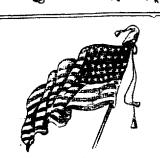
# Daily Telegraph



Ferever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before u 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 ARR PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN THE PRINSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG. PA.

Saturday Morning, January 25, 1862.

GOOD FOR PENNSYL VANIA

Pennsylvania is the only state in the Union having fifteen consolidated regiments in the field, under one commander.— Washington cordence of Philadelphia Press.

As it has required a long time for the correspondent of the Press to discover and make known this fact to its readers, we will remind that journal of another fact equally as important, fearful that it may require the same time to make the discovery to which we desire to refer. Pennsylvania, as well as being the only state which has fifteen regiments in the field, consolidated under one leader, was also the only state to raise a reserve corps in time to meet the exigencies created by the expiration of the term of enlistment of the three months' volunteers. That reserve corps is composed of these fifteen regiments, and as they are beginning to attract the attention of the press and the people, it is no more than just that the projector of this force should receive the meed of praise which sis his due for his wisdom and foresight under the circumstances. It was Gov. Curtin who alone conceived the idea of raising this reserve corps, and now that its importance is being discovered, and the men thus recruited and disciplined are taking their place in the army as the equals of veterans, we would be as unjust as ungrateful to refuse this acknowledgment.

#### HORRIBLE.

\* It is related in the telegraphic despatches from Washington, that the Hutchinson family recently gratuitously gave a series of concerts on the south side of the Potomac, for the purand entering the soldiers with the hilarity and poetry of music and song. But unfortunately for the minstrels, they dared to mingle with their songs sentiments adverse to the institution of slavery, sentiments denouncing human bondage and lauding liberty as the highest condition of man on earth, and the greatest blessing of God to man while he is in a probationary state. For these outrageous sentiments. the Hutchinsons were summoned before Generals Kearney and Franklin, accused of these enormities for having thus dared to make music the means of lauding the principle of freedom on the sacred soil of Virginia.

There is something so strangely inconsistent in this fact, that we cannot resist the opportunity of thus presenting it to our readers. But while it is inconsistent so far as it relates to our charater as a nation striving to put down a wicked rebellion, it is in perfect consonance so far with all our acts towards the great cause of the rebellion. We must put down the rebellion-white men must bear their bosoms to the slave-driver's knife—they must admit the argument in favor of institutions which conspire to destroy the independence of labor and the freedom of government-but he does not talk or sing or fight against slavery. If this is right, we have a happy time in reserve for the future, when those who thus thrust men from the camps of freemen become they sing to liberty, are empowered to compromise with instead of fight again st rebellion.

## SALUTARY LESSONS.

As the action of some of the so-called Union democrats (i. c. malignant locofocos) is being of carrying it into effect before the cold season spread before their constituents, the fact becomes palpable that they are determined in every case to violate the pledge which secured them the votes of certain honest though misled party in the districts represented by such men. are vigilant in their allusions to these treacheries, and among the last notices which we have seen of these same Union democrate, is the following from the Lancaster Examiner. It cisive blow to be struck at the vital parts of the inculcates a salutary lesson which deserves to southern rebellion. be repeated in every Republican journal in the state. We therefore assist in its circulation, The references of the Examiner were elicited by the election for State Treasurer, when it says:

Messrs. Hamilton, Hiestand Lehman and Myers of this county voted for Mr. Moore; Mr. Peters went with the regular Democracy for Mr. M'Grath, add Mr. Worley three his vote away apon Jonas R. M'Cliatock. Messrs. Feters and Worley are paying the Republicans who elected them to seate in the Legislature with a ventrance.

There were three ballots, on two of which Mr. Moore lacked but one vote to elect, which Mr. Worley should have given out of compliment to the Republicans who elected him. But, oh! no, not Mr. Worley, has "no partyism," which when applied to a Democrat only till after the election, would not permit him to vote for Mr. Moore, though one of the most or four clo conservative men in the State. Mr. Rauch was amount of the book a Republican for Mr. Worley to vote of dollars. for, for Clerk; Mr. Moore, we suppose, was too is a Republican for this model reperesentative

of Republican Lancaster county. If Mr. Worley thinks his trimming course will

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

There is, throughout the whole Union, north of the cotton states, an eager expectation of some decisive movement of the mighty hosts of armed men whom we have brought into the field, and who have hitherto been engaged only in a war of skirmishes Some of the best in formed of our New York cotemporaries are of the opinion that with a considerable part of our population in the Atlantic states this expedition has been heightened into impatience, while in the western states both the volunteers and the people are in a fever of what can dore, we learned the robable destination of the rolls he called anything less than discontent, the Expedition, of which, your readers will hardly be called anything less than discontent, and chafe, like tigers, at the delay. Everybody feels that there is much to do and that the time is short. Knowing and feeling this, as we all do, it is but just to those who are entrusted with the administration of public affairs to take for granted that they are as sensible of it as we can be, and as anxious to hasten, by every safe method, the decision of a controversy which has been referred to the dreadful arbitrament of war.

Those, however, who are looking for an advance of our army from Washington, we are confident, look to the wrong quarter. Washington is no proper base of military operations against the southern states. The true policy of those who conduct the war is to penetrate to the centre of the enemy's territory by the most direct mode of access. The attempt to reach it by the lines of march from Washington would be as absurd as if a combatant with a small sword should attempt to pierce his antagouist's heart through his shoulder.

of the ways at this season and by the strong posts of the enemy. Suppose these difficulties happily overcome—suppose the rebel forces at Manassas, strong as their position is, beaten from the ground and forced to retire. They here furnishes nothing for the subsistence of would make their way to the south and the south-west, tearing up the railways obstructing the routes they take in every possible manner, ravaging the country, consuming and carrying off its supplies, and leaving behind them a solitude in which the pursuing army could find no means of subsistence.

What would then be gained by such a victory? Little more than the credit of a successful engagement. We should have before us a waste which it would be of no advantage to us to occupy. The robel forces, in retiring, would concentrate themselves within a smaller compass, and there would be no essential diminution of their power of resistance. All the communications between the different divisions of their aimy and the different parts of the country held by them, would still remain open, and would have the advantage of being consider ably shortened. We should have gained posssion of no point of which we could say that session of no point of which we could say that ago. At a brigade inspection on Sunday last, its occupation was at all decisive of the event General Veille complimented the "Buberta" of the war. With the retreat of their army from Richmond our further advance in that quarter would end, and we should be met by their army assembled on a new northern

...We think it it a recoluber those we can dee tend to do, that the true military policy of our government is to break up, divide and scatter the forces of the enemy, instead of compelling them to collect in a compact body -to oblige them to defend against us the different parts of the territory they occupy, by different fragments of their army, sepaated in such a manuer as to have no possible communication with each other, and wholly mable to form a junction. To effect this, the base of operations should be far south of Washington, on the flank of the insurgent region, at some point chosen as near as possible to the heart of the country possessed by the enemy, and from which the access to their most exposed parts would be least difficult. Our great river, the Mississippi, and the communication which we have opened, through Western Virginia with Kentucky, fortunately place such a base of operations in our power. without any previous fighting. A powerful central force might thus be planted in the midst of the enemy's territory, rendering it wholly impossible to concentrate their forces, prepared to annihilate the separate divisions of their army one after another, and ready to strike immediately and with effect at any point which it may become desirable to occupy.

Inasmuch as it is wholly impossible to do this from Washington, we hold that it is absurd to attribute to the government or to the commanding officer of our army the ilea of ordering an advance from Washington. They must see, even more clearly than anybody else, the advantages of such a plan as that of which we have spoken; they must feel the importance has passed: they must be aware that the longer we delay our preparations the better prepared will the rebels be for resistance. We annot suppose that they who are not admitted Republicans. The organs of the Republican to the councils of war in which the plan of the winter campaign is decided upon, are the only ones who possess the gift of common sense and with this reflection in our minds we may, we think, confidently look for an early and de-

> WE HAVE AT length a connected statement of the battle of Somerset. It was won by a des perate bayonet charge made by the ninth Ohio. second Minnesota and fourth Kentucky regiments, before which the enemy broke and fied from the woods in which they were conealed. General Thomas commanded in the battle. Our troops behaved gloriously. The rebels were commanded by Crittenden and Zollicoffer. They had eight thousand men in the battle, while our force engaged was not more than three thousand.

> LARGE CLOTHING BILLS. - A Cincinnati paper states that the government is indebted to three or four clothing firms of that city, to the amount of more than two and a half millions

FRANCIS DANAISE, formerly consul at Constantinople, has been appointed clerk of the send him back by Republican votes, we guess he House Committee on Foreign Affairs, at Wash? ington ington.

Letter from South Carolina

Correspondence of the Telegraph.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., January 17, 1862.

After a delightful passage of three days, from We stopped at Hatters on the passage to trans-fer Commodore Goldsboro, who has charge of the naval part of the Burnaide Expedition, and at that place found part of the fleet anchored in the sound; the remainder of the fleet heads of the different departments or their we were informed h d proceede t up Paulico agents, as they, in their judgment, may deem sound. From one of the staff of the Commo-proper; and shall have power to send for persons doubtless be informed before this reaches you. Of its success, I have no doubt. The blow struck by it, will be the heaviest this monster rebeilion has yet received, and it will show them that we have commenced in earnest to deal with them in a manner their rebellious regularities, extravagances and frauds were course deserves. On board the steamer Spaulding, we had

about two hundred and fifty soldiers, belonging to the different regiments now here, most whom were left behind in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, when their regiments sailed for this point. During the passage, one of their number was attacked with the measles. Upon our arrival here, the sick man was conveyed to a tent prepared for him outside of the encampment. The balance of the passengers were furnished with tents and are quartered by themselves. This precaution was adopted to prevent the possibility of contagion spreading among the troops. The general health of the whole division here is very good and but lew deaths have occurred. The sanitary regulations are very strict, which has the most beneficial effect upon the men. It has often been a wonder to me that there are so few deaths and so little sickness in our army, when t is taken into consideration, how many puny men and boys are enlisted. The duties of a • The mass of march from washington are soldier are such as to require every one to be able-bodied and sound in every respect; other Adjo wise, they are doomed to the hospital and most

probably the grave.

The particulars for a forward movement of this division of the army is going forward with as much despatch as possible. the army except wood and water; everything else must be brought from the North. In dutime the troops will march from here, but whether Charleston or Savannah will be the first point of attack I am unable to say. The ailroad communication between these two cities is not yet cut off, although some of our troops have proceeded on skirmishing expeditions within sight of the rebels guarding the road. To effectually cut off this communication between the two cities named, will be on of the first movements; afterward a descent upon one, or perhaps both of the cities simul tuneously by the army and navy. Contrabands arriving here from the interior of the State in forms us that everybody able to bear arms are forced into the army, and apprehensious are fest that an attack will be made daily.

Capt. Waterbury's company, (G, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers,) is encamped here. Since their arrival here they have been doing picket duty at the upper end of Hilton Head island, and only returned to camp a few days Guards' as the finest looking company in the brigade, as it was also the largest. This was no empty compliment, as the General is a graduate of West Point, a thorough soldier, and not one of those men who pass compliments to tickle the men.

Cornoral William In Irvin of Harrisburg. attached to Gen. Veille's staff. The signal corps has become one of the most important arms of the army, and since its adoption he such fatal errors as firing into our own friends has occurred.

Among the arrivals by the last steamer were Lt. Col. Frank C. Bennett, Capt. I. S. Watersylvania volunteers. Capt. Waterbury brought a large box of New Year presents for the men of his company, which were gratefully received and duly disposed of by the men. Lieut. Levi Weaver, of the "Bobert's Guards," has recovered from his recent illness and is now on duty Lieut. John Gotshall is flourishing finely, and during the recent illness of the second lieuten-ant he discharged the arduous duties imposed upon him with much credit. The command of the company will now be resumed by Captain loved and esteemed by the men, and when the hour of trial comes for the sons of Pennsylvania to strike upon the soil where the Star Spangled Banner was first insulted by her disloyal sons I know they will come out of the conflict with honor to themselves and their country.

The quarantine, to which I am at presen confined, prevents me from giving you any de tailed accounts of what is going on here, as all communication is cut off with "the rest mankind." But we expect to be released in a few days, when I will try and write a more in teresting letter.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

o'clock, P. M., next Monday.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1862.

The House was called to order at elever

o'clock, A. M. ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. HALL submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, at three

PRINTING THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT RAILBOADS. Mr. ABBOTT offered a resolution, which we agreed to, that five thousand copies of the Atl ditor General's report on railroads be printed

for the use of the House. THE SEVENTEENTH BEPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT,

PHILADELPHIA. Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) offered the follow

Resolved, That the committed appointed try the matter of the contested election of

deem necessary.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES A number of bills were reported from the Standing Committees, including one from the Committee of Ways and Means, with amendments, entitled an act supplementary to an ac concerning the law of limitations, approved April, 1849.

BILLS IN PLACE. A number of bills were read in place, including the following by Mr. Greenbanks, "a sup-

contracts made by certain parties with the agents appointed by the Governor, for the agents appointed by the Governor, for the furnishing of clothing, equipments and supplies municate with you on that subject as soon as furnishing of clothing, equipments and supplies they are received.

H. W. HALLECK. in compliance with the requisition of the President, and ascertain, if possible, if any frauds Old Point Comfort, I arrived here yesterday by the U. S. trusport steamship S. R. Spaulding. to report to this House the nature and extent to report to this House the nature and extent of such frauds, and to ascertain, if possible other contracts and expenditures, made by the and papers.

Atter some debate, Mr. GREENBANK submitted the following a a substituto:

WHEREAS, The commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the army frauds committed, to the great injury of the Common wealth by persons engaged in furnishing doth-ing, equipments and supplies to the militia of this State under the act of April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

And whereas, judicial inquiry into the same

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That a committee of five b appointed to investigate the facts in regard to said abuses, and to report the same to this House, together with the names of any persons if such there be, from whom the State should be reimbursed the monies thus fraudulently obtained; and that the Governor and heads of the respective departments be respectively requested to furnish said committee with any nformation or documents in their posse control relating to said matters; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.
\*The substitute and resolution were debated up

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday

# FROM MISSOURI.

Important Correspondence between Generals Halleck and Price.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 23. The following correspondence has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck.— The material points in Price's letter are as fol

HEAD QUARTERS, MISSOURI STATE GUARD,

Springfield, Jan. 12.

General:—I have received information that as Major General commanding this department, spirits, which will doubtless be good news to their many relations and friends in Harrisburg.

Since their acrival hars then have their beginning the peaceful avocations. peaceful avocations; that men, officers and privates belonging to this army, have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border, and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth and as such, and for no other established offence or crime, been shot in some cases

I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been subject, whenever and wherever and brought back several ladies and gentlemen they have shown themselves, and that they have been, by military coercion, torced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases.

and parties of men specially appointed and in-structed by me to destroy callroad oulverts and bridges by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court martial for alleged crimes which all the laws of from Savannah, was captured on the 20th three warfare heretotore recognized by the civilized miles below Fort Morgan. world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful.

I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of the offence or offences as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital pun-

These statements I cannot believe to be correct, but let us understand each other on this

Do you intend to continue the arrest of citi FROM FORTRESS MONROR. and treat them as traitors and rebels? If so will you make exchanges with me for such as I No Arrival from the Burnside Expemay or will make for similar cases? Do you Waterbury. He and Gotshall and Weaver are intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving death wherever and whenever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognised rights of prisoners of war by the code of civilized warfare?

Do you regard the destruction of important roads of transportation facilities for military purpose as the legal right of beligerent power Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially despatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, &c., as amenable to the enemy's court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorties according to the statutes of the State! STERLING PRICE.

Maj. Gen. Comd'g Dept. The following embraces the main portion of

Gen. Halleck's reply : HEAD QUARTERS, DEP'T. OF MISSOURI,

St. Louis, January 22. [The Senate was not in session this morning, Your letter dated Springfield January 12th is having adjourned over yesterday, until three received. The troops of which you complain on the Kansas frontier and at Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Major General David Hunter, commanding department Kansas, Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth

You also complain that individuals and parties of men specially appointed, instructed by at Ironton. you to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges. by tearing them up, burning, &c., have been arrested and subjected to general court martial for alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct. When individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried Despatches from Flag-Officer M'Kean. whether acting under your special appointment and instructions or not. You must be aware, THE U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC TO GO TO General, that no orders of yours can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerilla bands, &c , who violate the laws of war. You cannot give immunity to criminals. But let us fully understand each otne on this point; if you send armed forces, wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enlisted as legitimate belligerents, to try the matter of the contested election of Charles T. Abbot, Esq., be authorized to meet in the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of taking evidence at such time and place as they can capture them we will treat them as prisoners of war; but it is well understood that you have sent num bers of your adherents, in the garb of peaceful destroy the property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering

Maj. Gen. Comd'g Depart

Important from the South.

Extracts from Southern Papers. THE REBELS DISBELIEVE THE DEFEAT OF ZOLLICOFFER.

The Story Raised to keep down Rebellion at Home.

Active Preparations to Prevent the Invasion of North Carolina Coast. THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

CAUSES GREAT FEAR. THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DRAFT.

CRDAR KEY, FLORIDA, CAPTURED BY THE FEDERALS.

Capture of the Schooner Wilder by the U.S. Forces.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24. The Norfolk Despatch says in reference to Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesona, Kentucky news, we publish a batch of these Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For hearing to despatches and do not believe there is a word of the roar of musketry kept up.

senth in them. The fact is as the reader will Shortly after 11 o'cleck, the fact. perceive on reading money articles from the New York Post that stocks were going down at such a rapid rate owing to the failure of the charged with the bayonet, with the Burnside Expedition and the licking they yells, which broke the tetal tanks recently got at the hands of Jeff. Thompson route began. They field pell ment

that it was necessary to steam up in some way camp, strewing the road with much or other to keep down the rebellion at home, etc, overcoats and knapsack, and and so they resorted to this, their regular plan two guns and caisons. of operating on the stock market and keeping their spirits up. We suspect that Zollicoffer has given them a licking, as he commenced the attack, according to their own account, as Zollicoffer lost his way in the bises contained in one of the despatches, and it is dealy emerged before Colonel brown not likely that so prifflent a commander as companied by some staffolices. The land Zollicoffer would have opened the ball on them mistook each other for friends, and a and then suffered them to defeat him so easily. within a few yards of each other, w The whole yarn is fishy, and smells strongly of their mistake both halted, and

inst., says in anticipation of the invasion of the horse down. The teneral coloner, North Carolina coast, it is contemplated to call drew his six shooter and brough out the military in several of the eastern countles. from his saddle at the hist his The call has not yet been made, but the Raisigh staff deserted their chies a baly. fournal says it will embrace thirty-three coun- taken to Somerset the day at entire

P. S -We learn that the militia have been ordered out since the arrival of the Yankee tie is due to the Tenth Instant, N. Burnside expedition at Hatterss, and it appears from the Raleigh Register of Saturday that draft has been made in Wake county.

The Register says there is quite an excitement there in regard to the draft which has been fought nobly, and never wavered made for one-third of the enrolled militia. Substitutes we expect will be in demand. A flag of truce took three released prisoners

The Day Book contains the following dis patches:

SAVARIAH, January 22.—The Republican this some form Florida that Cedar Keys was captured by the Federals on Thursday. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the same day. Mobile, January 22.—The schooner Wilder.

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—Capt. Cattrell's company had a sharp contest yesterday at the mouth of the Lagoon river, over the schooner Wilder.— No loss of life on our side. The enemy lost the ship's gig and a number of men, but succe in taking possession of the schooner and her

dition.

The Report of its being in Pamlico Robert Wilson, appointed S not folk to sourt, to fill the vacancy caused by hearing

The Rebel Newspapers on the defeat of Zollicoffer.

They consider it a Wall Street Story.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24. The Old Point boat brings no news of importance. There has been no arrival from the Burnside Expedition.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, discredits the accounts of the expedition being in amlico sound, and says, that a reconnois from Roanoke island on Monday made no such report. This appears to be the latest advices, and since then a storm has cut off all communication with the coast.

The Day Book published the federal accounts of the defeat of Gen. Zollicoffer, but says it don't believe a word of it, and tells its res it is a Wall street lie got up raise their spirits Wilson and knew that he had the ba after the defeat of the Yankees by Jeff. Thomson

# FROM WASHINGTON.

VERA CRUZ.

Biloxi, Miss., Taken Possession of by the Union Forces.

## THE LOWER POTOMAC.

AFFAIRS UNCHANGED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. The War Department has despatches from citizens and under false pretences, through flag-officer M'Kean dated Ship Island, Jan. 8, our lines into northern Missouri, to rob and in which he reports the arrival at that place of the U.S. steamer Mercedita and U.S. gunboats tage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder, and commit arson and murder. They act under false pretences and node. near Biloxi on the 31st of December. He dispatched commander Smith with the steamers Water Witch, New London and Handle 183. There is a rank of the steamers when the steamers \$1.35. 200 b.sh. Pennsylvanta Byc. \$1.35. 200 b.sh. \$1.35. 200 b

the Henry Lewis. She is a very useful the lumber being much needed by the the lumber being much herder by the quarter master, for the construction of houses, and the schooner making a serialishter. Both have been transletted quarter master, at a v lustion fixed by

The steamer King Paillip while ca from the flotilla last evening reports and changed down the river. The Kang ra now in charge of acting master Conf.

Capt. Mitchell having resigned the States brig of war Perry, which is anchored below Alexandria, left ner a yesterday afternoon and property river in tow of the Pusey. The on her return to the yard met the flats Mount Vernon, making good head v.

The Victory in Kentucky

Further Particulars of the Battle at Mill Spring.

This morning's papers contain the of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a battle. The rebels tought wed as a come only by superior nighting on According to the rebel accounts to consisted of ten infantly regiments teries and some cavalry, and only 10,000 men. They tought in the bar

ing style, from ravines, and behave to bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle developed ceeded in flanking the enemy on the

right, when the 9th Ohio and and General Zollicoffer was shot to heart, at the head of his staff, by (

of the 4th Kentucky regiment. 1: the Wall street stock operations.

The Charlotte, N. C. Democrat, of the 21st

An East Tennesseean writing to the mercial says all the credit and hohor. Fourth Kentucky, and Second Names A ments, for they did all the name handed with the exception that was they received from the Artificity. fixed determination to gain the v... combatants were so near each et time, that the powder burned to

the discharge of each other's peas

THE U. S. GUNBOAT BOOK AS

NEW York, A. S. The United States guabout highly was St. Thomas on the 4th, condag the disc City sailed on a cruise the same day.

# XXXVIIth Congress—First Session

WASHINGTON, AL. SENATE.

Mr.\_Fassanden, (Me.,) from the on Finance, reported back the feappropriate ten thousand dollars in the s enses of the committee of the House in the to contracts in any Department of the or the

new Bureaus in the Navy Department ferred. Mr. Grimes, (Iowa,) introduced a viding for the cuarter of certain balas in District of Columbia. Referred Mr. Davis (Ky.) presented the clear at

sion of Polk. Mr. Wilkinson (Minn.) moved to credentials and certain papers ne half Committee on Judiciary. He sail report of certain meetings, held as of May last, and Mr. Wilson Was committee who reported a set of les and

two of which are as follows Resolved, That we, the people here assure declare our featty and sympathy with the for the protection of southern insulated Resolved, That we condemn as his man diabolical the war now waged by the

Government against the South Mr. Davis said that Mr. William Late. in the resolutions, and they well without his sanction in any way paper read, sigued by Gov. Hali at attesting his loyalty, also a letter Wilson to Mr. Davis, asking a the vestigation, so that the country might fied of his lovalty. Mr. Powerov, (Kan.,) said that he a

being a good Union man. His reposo good that he had to go arother Iowa to get home and was houted. rest of the Union men by the rep. i-Mr. Wilkinson withdrew his order Mr. Wilson took the oath. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULE the L. tion to certain Judicial districts of Landie States courts was taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE The House resumed the considerate

bill, making more stringent the it the "Indian Intercourse Act, desines to of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Edwards, (N. H.) in the consequence of the spirituous liquors.

explanation, said that the present and its by vending intoxicating drinks outside the spirituous liquid Indian limits or frontier; hear e tac for further legislation to protect the

from such degrading and destruction

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA. There is more demand for the belie plement to an act to exempt property to the value of \$300 from levy, &c.," passed April 9 1849.

INVESTIGATION OF STATE MILITARY CONTRACTS.

The House resumed the consideration of the ionit resolution, offered by Mr. Rex last Wedness.

The House resumed the Rex last Wedness is the rights and immunities of ordinary of the roles of the roles.

The House resumed the consideration of the contract of the rights and immunities of ordinary of the roles of the rol