alliances with foreign nations, grades in the naval service, as likely to add to by repudiating their disposition to interfere in the efficacy of the work, by making the rewards the domestic affairs of our government, and making its existence dependent alone upon the ance, after forty-five years' service. Twenty energies and virtue of the American people.

The message proceeds from this allusion to our foreign relations, in a reference to the accompanying reports of the Secretaries of the different Departments, briefly stating the substance of each, and recommending each in turn as well worthy the attention of Congress. By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury we are structed. informed that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion, are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, whilst the assurance is well founded that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the government, will contin- says: ue to support and uphold it in all its forms and requirements, until peace und union shall again give security and stability to its operations.-The report of the Secretery of War is also allu- naval commanders have applied to me for inded to as a gratifying evidence that the patriot-ism of the records has proved equal to the occaism of the people has proved equal to the occa-sion, and that the number of troops tendered about over to the cusuody of the government; greatly exceeds the force which Congress autho- but if, on the contrary, they were free from any rised the President to call into the field. In sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in Navy, we are assured, that by purchase and some useful manner, and might be enlisted to construction, a navy has been created and serve on our public vessels or in our navy brought into requisition, of the most powerful yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such brought into requisition, of the most powerful employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, since our difficulties commenced.

next made a subject of discussion by the Presi- straint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion dent. This portion of the message should be of the country. This I have considered to be carefully read, and we are sure that the most the whole required duty, in the premises, of bitter partizan will accord to the President a just word of praise for the delicate and honorable reasons he assigns for not filling the positions made vacant on the bench of that Court 500, needed for current expenses to pay for vessince his induction into power. While discussions in this hearth is this hearth in this hearth sing the changes made necessary in this branch of the Government, he also refers to the condition of the statute laws, and recommends that they be revised and collected in an abridged form, so as to make their operations more practical, and facilitate the success of those who are engaged in their administration

The reports of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior are also briefly referred to, after which the message engages in the disto, after which the message engages in the dis-cussion of the effects of the rebellion upon the United States. The whole number of appoint-course of business and law in the rebel states. ments made by the Postmaster General was These, however, are both prostrated, but they are not regarded as lost to all redemption, or are not regarded as lost to all redemption, or as beyond the reach of the corrective power of legitimate government when the federal author-legitimate government when the federal gov The tone of the message in this particular is \$13,606,759 11. hopeini without idle boasting-dignified without forgetting the stupendous work we have to perform in the suppression of rebellion. In this respect, President Lincoln has nobly satisfled public expectation in the hour of public peril. He has given to the world, the assurance of our power for self preservation, and leaves no room to doubt that such power will be wielded with energy by himself, as long as over actual deficiency of \$1,486,457 06 the loyal people of the land rally to his support.

In these allusions to the message, some of its details may have been omitted, but our readers will agree with us, after they have fairly perused its contents, that it is unexceptionable as a state paper, devoted entirely to the executive business of the country. It neither raises new issues or goes be, and its province in its suggesflons to Congress. If Congress is thus discreet in seconding the efforts of the President, by abstaining from the discussion of abstract questions, and by refraining from introducing any other subject than that of the immediate suppression of rebellion, the days of war will be short, peace soon again dawn upon the land, and prosperity once more attend our progress as a people.

The duties of the navy during the past summer have been threefold; to guard the insurgent ports and a coast line of nearly three thousand miles; to protect our maritime commerce and cruise in putent of piratical vessels sent out by the confederates; and to take part in combined naval and military arraditions continued naval and military arraditions continued naval and military arraditions continued naval and military arraditions. combined naval and military expeditions against North and South Carolina, and the ports of the infected districts. The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives detailed information of the hich these arduous duties have been performed.

Vessels have been sunk in Ocracoke Inlet, or the North Carolina coast, and others are about to be sunk in the harbors of Charleston and Savannah.

One hundred and fifty-three vessels, of various sizes, have been captured since the institu-tion of the blockade, most of them in attempting to run the blockade.

The naval expeditions were, it seems, planned after receiving the reports of a board of officers, who deliberated on the best points to be attacked and seized. This board consisted of Captains J. F. Dupont and Charles H. Davis, of the navy; Major John G, Barnard, of the army and Professor Alexander Bache, of the coast

The Secretary reports that flag-officer A. H. Foote, of the navy, has organized an efficient naval force in the Mississippi auxiliary to the rmy.

Of privateers, the report states that "such or these cruisers as eluded the blockade and cap-ture were soon wrecked, beached or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which by some fatality was permitted to pass the to-day, and reprint it in our evening edition, Brooklyn, then blockading one of the passes of for the benefit of our numerous mail subscribers. It is brief and feeble chase by the latter was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence has been ordered by the de-

partment."
The Secretary fully sustains the act of Captain Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell. He says

ıdmirably : ` trate of the country. He at once approaches
"The prompt and decisive action of Captain
the great subject of our internal difficulties, by Wilkes on this occasion merited and received referring to the solicitude with which our inter-course with foreign nations is attended, and de-clares that a nation which endures factions do-lares that a nation which endures factions dorebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic mobut however this may be in the course of our tives, be excused; but it must by no means be struggle to suppress rebellion, the noble faith permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infracis avowed that, whatever may be the wishes or tion of neutral obligations by foreign vessels disposition of foreign nations, the integrity of engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

There were, on the 4th of March last, in commission and at the service of the Secretary of the Navy, only 42 vessels, carrying 655 guns,

The Secretary advises the creation of more more frequent. Also, he recommends a rule that officers be retired with a sufficient allowfive acting lieutenants, tour hundred and thirty three acting masters, and two hundred and nine masters' mates, have been appointed, in order to have officers enough for the so largely increased navy. There have also been acting engineers and surveyors appointed.

The Secretary asks Congress to foster the Naval School to such a degree that at least double the usual number of cadets may be in-

On the slavery question the Secretary says

"In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has been not unfrequent that fugi-tives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our and if no employment could be found for them The re-organisation of the Supreme Court is in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably, without renaval officers.

The naval estimates for the year ending June 80, 1863, amount to \$44,625,665; and besi les the purchase of additional vessels, and for the construction and completion of twenty iron-clad

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

The Postmaster General's report states that the whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638, including 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period, 837.

The expenditures were 14,874,772 89, show

ing a decrease in 1861 of \$1,268,018 78.

The gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from letter carriers and from for eign postages, amounted to \$8,349,296 40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861.

as presented in the annual report from this de-partment December 8, 1859, was \$5,988,424 04. Deducting the actual deficiency, \$4651,966 98. and there is an excess of estimated deficiency The revenue from all sources dur-

ing the year 1860 amounted to . \$9,218,067 40 The revenue from all sources dur-ing the year 1881, amounted to 9,049,296 40

Decrease of revenue for 1861 \$168.771 00 The net proceeds from post offices in the loyal States for the fiscal years ending June 80, 1860, \$3,888,690 56, and in 1861, \$3,801,487 08, showing an increase in 1861 of \$112,796 52; and in the disloyal States, in 1860, \$820,546 57, and in 1861, \$677,706 70, showing a decrease in 1861 of \$142,889 81.

Leaving amount alleged to be

arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in states where it is now suspended:
The appropriation for defences in 1862 was
\$5,891,850, 63, while the amount estimated to

be required from the Treasury for 1860, is \$8,145,000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters

eccived and examined during the year was about 2.550.000. The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sent out during the year ending June 80, 1861, was

10,580.
The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the fiscal year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,880), sent out as above. gives the whole number sent out from the dead

etter office for the year, 215,083. The result of successful investigation in 7,560 cases, confirms the past experience of the department, that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is, in the vast majority of instances, the fault alone of the writer or sender. Out of the above 7,560 valuable dead letters, 3,095 were directed to the wrong office, 467 were imperfectly addressed; 612 were directed to transient persons; 257 to parties who had changed their residences; 821 were addressed to facititious persons or firms; 83 were uncalled for; 10 without any directions; 2,136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps; 79 were mis-sent; and for the failure of postmasters to deliver 133, no satisfactory reason was assigned. The department therefore can justly be held responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of iese letters.

Much other valuable data is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark that out of 76,769 letters, before alluded to, originating in the loyal states, and addressed to residents of disloyal states, 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer was incomplete, or because the letter contained no clue to his residence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters written by educated persons, and particularly women, are deficient in one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts the Postmas ter General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged with treble the ordinary rate of postage, comprising one rate for return transportaion to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transport-ation to the writers or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded awaiting the ratification by Mexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters from twenty-four to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of the important report. The Postmaster General gives at length his

eason for the change of contracts, for disloyalty. Not only was it unsafe, he says, to entrust the transportation of the mails to a person who refused or salled to recognize the sanctity of an oath, but to continue payment of public money to the enemies of the government and their allies was to give direct aid and comfort to trea-son in arms. We could not thus permit this branch of government to contribute tr its own overthrow.

verthrow.
The Postmaster General also gives his reasons for excluding disloyal publications from the mails. To await the results of slow judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be consummated, with the expectation of subsequent punable publications, of which several had been previously presented by the grand jury as in-

cendiary and hostile to constitutional authority. While the Postmaster-General did not claim the authority to suppress any newspapers, however disloyal and treasonable its contents the Department could not be called upon to give them circulation. "It could not and would not interfere with the freedom secured by law, but it could and did obstruct the dissemination of that license which was without the pale of the onstitution and law. The mails established by the United States government could not, upon any known principles of lawor public right, be used or its destruction. As well could the common carrier be legally required to transport a mathine designed for the destruction of the vehi tle conveying it, or an innkeeper be compelled to entertain a traveler whom he knew to be in-tending to commit a robbery in his house."

He finds these views supported by the high authority of the late Chief Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion he quotes.

From the Lochiel Cavalry.

dence of the Telegraph. HEADQUARTERS LOCHIEL CAVALRY,

S. B. Westmoreland, Nov. 80, 1861.
Your readers will of course be anxious to earn something of the history and incidents of our progress westward and Dixie-ward; and presuming that you may not have any regular correspondent along with the regiment, I ven-

Our trip from Harrisburg to Pitteburg was as nt and comfortable as the circumstances would allow. No accident or mishap of any kind occurred to any of the officers or men aboard the two trains. All due praise to the ennsylvania railroad company for their excellent management, on this score. We cannot give them so much credit in respect to the care of the horses, which preceded us, by one day, on the train which conveyed Capt. Kimmel's company to Pittsburg. Upon their arrival, the horses were turned loose out of the cars into the street at hap-hazard; and Captain Kim-mel's men were obliged to struggle through the the deep mud, as best they might, to the utter ruin of their clothing, to gather them into the enclosure of the miry fair grounds. As as inevitable consequence, many of the horses strayed off and were lost. During the next day sev eral were brought in from the surrounding country; but we were obliged to leave behind which could not be recovered. A little eighty care and management on the part of the railway officials, a little less of false economy of time and labor, and a little more of system and regularity in the disembarkation, would easily

have saved every horse upon the train.

We left Harrisburg at 4 P. M. on Monday, We left Harrisburg at 4 P. M. on Monday, the 25th, and arrived at Pittsburg at 3 P. M. tured within range of our guns. The engage on Tuesday; the cars were run to the foot of Liberty street, where the regiment was formed to roar of artillery was plainly heard at Old Point. ind in 1861, \$677,706 70, showing a decrease in 1861 form the net proceeds of 1862 from the net proceeds of 1864 in all the States appears to be \$30,043 .29 citizens of Pitsburg had hot coffee and other refreshment of the receipts and expenditures of the states and amount alleged to be the stock of the states and offered and offere

Abstracts of Department Reports.

Total expenditure. \$3,699,160 47
Total gross receipts. 1,247,220 05

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

NAVY.

The duties of the navy during the past summer have been threefold; to guard the insurgent ports and a coast line of nearly three thous
Total expenditure. \$3,699,160 47
Total expenditure. 1,247,220 05

Excess of expenditures over for the Smoky City. The event proved that his presaution was necessary; for the men who, by the permission of their officers or through want of vigilance on the part of the sentinels, want of vigilance on the part of the sentinels, amount actually paid for transportation. 3,185,687 12

Amount actually paid for transportation. 2,323 061 63 us, at or before leaving the cars, we could and would have partaken of the hospitality of our sight was excusable, as one very likely to ec-

> But we do find fault with the very unjust and uncharitable article in the local columns of the uncharitable arlice in the local columns of the next morning's "Dispatch," headed "Very nearly a Mutiny," in which it is stated that the regiment came to town "somewhat scatter-ed, owing to detention on the railroad," that ed, owing to detention on the familiar, that it majority of the men had been sauntering through the city," that many of them had become drunk and insubordinate, that the action of the Colonel in refusing to let them go ashere for supper "raised a storm of indignation," that "some of the men stated that they had not eaten anything since Monday evening," The facts of the case are: There was nothing like a "mutiny; for although the men manifested a natural impatience to get ashore, know of no instance of open disrespect or dis obedience on their part towards any of their commanding officers; the trains arrived, and the men were disembarked in the regular order in which they left Harrisburg. There was at no time a "majority," or even a respectable minority of the men sauntering through the city; the fact that out of a thousand men a comparatively small number were so reckless and imprudent as to become intoxicated should not be allowed, by a mere general statement to reflect on the chaacter of the regiment, and the statement by any of the men that they had had nothing to eat since Monday evening is entirely false, (unless some of them had wasted or thrown away their provisions,) for they left Harrisburg with three days' cooked ration their haversacks-not quite so palatable, to be sure, as the good things prepared by our Pitts-burg friends, but amply sufficient to satisfy the demands of hunger until arrangements could be made aboard the boat for cooking the uncooked rations which had been provided in abundance to the amount of nine days' rations.
>
> I have said so much on this subject, perhaps more than necessary, in order to correct any false impression which might be made by the article in the "Dispatch."

> Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning were fully occupied in getting aboard the baggage, stores and horses; and at 2 o'clock p. m. the signal for starting was given, and in a few minutes afterwards the seven boats composing the fleet, viz : the flag-boat Westmoreland. the fleet, viz: the flag-boat Westmoreland, Capt Edward Evans; the Arago, Capt. Golding; the J. W. Hailman, Capt. M'Carty; the Clara Poe, Capt. Poe; the Dacotah, Capt. Hendrickson; the Ida May, Capt. Reno; and the Anglo-Saxon, Capt. Dalzell, were all under way for Louisville, Kentucky. On board our boat (the Westmoreland,) are Col. Williams, Lieutenant-Calcal Lorses. Colonel James, Major Jordan and lady, Dr Robbins, Regimental Surgeon; Rev. M'Kinney Chaplain; Lieut. John M. Porter, Adjutant Quartermaster Earnest; Company C, Captain Harris; Company E, Capt. Detweiler and the band, with 188 horses, baggage, &c. Under the judicious management of Capt. Detweiler, commanding officer, seconded by the vigilence of the company officers and the cheerful obedience of the men, we have had the best of order and decorum on board the boat. Capt Evans and the other officers of the boat have fully sustained the proverbial reputation of wrstern steamboat men for politeness and hospitality. I particularly wish to place it upon record for the benefit of those who may desire to travel westward by steamboat, that Capt. Evans is a "regular brick," a "trump," a gentleman of the most kind and accommodating disposition,

lay at Rochester, 28 miles from Pittsburg, on account of the bar at the mouth of Beaver Creek. Three boats passed it successfully in the evening; and early in the morning we steamed up, and held our own course down the river without difficulty or delay. At nearly all the towns on both sides of the river, we were ishment, instead of preventing its accomplishment by prompt and direct interference. Of the case presented for his action, upon the principles which he names, he has, by order, excluded from the mails twelve of these treason. portion of the 8th (I believe) Virginia regiment which has a fortified camp on the hills behind the town; and a few miles below the mouth of the Kanawha we saw the encampment of Col. Ziegler's men, the same who destroyed Guyan-We saw the ruins of that place, several miles further down the river. It was a desolate sight. The best and finess portion of the town has been destroyed, and from the most distant point of view the ravages of the fire are evident at first sight. Nevertheless, a great many nouses are left standing; and from one of the handkerchiefs were waved to us in welcome. By the way, I have noticed, that all along the left bank of the river the handkerchiefs have vaved much more freely than the bats; demonstrating the general truth of the proposition that the ladies are, as they always have been, for Union, "to a man." Sic semper.
We passed Cincinnati about 6 o'clock this

and a very efficient officer of a very good boat.
Our boat, with three others, was obliged to

morning, and about an hour afterwards over-took the Anglo-Saxon, which had been ahead of us all night, when our previous cheerfulness reaching Washington to attend the extra sesloss of one of Capt. Savage's men, Isaac Messner, who fell overboard from that boat, about half-past five o'clock in the morning. The accident occurred in this manner:—One of the horses had fallen, and Messner and another man were attempting to raise him to his feet when the horse, in struggling to rise, kicked both the men over the edge of the deck. Messner was thrown entirely overboard; the other man caught the side of the boat, and was immediately helped on board. Messner kept his head above water until the boat was backed to him, when a ladder was thrown within a few feet of him; but the poor fellow, hilled by the coldness of the water, and weighed down with his wet clothing, and probbly maimed by the kick of the horse, almost within reach of his friends and comrades, who were powerless to help him, sank to rise no I understand that he leaves a wife and two children up in Lykens Valley, where he resided previous to his enlistment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Engagement Between U.S. Gun Boats and a Rebel Steamer.

FORTRESS MONBOR, Dec. 8.

A sharp engagement between the U.S. gun boats Hetsel, Seymour, Whitehead and Shaw-nee and a rebel steamer, supposed to be the Yorktown, took place yesterday, about five miles above Newport News.

The bombardment lasted about five hours.

commencing at 5 o'clock A. M. The rebe vessel kept close to the shore, where a powerful

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Later from California. Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light

Important from Central America.

A DUTCH FLEET OFF VENEZULA, Satisfaction Demanded for an Alleged Insult.

The West India Mail Company Refuse Coal to U.S. Steamers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4. The steamer Northern Light, fron Aspinwall, has arrived with \$870,000 in gold from Cali-

Among the passengers by the Northern Light Gen. Jones, ex-Minister to Bogota.
The Northern Light left Aspinwall Nov. 26th. Capt. Linklepaugh reports that information had been received at Aspinwall that the pirate Sum-

ter was at Martinique on the 9th of November and that the U.S. gun boat Iroquois was within three hours sail of her.

Left at Aspinwall the U. S. storeship Fal-mouth and the brig Bainbridge.

Advices from St. Thomas via Panama, report that the captain of the pirate Jeff. Davis was on board the steamer Trent when Mason and Slidell vere captured. A Dutch fleet of eleven vessels were to be off

Laguira on the 17th of November, to demand satisfaction from Venezuela for having trampled on the Dutch flag
The Dutch Government had concluded to al-

low United States vessels of war to remain in their ports 48 hours to cost. The West India mail company, in conse

quence of the Trent affair, ordered all their agents to furnish no more coal to United States vessels. The pirate Sumter was at Port Royal, Martinique, Nov 9th, coaling. The U.S. gunboat Iroquois received the news

on the 12th, and started in pursuit. The U.S. steam aloop of war Wyoming was at Panama.

Bollyla.—Deplorable accounts are received from Bolivia. The commanding general at La Paz had ordered the execution of over two hundred persons engaged recently in revolutionary movements. Among those to be executed were Ex-President Cordova, Gen. Hermoa, a number of priests, and four colonels.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. SENATE.

The President's message was communicated con after the opening of the Senate through his private secretary, Mr. Nickolay. It wa ediately read.

The usual number of messages and accor panying documents were ordered to be printed. Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) introduced the following

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby, tendered to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines attached to the squadron of his command for the decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, on the 7th day of November last.

Mr. GRIMES said he had no doubt every Senator was prepared to vote for the resolution now, but the best course to pursue was, perhaps, to act in accordance with precedent, and refer the resolution to the Committee on Naval Affaire.

the act to anthorize to citizens of the United States who may dispover deposits of guano, approved Aug. 1856. On motion of Mr. Foot, of Vermont, it was

Resolved, That the Vice President appoint two the evils of the legislation of their predecess members to fill the vacancies in the Board of He urges the adoption of measures for the nembers to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas, and the withdrawal and expulsion of James M. Mason, late Senator from Virginia. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MAYNARD presented the credentials of Mr. Clemens, Representatives elect from the Fourth district of Tennessee. He briefly relawas held, saying that three menbers were election was held, saying that three menbers were election in East Tennessee—men who declare for the National Constitution and for the flag under which they had lived and under which they had hoped to die. He spoke of the difficulty had hoped to die. ted the circumstances under which the election attending travel, which prevented them from

On motion, the credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections. The President's message was received at a few minutes after noon, and was read.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (Ill.,) the bridge. No cause is assigned for the rash at message of the President was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Washburne's motion for printing fifty thousand extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.
Mr. Dunn offered the following:

WHEREAS, Henry C. Burnett, a member of this House from Kentucky, is in open rebel-lion against the Government of the United

States, therefore,

Resolved, That the said Burnett be, and he is hereby, expelled from this House, and the Governor of Kentucky be notified of his expulsion. Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms be directed not to pay Burnett's salary which has secreted since the close of the extra session.

The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Burett was adopted. On motion of Mr. STRATTON, of New Jersey, a resolution was adopted allowing Mr. Verree, the member from the Third, district of Penn sylvania, twenty days to take testimony before the Recorder in Philadelphia, nearly the whole time allowed by law having been similarly consumed by Mr. Kline, who contests his seat Adjourned.

> Washington, Dec. 4. SENATE. EXPULSION OF JOHN C. BRECKINGEDGE.

Mr. Chandler, (Mich.) introduced a resoluion to expel Mr. Breckinridge from a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Powell, (Ky.,) took the ground that as Mr. Breckinridge had resigned, he could not be expelled.
Mr. TRUMBULL, (Ill.,) insisted that he should

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the substitute

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the substitute, and the resolution was unanimously adopted 1 as 36; nays none. Absent or not voting, Messar Bayard, Bright, Johnson (Tenn.), Johnson (Mo.), Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsburg, and Wiley. and Wiley.

The standing committees of the Senate Services of the special session with the Services of the Senate Senate Senate Services of the Senate S

The standing committees of the Senate set the same as at the special session, with the following changes:—Mr. Harris is placed on the Committee of Foreign Relations, in place of Breckinidge; Mr. Nesmith on Military Affair in place of Basker, deceased; Mr. Catitise of Public Lands, in place of Bingham, deceased Mr. Clark on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Clark on Indian Affairs, in place of Mr. Foot. Mr. Willey on Pensions, in place of Mr. Bingham: Messrs. Pomey and Carlle on T. Bingham: WHEREABOUTS OF THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Bingham; Messrs. Pomey and Carlle on United in place of Messrs.

Bingham; Messrs. Pomey and Carlle on United in Place of Messrs.

Baker and Breezing sists of Messrs.

Browning, Wiley and Sadiss bury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gurley, (Ohio.) gave lotice of his itien.

Mr. Gurley, (Ohio.) gave lotice of his itien.

tion to introduce a bill to combiscate all projectly belonging to persons in rebellion against the Government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves who shall be made free men, to provide for their employment discrete men, to provide for their employment discrete ing the present war, their subscribent appearing the present war, their subscribent appeari bill was referred to the Committee on I

The usual extra number of the President, Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vanwick, (N. Y.,) from the selection mittee appointed to inquire into the form ment contracts, reported a resolution that the bare have been to six the selection. committee have leave to sit during as session of the House, and also to report the

time. Adopted.

Mr. Upron, (Va.,) introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria county to the District Columbia. Referred to the Committee in

the District of Columbia. On motion, Mr. VALLANDGHAM, (Ohio 1 3 to con mouse, many constant content of the free c to communicate to the mouse, it not moneyand ble with the public interests, copies of treamy communications addressed to the Executive of the Governments of England, Spain and Flance the Governments of Engrand, Spandand Flater in regard to the armed intervention project by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other

by them in the analysis of accept, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr HUTCHING, (Ohio.) introduced a joint less lution concerning the rebellion, but its considerable of the content of the conte eration was postponed; also the following WHEREAS, It has been represented that there is confined in the government jail five principal who are not charged with crime but me try resented as being slaves.

Resolved, That the committee, for the Daniel of Columbia be instructed to inque int the truth of the said report and by what authority they are confined, who are the reputed owners and what legislation if any is necessary to be lieve them from imprisonment and to prevent persons from being similarly imprisoned here after and to report by bill or otherwise

Mr. PENDLETON, (Ohio,) introduced a resilttion which was adopted, instructing the or-mittee on Military Affairs to ascertain what change, if any, is necessary in the mode of par-ment of soldiers who are held as prisoners of

Mr. Cox, (Ohio,) introduced the following which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WHEREAS, the exchange of prisoners in the present war has already been practiced adject ly, and as such an exchange would not only in cease the highest interests of humanity; and

as such an exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a Government interference of the rebels as a Government Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 4. The Legislature organized to day by the

election of Mr. Berry Speaker of the House and Mr. Goldsborough President of the Sensie protection to be given perform the clearly expressed will of the people by taking such steps as will seem most effective to vindicate the honor and lovalty of the State by undoing, and as far as possible remedying payment of the State's portion of the national tax for the expenses of the war. He says that the rebellion must be put down no matter wast it costs. Our State must bear her share, and is hopes it will be done with no niggard han

He urges a loan for the purpose. He ass says that it is undoubtedly our strict duty self is also due to the pride and honor of the State that immediate provision be made for raising and equipping Maryland's quota of volunteen He recommends legislation for the summing

punishment of persons in Maryland who sail be convicted of aiding or abetting in any mary ner those who are in arms against the Government.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR BY SUICIDE

S. C. Baldwin, editor of the Laconia Devices crat committed suicide yesterday by jum; into the Winnepesakee river from the railrest

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.

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WM. WXEOFF.