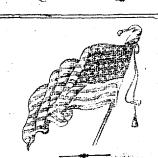
# Daily Telegraph.



Forever 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.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, January 29, 1862.

#### OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. The Governor made the following appointments to day:

James J. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia; John L. Allen, Sr., M. D., of Lancaster; Daniel W. Gross, Esq., of Harrisburg; Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the term of three years, from the first day of February, 1862.

The legal and medical profession of the country cannot afford two more eminent or efficient gentlemen than those named as trustees above, while Mr. Gross ranks among mercantile circles in this city as a gentleman of integrity and general capacity for the position assigned him.

organs of its ilk and capacity, essays to do Governor Curtin great injustice on the subject of a contested election case for Clerk of the several Courts in Luzerne county. It appears that a question of time arose in the judgment of the court, as to whether the notice of contest should have been given ten days after the election, or in ten days after the receipt of the returns of the army vote. The court justly declared that the question needed higher authority for its fair disposal, and therefore, left the parties interested the use of the alternative of an appeal, which was accordingly carried up to the Supreme Court, where it still remains, or at least the state authorities have no information of its being decided. On account of this question of time, and the appeal to the Supreme Court, Governor Curtin was of course compelled to withhold a commission from the party claiming to be elected Clerk, of the Courts of Luzerne county, whilst the gentleman thus claiming this position, E. B. Collings, expressed his perfect willingness to wait the decision of the Supreme Court before he claimed the commission aforesaid.

The question involves a legal point with which the Governor is not empowered to interfere, and in the decision of which the parties themselves concerned were perfectly willing to abide, but the phrenzy of the Luzerne Union and the emulation of the Columbia Democrat, with characteristic avidity, seized on the matter, and after misrepresenting the circumstances and mortgage, bank and railroad stock, banking phia. misconstruing the facts, they attempt now to incomes and shavers' projects. Such a thing contort the matter to the injury of the Execu- would be horrible, oppressive, tyrannical and plement to the several acts of this Commontive, when a simple word of truth shows that he is entirely irresponsible and blameless in the Ruise the rent of dwelling houses, but do not whole transaction. Representative Tate owes increase the duty on brandies, wines, tobacco . it to truth, to do Gov. Curtin the justice of or jewelry. Tax every thing but the gross explanation in the matter, by retracting the privileges of the rich, the trinkets of the vain or base assault in the Democrat of the 25th instant, the appetites of the gluttonous. In this manan assault which is made doubly dishonorable ner, this subject of taxation is now regarded by insinuations on subjects foreign to the mat- by overy class-each striving to escape it, ter which the Democrat essays to discuss, insinuations alike discreditable to a gentleman, and unworthy to emenate from the most cowardly political opponent.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COURAGE.—It has been the constant boast of the South that the Northern soldiers have not the courage to stand up to a hand to hand fight, and would never be able to resist for a moment a bayonet charge of the impetous Southern chivalry. It so happens that at the battle of Mill Spring occurred the first bayonet encounter of any consequence during the war. What was the result? At the very first charge of the Minnesota regiment the Southerners broke ranks and fled pell mell to their entrenchments. This battle was fairly decided in favor of the North, at the point of the bayonet. Where now is the truth of the much-vaunted boast of the Southerners, that the Northern troops were afraid of cold steel, and could not be driven by their officers to meet the Southern soldiers at the point of the bayonet? Ask the scattered remnants of Zollicoffer's army. Let our troops put the cold steel right into the bowels of the rebellion, as they did at Mill Spring, and the good work will soon be done.

SECRETARY STANTON has despatched written instructions to General Lane, authorizing him, as a final resort, to arm the slaves, and employ them in military operations against the enemy. Such is one of the rumors of the federal capital.

One of our exchanges says : "The whole tone of the southern press is one of apprehension, dread and uncertainty." So far, so good-but we hope before long the uncertainty may become certainty.

Foreign Officers .—The late Papal officers now in the service of the United States, have, as we learn, received orders from his Holiness, the Pope, to keep themselves in readiness to return to Europe at short notice.

England, as renewed in 1833, its notes are cause our deepest devotion, but for the solder made a legal tender, but only so long as they are redeemed at its counter in gold.

GENERAL FREMONT is to have a regular mili-statesmanship, nor the cause could survive. tary trial, at his own request.

THE GRADUAL EMANCIPATION OF

While the "conservative" classes of the north now in the field, pouring out their blood like slavery," itisdaily becoming more apparent that their homes, their firesides, their families, be the leaders of rebellion themselves are willing to give up that institution, so that their original plan of establishing an aristocracy succeeds.-The "chivalry" engaged in this rebellion do not compose entirely the class of slaveholders in the south, and notwithstanding this class of chivalry made the danger to the institution of slavery the pretext of arousing the slaveholders to rebellion, they are now as well prepared and should not be sung in honor of those who rush willing to sacrifice the institution, if such a sacrifice conduces to their success, as they have always been willing, and are now ready, to destroy the Union, in order to accomplish their purposes of aristocratic organization. The idea controling this class of men in the south, is the collective and individual unfitness of labor to govern. Imbued with this, it is not so much a question as to whether it shall be free or bond, so that it is not recognized as an element of government; and in the instance of the present rebellion, in which this class are most prominent, and having dragged into the same mad movement all the interests and hopes of slavery, slavery itself will be made to perish whenever it stands in the way of the establishment of that social and political aristocracy on which the wealth and the interests of the south base their right to rule.

As an evidence of this disposition on the part of the leaders of the rebellion in the south, to sacrifice the social and political institutions of all sections to subserve their asperations, we quote from the London Morning Star, the following extraordinary statement in its leading editorial column:

"The representatives of secession are finding out now that what they call the 'nigger' is too strong for the 'opiates with which they sought to drug our conscience. Their organs are grinding now a new tune. We are asked WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION.

The Luzerns Union, in one of those fits of political desperation and detraction peculiar to organs of its ilk and canacity essents to do.

The people of the seceded states will be surprised when this design is made known to the repeal of the act of February fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, relathem, as it will be before many months have elapsed—and when they have discovered mals in certain counties of this Commonwealth that the leaders of the rebellion conspired only for the purpose of erecting a government in the south in which these desperadoes should rule, perhaps the next revolt of these slaveholders will be to protect themselves from the emancipationists in their own midst. It really seems, however, as if this corruption of the south was conspiring for its own purification, and that destiny had fixed the unalterable doom of slavery by making its minions its own destrovers.

#### WHO MUST PAY THE TAXES. While we are all sensibly impressed with the

truth that the war debt must be liquidated now and hereafter by a resort to taxation, there seems to be a disposition among all interests to shove the burden and responsibility of taxation from their own shoulders to those of their neighbors. Every business man-men of ready means and enterprise, and men who have invested in the soil of the country immense wealth, blandly talk of such taxation, while they complacently insist that the taxes should be raised by some other process than that of coffee, calico and linsey-woolsey, but by all that county. is sacred do not attempt to tax bonds and should never for a moment be entertained. while it is inevitable for all, and we must each make up our minds to submit to it with the best grace p ssible. There is no use of every class striving to throw the burden on another. It cannot be done, and all should cheerfully sustain their proportion. It is proposed to levy taxes on a great many articles of use and consumption, and we already perceive a disposition by each class to endeavor to cast off the burden on some other interest. If all the pleas which are, or probably will be advanced, were heeded, we should have no tax levied, and our government would prove a failure for want of a revenue. This of course cannot be allowed, and people must make up their minds to be taxed. We have not heretofore felt the burden of the general government, and it has only been felt in its protecting power. We have prospered and pro ressed and become powerful through that protection. We have been blessed by it as a nation, guarded by it as states, and elevated by it as individuals. In return for all these blessings, the national government has never required or asked any assistance at the hands of the people until now. Now, it has a right to demand that assistance, and he is worse than a traitor who either refuses or seeks by pretext or argument to escape the full and free rendition of such assistance in every shape it

#### may be required.

OUR SOLDIERS. A New York cotemporary is very lavish in its compliments to the soldiers, and the constant passage of soldiers through our city, on the way to the scene of danger, has familiarized us with their cheerfull patriotism and their readiness to expose themselves to death itself to defend their country. Far more, however, than a passing emotion of gratitude is due these noble men, but for whom, in this eventful struggle, our Union would be a rope of sand, our constitution a blotted and torn parchment, our flag a dishonored banner, and our nation a crumbling ruin. We may give to policy its highest praise, UNDER THE PRESENT CHARTER of the Bank of to statesmen our profoundest homage, to our who rushes to the field to sustain the fabric which our fathers erected and from which all our greatness has emerged, neither policy, nor

the constant objects of our care. Let them feel Messrs, Clymer, Crawford, Glatz, Kinsey they are not forgotten by those they have left Lamberton, Mott, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery, behind. Burns in one of his poems says: "The brave, poor soldier ne'er desnise Nor count him as a stranger, Remember he's his country's stay In day and hour of danger.

If the poor soldier fights for pay, with but the common instincts of duty, what hymns to the battle-field elevated in their action by the highest motives which can animate the human breast.

#### Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

#### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1862. The Senate met at 11 o'clock A M., and was alled to order by Mr. Speaker HALL. The journal of yesterday (Tuesday) was read

BANK OF COMMERCE AT ERIE. The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the State Treasurer, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, as to what amount of funds were remaining in the Bank of Commerce, at Erie, when said bank closed its doors on its bill holders.

The communication was read and ordered to be printed in the Daily Legislative Record. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

Also, the annual report for the year 1861 showing the receipts and expenditures of the Monongahela Navigation company.

Laid upon the table.

Also, the petition of Wm. Allen and Thomas Burns, of Cambria county, requesting to be annexed to Chess Spring borough, Cambria county. Referred to the Committee on New Countie and County Seats.

PETITIONS, &C., PRESENTED. Mr. KETCHAM presented two petitions of

itizens of Luzerne county in favor of the repeal of an act relating to pedlars. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of ninety nine citizens of Lycoming county praying for

tive to the destruction of certain noxious ani Referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also, a petition of members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Bellefonte, Centre county,

or an act to incorporate said church. Referred to the Committe on Corporation.

Mr. LOWRY presented the petition of Mark Wilson and sixty-five other citizens of Warren county, charging the officers of the Bank of Commerce, at Erie with perjury and swindling.
At the request of Mr. Lowry the petition the clerk and ordered to be published in the Record.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEY, (Judiciary,) with a negative recommendation, an act to provide for the re-cording of the town plot of the town of Marien, Forest county.

Also, (same,) with a negative recommendation, an act relating to appeals from justices of the peace and aldermen in Montgomery coun-

Also, (same,) as committed, an act to authorze a re-examination of the accounts of Thoma McCandless. former treasurer of Indiana county. and for the relief of his sureties.

Also, (same,) as committed, an act relative to prothonotaries in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. BOUND, (same,) as committed, an act authorizing the collectors and overseers of the be raised by some other process than that of poor to return unpaid taxes on unseated lands taxing their peculiar interests. Tax tea and to the county commissioners of Columbia

Also, (same,) as committed, an act relative to advertising claims in the city of Philadel-

Mr. CLYMER, (same,) as committed, a supalth for the sale of unseated Also, (same,) as committed, a supplement to

an act relative to bringing suits by creditors and others, against administrators, assignees and other trustees in certain cases, serving no Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) (same,) as com-

mitted, an act relative to co-partners.

Also, (same,) as committed, an act relating to actions of tresspass in Fermanaugh and Milford townships, Juniata county. Also, (Corporations,) as committed, a supple

ment to the several acts incorporating the city of Philadelphia

Mr. FULLER, (Banks,) as committed, an act to reduce the capital stock of the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia

Mr. CONNELL, (Election Districts,) as comnitted, an act fixing the place of holding elecions in Clearfield township, Cambria county. Mr. MEREDITH, (Roads and Bridges,) as committed, a supplement to an act relative to roads and bridges. passed June 13, 1836. Mr. FULLER, (Compare Bills,) made a report

which was read and journalized Mr. KINSEY, (same,) presented a report of bills transmitted to the Governor for his approbation, which was read and journalized. BILLS READ IN PLACE.

Mr. KETCHAM read in place a bill entitled An Act to incorporate the Dickson Manufacturing Company.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. CRAWFORD, a Supplement to an act to further supplement to the act for the regulaincorporate the German Reformed Congregation tion and continuance of the system of educaof the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland tion by common schools, &c.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. PENNY, an act relative to the claim of Thomas J. Keenan, late Prothonotary to the Supreme Court. Western District. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary,

Mr. REILLY, an act to incorporate the Eason and Iron Hill Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. Mr. KINSEY, a supplement to an act to in

corporate the Dansborough and Compassville

of Kittanning, deceased. Referrred to the Committee on Estates and public debt, and for other purposes," Escheats.

certain counties of this commonwealth. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations. ERIE COAL COMPANY. Mr. LOWRY offered a resolution requesting

the Auditor General to inform the Senate what amount of taxes is outstanding against the Erie Coal company, and over what time they, if any, extend. After a debate the resolution was adopted.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. On motion of Mr. PENNEY, the Senate oceded to the election of a sergeant-at-arms, Let us not, then, amid the din of politics or in the room of Herman Yerkes, Esq., deceased, mitting the following as a substitute:

The names of Senators were called with the the jarring of controversy, forget who and

what are our real ramparts, the gallant soldiers following result : Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, While the "conservative" classes of the north continue to persist in their efforts to prevent any act of Congress, or any movement in the army, from interfering with the "rights of slavery." it is daily becoming more apparent that their homes, their firesides, their families, be Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Conneil, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Irish, Fuller, Hamilton, Lawrence, Lowry, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Wharton and Hall, Speaker—22, voted for J. F. Cochran, of Allegheny county.

Stein-9, voted for URIAH J. JONES, of Harris

ourg.
Mr. Cochran was therefore duly elected, and presented himself to the speaker and was duly

The SPEAKER called his particular attention to the twenty-fifth rule of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT MESSENGER. Mr. HAMILTON offered a resolution to re tain William Miller, as an additional assistant messenger for this session.

On agreeing to the resolution, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. IM-BRIE and Mr. HAMILTON, and were as folow, viz: Yeas—Messrs. Benson, Connell, Hamilton,

Hiestand, Ketcham, Lawrence, Nichols, Robin son, Serrill, Smith, (Montgomery,) Smith (Philadelphia,) and Wharton—12. NAYS — Messrs. Boughter, Bound, Fuller, Glatz, Imbrie, Kinsey, Landon, Lowry, Mott, Penney, Reilly, Stein and Hall, Speaker—14.

So the resolution was not agreed to. BILLS CONSIDERED.

Mr. CONNELL, for the STEAKER, called up n act to change the place of holding elections n Clearfield township, Cambria county.

Passed finally.

Mr. STEIN called up an act relating to forged nortgages.
Passed finally.

Mr. ROBINSON called up an act to incorpoate the Oil Region railroad company. After being immaterially amended in committee of the whole, passed finally.
Mr. LAMBERTON callen up House bill No.
40, entitled "An Act relative to the collectors

Passed finally.

Mr. LAWRENCE called up an act relating to the Macadamizing of a certain road in Canton

f school taxes in the county of Jefferson.

township, Washington county.

Passed finally.

Mr. KINSEY called up Senate bill No. 17, entitled "An Act to extend the provisions of the act incorporating the Farmers' mutual insurance company of Philadelphia and Bucks county.

Passed finally.

Mr. JOHNSON called up an act relating to a ertain road in Clinton county.

Passed finally.

Mr. BOUND called up an act authorizing the collectors and overseers of the poor to return unpaid unseated lands to the county commisoners of Columbia county. Passed finally.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO PAY HENRY HUHN. Mr. LANDON moved to take up House joint resolution relative to the pay of Henry Huhn, transcribing clerk of the House.

Agreed to.
Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend by inserting he name of Daniel Welch, a transcribing clerk of the Senate, also.

Not agreed to.

Not agreed to the resolution,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr.
LOWRY and Mr. LANDON, and were as fol-

ows, viz : YEAS - Messrs. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Cly mer, Connell, Crawford, Glatz, Imbrie, Johnson, Ketcham, Lamberton, Landon, Mott, Nichols, Reilly, Robinson, Serrill, Smith, (Montgomery,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Wharton, and Hall, Speaker.—21.

NAYS—Messis. Fuller, Hiestand, Irish, Kin.

ey, Lowry, Meredith, Penney and Stein.—8. So the original resolution was agreed to MESSAGE FROM THE GONERNOR.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, being ntroduced, presented a message from the Governor, in which he nominated for Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, James J. Barclay, Esq., of Philadelphia, John L. Atlee, Sr., M. D., of Lancaster, and Daniel W. Gross, Esq., of Harrisburg, for the advice and consent of the Senate.

Laid over. The Senate then Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 1862. The House was called to order at ten o'clock л. м., and opened with prayer by Rev. Franklir

PAY OF A TRANSCRIBING CLERK.

Mr. HAPPER submitted a joint resolution authorizing and directing the State Treasurer te pay Henry Huhn, a transcribing clerk, for day's pay and the usual mileage for services at the commencement of the present session. The resolution was read a second time, and after some debate, adopted.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. On motion of Mr. SCOTI, the resolution passed by the House calling on the Auditor General for certain information respecting the Pennsylvania railroad company was reconsidered and after being amended so as exclude the fur nishing of a copy of the contract between the company and the State, the toll sheet and a "statement of the reduction of rates," from the items desired, it was again adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. The following bills of a public nature were reported from the committee Mr. RUSSELL, (Roads, Bridges, &c.,) with a

negative recommendation, an act to repeal part of the act regulating turnpike and plank road companies.

Mr. WILDEY, (City Passenger Railroads,)
with a negative recommendation, an act rela-

ting to passenger railroads.

Mr. ELLIOTT, (Education,) as committed, a

THE DIRECT TAX.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, from the select committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported an act to provide for the payment of the direct tax, and moved that the House proceed to its consideration; which was agreed to-and the bill was read as follows:
AN ACT to provide for the payment of the direct tax. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hou

turnpike road company.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Mr. MEREDITH, an act to authorize the Orphans' court of Armstrong county, to make distribution of the estate of William Gates, late of William Gates, late from imports to pay interest on the nue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,'' passed on the fifth day of August one thousand eight Mr. JOHNSON, a supplement to an act relative to the destruction of certain animals in and that for the purpose of paying and satisfy ing the same to the treasury of the United States, (after deducting fifteen per centum Also, an act to incorporate the Methodist thereon in accordance with the provisions of said thereon in coordance with the provisions of said act) the Governor is hereby authorized to release act) the Governor is hereby authorized to release to the United States the whole or any part of the claim of this State against the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota, that may remain due after such release, out of any mou eys heretofore refunded, or that may hereafter be refunded, to this State by the United States, on account of expenses incurred by this State in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting vol-unteers employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend, by sub-

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, In accordance with the provisions of the fifty third section of the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to provide increased revenue from importations to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1861, the State of Pennsylvania will and does hereby undertake and assume to assess, collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States the quota, to wit: The sum of one million, nine hundred and forty-six thousand, seven hundred and nineteen and one-third dollars of the direct tax imposed by the said act of Congress, apportioned there-by to the said State of Pennsylvania for the current year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, subject however to such deductions and abatement as the said state may be entitled to under the terms and provisions of the said act and it shall be the duty of the State Treas urer to procure the adjustment of the amount which will be actually due and payable thereupon and to pay into the Treasury of the United States from time to time the proceeds of all collections made on account of the said tax and on or before the fifteenth day of June next, to pay and satisfy the whole unpaid residue and re-

treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Gov ernor of this State to give notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of the intention of this State to assess, collect and pay into the treasury of the United States the direct tax imposed, as aforesaid, by the said act of Congress upon the said State, upon the terms prescribed, as aforesaid, by the fifty-third section of the said act; and he is moreover further empowered to execute a release on behalf of the Commonwealth, and under its proper seal, of any liquidated or determined claim thereof, against the United States, of equal amount with any deduction to which this State may be entitled, upon a proper ad justment of the said tax, in conformity with the provisions of this act

mainder thereof out of any moneys in the

Mr. HOPKINS, (Washington,) moved that the further consideration of the bill and sub-GUIDONS AND CAMP COLORS. stitute be postponed, and that they be made the special order for Friday next, directly after the reading of the journal; which was agreed

BILLS IN PLACE.

A number of bills were read in place, including the following of a public nature.

Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Mr. RHOADS, an act granting to the Supreme Court jurisdiction of a court of chancery in all cases of mortgages given by corporations, &c.

ALLEGED CORRUPTIONS IN THE LAST LEGISLATURE. On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Hopkins, as amended by Mr. Scott, which was read as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been alleged, and is believed by many of the citizens of this Commonwealth, that improper influences were used in procuring the passage of an act at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties;"

And wherevs, It is due alike to the parties implicated, and to the public at large, that the eling. allegations upon which said belief is predicated For should be investigated, in order that the truth may be vindicated, and justice be done to all; therefore.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of five, to inquire into all the facts connected with the pasage of said act, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. And that the committee be instructed to report the names of all persons or officers, either in or out of the Legislature, by whom, and upon whom they shall find such corrupt

Mr. SMITH, (Philadelphia,) submitted the ollowing amendment: And the said committee to be further empow-

ered to send for persons and papers to inquire what improper influences, if any were used, to secure the passage at the last session of the Legislature of the act entitled "An Act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks and for equalizing the currency of the

On the amendment, The yeas and nays were required by Mr. trip on Sunday. She mounted 10 ten inch rifled

Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Armstrong, Bates, Hampton roads. Cochran, Cowan, Dennis, Duffield, Gaskill, tack on Savannah, by General Sherman and Greenbank, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hoffer, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Kennedy, Lehman, M'Clellan, M'Coy, Myers, Ritter, Russell, Schrock, Sellers, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Twitchell, Warner, Wildey and Windle—35. NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Barron, Bigham, Bliss, Boileau, Brown, (Mercer.) Brown, (Northumberland,) Busby, Crane, Dellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,)Dougherty, Fox, Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant, Gross, Hess, Hoover, Hopkins, (Washngton,) Hutchman, Kaine, Kline, Labar, Lichtenwallner, M'Culloch, M'Makin, M'Manus, Neiman, Pershing, Peters, Potteiger, Quigley, Rex, Rhoads, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin.) Rowland, Ryon, Scott, Shannon, Smith, (Chester.) Strang, Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Tutton, Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, Wolf, Worley, Ziegler and Rowe, Speaker—57.

So the question was determined in the nega-

past one o'clock r. M., when on its final pas-sage, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. HOPKINS, (Washington,) and Mr. GROSS, and are concentrating at Charleston.

were as follow, viz: were as follow, viz:
YEAS — Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong,
Banks, Barron, Bates, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham,
Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau, Brown, (Mercer,)
Brown, (Northumberland,) Busbey, Caldwell,
Chatham, Cochran, Craig, Crane, Dellone, Divins, Donley, (Greene,) Donnelly, (Philadelphia,) Dougherty, Duffield, Fox, Freeland, Gamble Gaskill Grabam Grant Grant Grant Grant ble, Gaskill, Graham, Grant, Greenbank, Gross, Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Hopkins, (Washington,) Hutchman, Josephs, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, Lichtenwallner, M'Clellan, M'Coy, M'Culloch, M'Makin, M'Manus, Meyers, Neiman, Pershing, Peters, Pottieger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne,) Ross, (Mifflin,) Russell, Ryon, Shrock, Scott, Sellers, Shannon, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Phil-Zeigler and Rowe, Speaker—92. NAYS—Mr. Dennis—1.

So the question was determined in the affirm

The House then adjourned.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29. Flour is in better demand, and 3,000 bbls. sold at \$5 622@5 75 for extra, and \$5 70 @ 6 00 for extra family. Superfine moves slowly at \$5 25. Receipts moderate. Rye flour has declined to \$3 50. Corn meal is dull at \$3— The receipts of Wheat are small, but the de mand is limited—sales 3,000 bushels at \$1 32 @1 \$5 for red, and \$1 40@1 50 for white. Rye is selling at 72@63c. Corn is very dull small sales of new yellow at 564c. Oats are steady at 38½c. Clover seed moves slowly at \$4 37½@4 62. Flax seed is wanted at \$2 20. Provisions are dull. Small sales of mess pork at \$12@12 50. For bacon and green meats prices are nominal. Lard is steady at 8@81c.

# BY TELEGRAPH

### THE WAR FOR THE UNION

A Desperate Fight at Belmont

Fifty Men of the 37th N. Y. Regiment Surprise a Party of Texan Rangers.

TWENTY-NINE OUT OF THIRTY REBELS KILLED.

\_\_\_\_ The Remaining One Taken Prisoner

#### Union Loss One Killed and Four Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 A despatch from Gen. Heintzelman, date Fort Lyon, to-day, addressed to Assist and All jutant General Williams, says, last night a force of fifty men of the Thirty-seventh New York regiment, under Lieutenant Col. Burke. sent out by Col. Hayman, surprised a party of rebel Texan rangers at Mrs. Lees house, at the

head of Belmont or Occquan bay. The rebel force was about thirty men. They fought till all but one was killed, whom Cal. Burke took prisoner. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. He thinks none escaped as the house was completely surrounded.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

#### REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Washington, Jan. 29.
A patent has been issued to Col. H. T. Romertze of Philadelphia for his automatic car Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) an act relative to the coupling apparatus by which any number of cars can be coupled or uncoupled instantaneously without manual power thus removing a fruitful source of accidents to railroad em

> Under instructions from the Secretary of War, dated January 7th, 1862, guidous and camp colors will be made like the United States

flag, with the stars and stripes.

The Inspectors General, while on their tone, will inspect the bands of all regiments, and discharge all men mustered therewith who are not musicians.

Commutation in place of rations in kind will not be paid to recruiting parties whill at their stations. This is not intended to interfere with a strict construction of the regulations affecting enlisted men while trav-

Fort Hamilton, New York, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, announced as a chaplain post from January 15th, 1862.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Fifteen Contrabands. Arrival

The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Ready for Service.

#### An Early Attack Expected on Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28. The only incident of news here to day was the arrival of a boat containing fifteen full grown contrabands from Norfolk. They report that the steamer Merrimac was floated out of the

- and Mr. RTITER, and were as follow, cannon, and the people were jubilant in the helief that she could sink the whole fleet in Letters from Port Royal predict an early at

dry dock on Saturday, and was to make a trial

#### Commodore Dupont FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

ANOTHER ARTILLERY FIGHT. THE REBELS WORSTED.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 28. This morning a squad of Ashly's black borse cavalry made their appearance at Polivar, accompanied by a section of artillery, which opened fire on Company H of Colonel Grary's regiment, stationed a mile and a half above Sandy Hook. Our Parrott gun and Enfield rifles silenced their battery and drove the cavtive.

The resolution was then debated up to half latest advices no rebels were in sight, except

Great consternation is said to exist among the rebels in consequence of a report which is circulating among them, that our whole division is about to cross over, and that Jackson has been posted to Charleston to resist our pro-It is thought here that Jackson will move down nearer to Harper's Ferry to-night

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW

YORK. NEW YORK, Jan. 29. The steemship City of New York from Liverool has arrived here.

European advices were received via Cape Race, and published on Friday last. This is the steamer erroneously supposed t adel, hia.) Strang, Tate, Thompson, Tracy, Tutton, Twitchell, Wakefield, Warner, Weidner, Wildey, Williams, Wimley, Windle, Worley, wise line.

FROM ST. JOHNS, N. F. St. Johns. N. F.

The House opened quietly yesterday. The Governor, in his speech, alluded in flattering terms to the Cape Race telegraph station, and stated the probability that the British Government would place a steam vessel at Cape Ruco and make a change in the postal arrangements for New Foundland

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 29. The steamship North American from Liver pool arrived this morning. Her dates are to the ninth inst. and have been anticipated.

New York Money Market. New York, Jan. 29.

prices are nominal. Lard is steady at \$(38\frac{1}{2}c\$). Exchange is dull at \$13(\pmu)14\$ ner ct. premium Coffee is held very firmly—sales of 400 bags low grade Rio at \$18\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}c\$, and some Laguira at \$22\frac{1}{2}c\$. Sugar and melasses dull. Whisky is less active—sales of Ohio bbls. at 25c.

Exchange is dull at \$13(\pmu)14\$ ner ct. premium \$5 tocks are better—C. & R. I., \$5\frac{3}{8}\$; Ill. Central, \$61\frac{1}{8}\$; Mich. Southern, 40; Mil. and Mississippi, \$8\frac{3}{8}\$; Tenness.e 6's, 44\frac{1}{8}\$; U. S. Coupons, \$\frac{3}{9}\$ of \$1874-79\$; Registered 6's, \$1868-89.