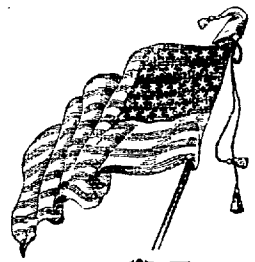


Daily Telegraph.



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.

THE UNITED STATES LAWS

ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN

THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Afternoon, January 20, 1862.

PEOPLES' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Covel's Hotel, Harrisburg, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862, to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State candidates, and to transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX. K. MCCLURE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretary.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The election for State Treasurer took place at twelve o'clock to-day, and it gives us great pleasure to announce the re-election of HENRY D. MOORE, Esq., the present efficient State Treasurer. Mr. Moore has occupied this important position for the past year with great honor to himself and benefit to the State. It was alone to his untiring energy that the war loan of three millions of dollars was obtained at par, when at the same time United States loans were at a discount in the money market. The taxpayers of the State will rejoice over the election of such an honest and faithful servant.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.—The Senate, yesterday, passed by a vote of 29 to 1, a resolution, previously adopted in the House with only five negative votes, pledging Congress to frame a system of taxation which will produce an annual revenue of not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Inasmuch as it will necessarily occupy some time to agree upon the new taxes to be imposed, while it is important that the determination of Congress in the premises should be known without delay, the passage of this declaratory resolution is most opportune.

It puts the public credit upon the true basis of an adequate revenue.

"STONE BLOCKADES."

The London Times has recently been very much "exercised" by the announcement that the National Government has sunk a few ships in the harbor of Charleston, for the purpose of reducing the number of channels necessary to be guarded by our blockading vessels. The London Journal expresses the mild conviction that—

"People who would do an act like this would pluck the sun out of the heavens to put their enemies in darkness, or dry up the rivers that no grass might ever grow on the soil where they had been offended," and adds, that such acts "ought not to be permitted by the guardians of the civilization of mankind."

"Stone blockades" are among the "antiquated precedents" which our British contemporaries hold to have spent their force when they were last practiced by the English government. A correspondent of the Hartford Current recalls the fact that the "guardians of the civilization of mankind," in their war with Napoleon, set the following "strange" and "ineffectual" example:

England, unable to get opportunities of assailing French vessels, was induced to have recourse to strange, and, as it proved, ineffectual means of carrying on hostilities.—Such was the attempt at destroying the harbor of Boulogne by sinking in the roads ships loaded with stone.—Scott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.—It is a matter of curiosity as to how quick communication may be made by means of the telegraph. Experience has shown that it is an instantaneous process. A short time since, says an exchange, an experiment was tried to illustrate the point. It was agreed that a telegrapher at New York City, in communication with Chicago, Ill., should write the letters—which is done by making three dots—and that a Chicago telegrapher should instantly, on hearing the dots, respond by making the same signs. The plan was carried out successfully, and the paper of the register at New York showed that the dots made by both operators stood so nearly together that it was impossible to write a single dot between the characters representing the two s's. The response from Chicago was recorded as quickly after the signal from New York as it was possible for the Chicago telegrapher to make it. Many other experiments have been made, with like results.

OUR GOVERNMENT A SUCCESS.—The theorists of Europe, who have ever contended that a republican government is impracticable, now point to our rebellion as a demonstration of the assumption, when the fact is that the position of our country demonstrates that a government of the people is really the most effective system ever devised. In nine months our federal government has brought into the field six hundred thousand men, three hundred ships of war, and twenty-two thousand sailors to man these ships. In less than a year we have spent three hundred millions of dollars, while our war expenses in December amounted to one hundred millions, or over three millions a day. What other government ever originated such an army, such a navy and such a debt in the same space of time?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN DANGER.

Since his induction into office, no man has had more difficulties to contend with, heretofore occupying the same position, than Abraham Lincoln. He found all the departments of the government, at his inauguration, in confusion—the treasury bankrupt—the navy deprived of its ships, docks and yards—the army poisoned with traitors, its implements despoiled, its forts transferred or destroyed—and, from one end of the land to the other, irregularly organized bands of conspirators waiting a signal to rush into the capital, take possession of the archives, and at once usurp the power and the dignity of the American government. We well remember the day of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. His most intimate friends, the friends of the republic and the bravest men in the city of Washington, despaired almost of the result of the ceremonies of that day. They feared that the President elect would be assassinated before he reached the Senate chamber, to take the prescribed oath before he could assume the delegated power of his office—and after he had sworn to obey the provisions of the Constitution and carry out the injunctions of the law, hearts beat high and brave men again were in dread lest the President would not reach the White House in safety. They knew that the assassin lurked along the broad sidewalk of the magnificent Pennsylvania Avenue—they felt that the traitor was by his side ready, on a signal, to strike the fatal blow—but he escaped. And yet all this danger—the prospect of assassination, the threat of murder and the anticipation of revolt at the time of his inauguration, were insignificant then and can be laughed at now, when compared to the danger in which Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States now stands. The New York Herald is about engaging in the fulsome laudation of the President of the United States, and therefore it becomes the duty of his personal friends and political supporters to be on the alert, or Abraham Lincoln will fall a victim to the same slimy slander and shameless insinuation which have carried so many brave men and upright statesmen down to the grave in disgrace and misery. Let the alarm, then, be sounded, and let the American people be on the alert, to save a worthy chief magistrate from a doom more dreadful than that which follows a traitor's blow or a malefactor's enemies. Let them unite with one voice to stay the breath of praise which is more fatal than the breeze from the Ups or the winds of the Simoon. Let them rescue their chief magistrate by imploring the outrager of decency, the polluter of virtue and the defiler of truth, to cease his laudations of Abraham Lincoln. If the Herald is allowed to persist in its praise, the merciful influence of Heaven can alone prevent the entire disgrace and utter ruin of the present administration. Any calamity, any opposition, any abuse can be encountered and conquered by any ordinary cabinet or administration—but the praise of the New York Herald amounts to an obloquy which no man or combination of men, in or out of power can survive.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1862.
The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Speaker HALL.
The Journal of Friday last was partially read, when

On motion of Mr. HESTAND the further reading of the same was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, &c., PRESENTED.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of the Commissioners of Centre county for authority to borrow money.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Mr. LAWRENCE presented a petition of citizens of the borough of Millsboro and East Bethlehem township, praying that certain land now in the borough named may be re-attached to East Bethlehem township.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Mr. LAMBERTON presented a petition of two hundred citizens of Clarion county asking for a review of a State road leading from Rimersburg, Clarion county, to the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Hemlock creek.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. NICHOLS presented the Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Girard College, of Philadelphia.

Laid on the table.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Mr. CONNELL, an act to incorporate an Association for the publication and diffusion of religious periodicals in the Lutheran church.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, an act supplementary to the several acts incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
Mr. KINSEY, an act to extend the act incorporating the Farmer's Mutual Insurance company of Philadelphia and Bucks county.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.
Mr. ROBINSON, an act changing the name of Electa Satterfield and adopting her as the child of William Budd and Catharine his wife.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. LAWRENCE, an act changing the line of the borough of Millsboro, Washington county.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. KINSEY from the Committee to Compare Bills, made a report which was read and journalized.

COMMISSIONERS OF CENTRE COUNTY.
Mr. JOHNSON read in place a bill entitled an Act to authorize the commissioners of Centre county, to borrow money.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
Mr. JOHNSON obtained leave to make an explanation, as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: The bill I have just read in place, was originally sent to the member of the House from Centre county, but subsequently directed to myself; and as I am under the necessity of being absent for the residue of this week, I desire the bill to be placed upon its passage at this time.
The reasons for the passage of the bill may be readily perceived. The county of Centre has exhausted the funds in the county treasury by the expenditure consequent upon the erection of a court house and the relief necessary to be afforded to the families of volunteers in the army. It contemplates the borrowing of a sum of money not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, by the commissioners of said county, which sum is designed to defray the expenses incurred as I have stated, to be expended in a specific manner. Its early passage is demanded by the necessities of the case; and I, therefore, move that the Committee on Judiciary be discharged from the consideration of the bill, and that the Senate proceed to consider it.
The motion was agreed to; and the bill being taken up, it was passed finally.

SHARON IRON COMPANY.

Mr. ROBINSON read in place a bill entitled "An Act to authorize Michael C. Tront to sell and convey, as trustee, the property of the Sharon Iron company," of Mercer county.

Referred to the committee on Estates and Escheats.

Mr. ROBINSON obtained leave to make a statement, as follows:

The bill which I have just read in place is an entirely private and local one. It is essential for the better adaptation of its provisions that it should be passed immediately. I therefore move to discharge the committee on Estates and Escheats from its consideration and that the Senate consider the same.
Agreed to, and the bill being taken up, passed finally.

ALLEGED LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

Mr. LOWRY submitted the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, Repeated allegations have been made, in public and in private, against the integrity of legislation in Pennsylvania;
And whereas, Members of the House of Representatives, in their place on the floor of that House, have directly charged that both branches of the last Legislature were influenced corruptly to enact important public measures; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, if the House of Representatives, a joint committee, consisting of three members of each house, be appointed to inquire into the legislation of last year, and especially enactments affecting corporations, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. CLYMER, the resolution was amended by adding the following words: "and that the committee be instructed to report the names of all persons and officers, either in or out of the Legislature, by whom and upon whom they may have found such corrupt influences to have been used."

Mr. LOWRY advocated the adoption of the resolution in a few pertinent remarks.

The time was when legislative bodies respected the reputations of their own members; and neither the malice of partisans, the wounded vanity of ill-requited genius, nor the camp followers who delude the one and bow servilely to the other that thrive by reward their efforts, were allowed to beslime indiscriminately those who were charged with official trust. The rule, long accepted, and never formally disregarded, imposed the greatest reputation upon those who implicate the reputation of sworn representatives by an inquiry into the integrity of legislative actions. It limits of no action except upon the positive assurance given by a member that corruption has entered the citadel of power; and then it becomes a matter of justice alike to innocent and guilty, if such there be, to have an impartial and fearless inquiry. If it establishes guilt, the body must be purged of the guilt and the perjured offender—if it fails, the body should be purged of him who thus invites public suspicion to himself and his associates.

It would be well to preserve the general reputation of our State—well to maintain popular respect for constituted authority—well to perpetuate the purity of legislation, and well to inculcate the self-respect of representatives, were the rules on this point rigidly enforced; but unfortunately they have ceased practically to be regarded. In five years legislative experience I have ever found many of my associates whose highest ambition, apparently, was to bring disrepute upon legislation and legislators, and they have succeeded only too well. Against this wrong honesty seems to be no protection. The corrupt seek persistently to drag all into a general charnel-house; the weak become the ready allies of political pretenses; the official tenure depends upon the systematic defamation of all in official trust; and the swarm of vultures who hover about us are but the hirelings of those who from various motives would bring authority and thieves—law-makers and law-breakers to a common standard. I have found it not at all unusual to hear members of both branches of the legislature, in their official places, retail the studied scandal of the pot-house cabals whose thrift depends upon the destruction of official integrity; and when the charge of high crime falls from our own lips against ourselves, the world and the press cannot be blamed for accepting our own voluntary degradation.

No legislative body should ever entertain a proposition to inquire into the integrity of its members unless the mover gives positive assurances of corruption being within his own knowledge, or that he can furnish the clearest evidence of it. That a member of the House, whose star has just emerged from the pollution of a Canal Board, has moved such an inquiry, predicated upon the common fame he industriously aided in creating, without even alleging that the proof is within his power, would not, by any good man, be regarded as a rule of action; nor would an *ad captandam* speech of another member of the same body, aiming to prove that all the world revelled in corruption but himself.

If so, in turn we should investigate everything and abolish all authority. Great genius may sometimes expand its shadow over an unappreciating world as to gather darkness about itself, and its vagaries may even cause to edify or scandalize. Before its restless vision solemn obligations vanish like thin air and reputation becomes a virtue. Courts of law resort become invested with qualities which would leave a Jeffris defiled, and they are wiped from existence by a thousand ideal encounters. Corporations become monstrous, soulless, pordious and grasping, and they are belied out and the earth made green and beautiful and perfumed with nature's offerings where once was the rule shriek of the locomotive and the march of progress. Generals-in-chief, who have been trained to three-score years of successful war, and to whom the world pays homage, fade into imbecility; and such things as Presidents, Cabinets and Brigadiers are but petty targets for the futile shafts which play at everything by turns and nothing long. Legislatures fail to rise to the inspiration that hovers over them; they dare not differ, and at once corruption stalks into legislative halls in a frightful mein, and usurps the seats of all, save when the God of neglected Genius maintains his solitary seque.

It is neither my wish or right to question the motive of the Senator from Erie in offering the resolution. Excepting that a member of a coordinate branch of the government has, in a delirium of spleen, declared every body to be corrupt, he does not offer any facts to justify its adoption. But I shall vote for the resolution, trusting that its aim is sincere and that its efforts will be impartial, looking solely to the elevation of legislative integrity and legislative honor. It is not as comprehensive as it should be; but I shall not interpose any modifications. In a little time we can extend legislative enquiry somewhat farther, and ascertain whether we are now about to make an honest, earnest effort to check legislative corruption, or whether party leaders, with disloyal aim, are striking at the patriotic popular respect for authority, hoping to barter a Republic to enthroned treason and anarchy.

I have made these remarks in justice to myself and the Senate. I shall support the resolution, but must be excused from serving on the committee.

The resolution as amended was then unanimously adopted, by the following vote:

YEA—Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia), Wharton, Hall, Speaker—23 members of the Senate voted for H. D. MOORE.

So the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

The hour of 12 o'clock M., having arrived, the members of the Senate proceeded to the chamber of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer, the result of which will be found in the House proceedings below.

After the Senators returned, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1862.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. SHANNON read in place a bill entitled an Act supplementary to an act relative to executions.

Also, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and East Liberty passenger railroad.

Mr. DENNIS, a bill entitled an Act to reduce the expenses of the collection of unpaid taxes in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. DUFFIELD, one to amend and extend the charter of the Independent Mutual insurance company of Philadelphia.

Also, one incorporating the Frankfort and Philadelphia passenger railroad company.

Also, a further supplement to an act incorporating the north Philadelphia plank road company.

Mr. TATE, one entitled an Act relative to the public printing.

Mr. RHODES, one for the relief of Dickenson college, in the borough of Carlisle.

PAY OF GEO. M. HOUSEHOLDER.

Mr. REX offered the following resolution, which was not agreed to.

Resolved, That the resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to pay Geo. W. Householder be reconsidered by the House.

HOUSE OF MEETING.

Mr. LABAR submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, yeas 62, nays 30, providing that the daily sitting of the House shall hereafter commence at ten o'clock A. M., until otherwise ordered.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BIGHAM from the Committee on Ways and Means reported, as committed, joint resolution relative to Lake and Harbor Defences.

Mr. PERSHING, from the Judiciary Committee, (local), as committed, an act providing for the election of councilmen in the borough of Melville, Carbon county.

Mr. ZEIGLER, from the Judiciary Committee, (local), as committed, an act to annul the marriage contract between George Parkin and his wife Caroline.

Mr. COCHRAN, (same) as committed, an act to repeal an act to secure a stricter accountability of certain public officers in Schuylkill county so far as the same relates to West Penn township, said county.

Mr. SMITH, (Chester), from the Select Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, relative to the establishment of a State Military School, reported an act to provide for the establishment of said school.

TESTIMONIAL TO PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.
The House proceeded to consider Senate resolution relative to awarding testimonials to the Pennsylvania volunteers engaged at Ball's Bluff and Drainesville, but was postponed for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer.

IN CONVENTION—ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.
The hour of twelve M. having arrived, the SPEAKER and members of the Senate were introduced, when the members of both branches went into joint convention (the SPEAKER of the Senate in the chair) for the purpose of electing a State Treasurer, the ballottings for which resulted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia), Wharton and Hall, Speaker—23, members of the Senate voted for HENRY D. MOORE.

Messrs. Clymer, Crawford, Donovan, Glatz, Kinzey, Lambertson, Mott, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery), and Stein—10, members of the Senate voted for Wm. V. M'GRATH.

Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong, Bates, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer), Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Grant, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, M'Clellan, M'Coy, Moore, Myers, Ritter, Russell, Schrock, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Philadelphia), Straag, Tracy, Twitcheil, Vincent, Warner, Wildey, Williams and Windle—43, members of the House voted for HENRY D. MOORE.

Messrs. Banks, Barron, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland), Caldwell, Cessna, Craig, Dellone, Divins, Donnelly, (Philadelphia), Duffield, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), Hopkins, (Washington), Josephs, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, M'Culloch, M'Manus, M'Neiman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Rowland, Ryan, Tate, Thompson, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf and Zeigler—46, members of the House voted for Wm. V. M'GRATH.

SECOND BALLOT.

Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, M'Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia), Wharton and Hall, Speaker—23, voted for HENRY D. MOORE.

Messrs. Clymer, Crawford, Donovan, Glatz, Kinzey, Lambertson, Mott, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery), and Stein—9, voted for WILLIAM V. M'GRATH.

Mr. Mott—1, voted for JAMES R. M'CLINTOCK.

Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong, Bates, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer), Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Grant, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, M'Clellan, M'Coy, Moore, Myers, Ritter, Russell, Schrock, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Philadelphia), Straag, Tracy, Twitcheil, Vincent, Warner, Wildey, Williams and Windle—43, members of the House voted for H. D. MOORE.

Messrs. Banks, Barron, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland), Caldwell, Cessna, Dellone, Donley, (Greene), Donnelly, (Philadelphia), Duffield, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), Josephs, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, M'Culloch, M'Mackin, M'Manus, Nelman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Rowland, Ryan, Tate, Thompson, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf and Zeigler—40, members of the House voted for W. V. M'GRATH.

Messrs. Busbey, Chatham, Crane, Gamble, Gross, Ross, (Luzerne), Scott, Smith, (Chester), Worley and Rowe, Speaker—15, members of the House voted for J. R. M'CLINTOCK.

THIRD BALLOT.

Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, M'Clure, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia), Wharton, Hall, Speaker—23 members of the Senate voted for H. D. MOORE.

Messrs. Clymer, Crawford, Donovan, Glatz, Kinzey, Lambertson, Mott, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery), Stein—10 members of the Senate voted for W. V. M'GRATH.

Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong, Bates, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Brown, (Mercer), Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Grant, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, M'Clellan, M'Coy, Moore, Myers, Ritter, Russell, Schrock, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Philadelphia), Straag, Tracy, Twitcheil, Vincent, Warner, Wildey, Williams and Windle—43, members of the House voted for H. D. MOORE.

(Mercer), Busbey, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Dougherty, Elliott, Fox, Freeland, Grant, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Hutchman, Kennedy, Lehman, M'Clellan, M'Coy, Moore, Myers, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne), Russell, Schrock, Scott, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Chester), Smith, (Philadelphia), Straag, Tracy, Twitcheil, Vincent, Warner, Wildey, Williams, and Windle—17 voted for H. D. MOORE.

Messrs. Banks, Barron, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland), Caldwell, Cessna, Craig, Dellone, Divins, Donnelly, (Philadelphia), Duffield, Gaskill, Graham, Greenbank, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia), Hopkins, (Washington), Josephs, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, M'Culloch, M'Mackin, M'Manus, Nelman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Rowland, Ryan, Tate, Thompson, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf and Zeigler—56 voted for W. V. M'GRATH.

Messrs. Crane, Gamble, Gross and Worley—5 voted for J. R. M'CLINTOCK.

HENRY D. MOORE having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared duly elected State Treasurer for the ensuing year.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS FROM LUZERNE COUNTY.

The House proceeded to select a committee to try and determine the case of the contested election of H. V. HALL, a sitting member from Luzerne county, when the following named persons were selected the committee.

Messrs. Smith, (Philadelphia), Blanchard, Bates, Windle, Dennis, Dougherty, Tracy, Moore and Lehman.

The House also proceeded to the selection of a committee to try and determine the case of the contested election of R. F. Russell, also a sitting member from the county of Luzerne. The drawing of the committee had not been concluded at 3 o'clock, P. M., when our report closed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

BATTLE AT SOMERSET, KY.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE REBELS ZOLICOFFER AND BAILLE PEYTON KILLED.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT—THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN HOT PURSUIT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.

A battle was fought at Somerset, Kentucky, on Saturday, between Gen. Schoof's and the rebel Gen. Zolicoffer's forces, lasting from early in the morning until dark in the evening. Gen. Zolicoffer is among the killed, and his whole army entirely defeated. The loss is heavy on both sides.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.

General Thomas telegraphs to head-quarters that on Friday night Gen. Zolicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's cross roads, in the vicinity of Somerset. At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon Zolicoffer and Baille Peyton had been killed and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs. The federal troops were in hot pursuit. No further particulars have been received, nor any account of the losses on either side.

From Washington.

The Rumored Attack on Norfolk.

The Report Not Confirmed.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

TRIAL OF RIFLED CANNON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

The report that Gen. Wool has sent a notification to Norfolk to move the women and children out of that city, is not confirmed by official intelligence. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs left for the West.

The Hon. Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, entered upon his duties to-day.

A large number of army officers, in full uniform, paid their respects to him.

Preparations are being made at the Navy Yard to test the strength of the new rifled guns finished there. One of them, a 32-pounder, has been enclosed with heavy timber, and will