MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

BY GEORGE BERGNER,

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers in the City at 6 cents per week Yearly subscribers will be charged $4 00, in advance

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The TELEGRAPH is also published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and weekly during the remainder of the year, and furnished to subscribers at the following cash rates, viz:

Single subscribers per year Semi-Weekly	$1 50
Two " " " "	12 00
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" one year	8 00
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" six months	10 00
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☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriges and Deaths, FIVE CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

☞ Marriges and Deaths to be charged as regular advertisements

Medical.

DR. JOHNSON
BALTIMORE
LOCK HOSPITAL.

HAS discovered the most certain, speedy and effectual remedy in the world for

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.

RELIEF IN SIX TO TWELVE HOURS.

No Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

☞ A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE, IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS. ☜

Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Organic Weakness, Nervous Debility, Decay of the Physical Powers, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Stomach, Affections of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin—those terrible disorders arising from the indiscretion or Solitary Habits of Youth—those dreadful and destructive practises which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN.

Young men especially who have become the victims of solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talent and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately cured and full vigor restored.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J., may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

☞ Office No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the name or number, or you will mistake the place. Be particular for *Ignorant, Trifling Quacks*, with false names, or *Paltry Humbug Certificates*, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnson, lurk near

All letters must contain a Postage Stamp, to use on the reply.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnson member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greatest part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who having injured themselves by previous and improper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

There are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.

MENTALLY, the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded:—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evil effects.

Thousands of persons of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their decline in health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sadly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hopes of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own

DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated who have lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous, Trembling, Weakness or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured.

TO STRANGERS.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, form of his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

DISEASES OF IMPRUDENCE.—When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that a misplaced sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and responsibility can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., progressing on with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *deadly poison, mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

☞ To STRANGERS.—The footer's Diplomas hang in his office.

☞ Letters must contain a Stamp to us on the reply.

☞ Remedies sent by Mail.

☞ No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.

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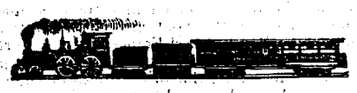
RUBBER GOODS!

Rubber Balls,
Rubber Watches,
Rubber Rattles,
Rubber Toys generally at
BERGNER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

Lines of Travel & Transportation.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD



WINTER TIME TABLE.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY JANUARY 27th, 1862.

The Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:—

EASTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.20 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.40 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily, (except Sunday,) at 1.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5.55 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 11.00 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg at 7.35 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.35 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg at 2.00 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.20 p. m.

WESTWARD.

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 10.30 p. m., Harrisburg at 3.05 a. m., Altoona 8.40, a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.25 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.; leaves Harrisburg at 9.00 a. m., Altoona, 3.30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 9.30 p. M.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia at 11.25 a. m., Harrisburg 4.05 p. m., Altoona at 9.10 p. m., and arriving at Pittsburg at 1.40 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.00 p. m.

MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION via Mount Joy, leaves Lancaster at 11.35 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 1.30 p. m.

The NEWS EXPRESS and PASSENGER TRAIN will leave West Philadelphia at 4.00 a. m.; Lancaster 7.07 a. m.; Mount Joy at 7.43 a. m., Middletown at 8.25 a. m., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8.55 a. m., connecting with Mail Train west, from Harrisburg, at 9.00 a. m.

SAMUEL D. YOUNG,
Supt. East. Div. Penna. Railroad.

Harrisburg, January 24, 1862 —dtf

Northern Central Railway

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE.

Close Connection made at Harrisburg

TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

SLEEPING CARS RUN ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1861, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows, viz:

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN arrives at Harrisburg	1.05 P. M.
and leaves "	1.30 P. M.
EXPRESS " arrives at "	3.47 A. M.
and leaves "	3.40 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore at	8.25 A. M.
and arrives at Harrisburg:	1.00 P. M.
and leaves North at	1.20 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at	3.00 P. M.
and arrives at Harrisburg	8.00 P. M.
and leaves North at	8.10 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Harrisburg for Baltimore at	8.45 A. M.
Returning—leaves Baltimore at	3.30 P. M.

The only train leaving Harrisburg on Sunday will be the Express Train, South at 3.20 A. M.

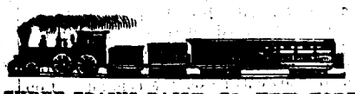
For further information apply at the Office, in Penna Railroad Depot.

JOHN F. UHRICH, Agent.

Harrisburg, Nov. 23, 1861.—dtf

WINTER TIME ARRANGEMENT.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.



THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK, AND PHILADELPHIA

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

EXPRESS LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.30 a. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 11.5 a. m., and at Philadelphia at 9.00 a. m. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 3.35 a. m., arriving in New York at 5.30p. m., and Philadelphia at 1.25 p. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 p. m., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving in New York at 9.50 p. m., and Philadelphia at 6.40 p. m.

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York at 6 a. m., and Philadelphia at 8 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 8.10 p. m.

EXPRESS LINE leaves New York at 8 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5 00; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3 25 in No. 1 cars, and $2 70 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
no4 General Agent, Harrisburg.

DR. T. J. MILES, SURGEON DENTIST

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Harrisburg and its vicinity. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and gives assurance that his best endeavors shall be given to rend r satisfaction in his profession. Being an old, well tried dentist, he feels safe in inviting the public generally to call on him, assuring them that they will not be dissatisfied with his services. Office No. 128 Market street, in the house formerly occupied by Jacob R. Eby, near the United States Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa. may8-dly

D. W. Gross & Co.,

D. W. GROSS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

NO. 19

MARKET STREET

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, STORE KEEPERS AND CONSUMERS,

We are daily adding to our assortment of goods all such articles as are desirable, and would respectfully call your atention to the largest and best selected stock in this city, of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PAINTS,

Oils, varnishes and Glues,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass and Putty,
Artist Colors and Tools,
Pure Ground Spices
Burning Fluid and Alcohol,
Lard, Sperm and Pine Oils,
Bottles, Vials and Lamp Globes,
Castile Soap, Sponges and Corks,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

With a general variety of

PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,

selected from the best manufacturers and Perfumers of Europe and this country.

Being very large dealers in

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, ARTIST'S COLORS, PAINT AND ARTIST'S BRUSHES
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
COLORS AND BRONZES
OF ALL KINDS,

We respectfully invite a call, feeling confident that we can supply the wants of all on terms to their satisfaction.

TEETH! TEETH!!

JONE'S AND WHITES'S PORCELAIN TEETH,

PATENT MEDICINES AND HAIR RESTORATIVES

Of all kinds, direct from the Proprietors.

Saponifier and Concentrated Lye!

Wholesale Agents for Saponifier, which we sell as low as it can be purchased in the cities.

CHAYER'S MEDICAL FLUID EXTRACTS

COAL OIL! CARBON OIL!

Being large purchasers in these Oils, we can offer inducements to close buyers. Coal Oil Lamps of the most improved patterns, very cheap. All kinds of lamps changed to burn Coal Oil.

FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,

one of you who have not given our HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS a trial know no their superiority, and the advantage they are in keeping Horses and Cattle healthy and in good condition.

Thousands can testify to the profit they have derived from the use of our Cattle Powders by the increasing quantity and quality of milk, besides improving the general health and appearance of their Cattle.

Our long experience in the business gives us the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the trade, and our arrangements in the cities are such that we can in a very short time furnish anything appertaining to our business, on the best of terms.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house, we hope by strict attention to business, a careful selection of

PURE DRUGS

at fair prices, and the desire to please all, to merit a continuance of the favor of a discriminating public.

FINE TOILET SOAPS, POMADES, HAIR OIL, POWDERS, COLOGNES and EXTRACTS, of many styles, prices and manufactures at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of the Commisioners to Visit the Union Prisoners at Richmond.

A Lost Schooner gets into Acquia Creek.

The Case of Senator Starke, of Oregon.

Bill for the Reduction of Letter Postage.

THE BRITISH DESPATCHES ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Successful Passage of Federal Vessels.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

Seamen Needed for the Navy.

THE CASE OF GENERAL FREEMONT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, Commissioners appointed to visit the Federal prisoners in rebeldom, left the city at 11 o'clock. They proceed to Richmond, via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, and they have been furnished with appropriate passes, stating the object of their mission.

Last night a schooner laden with salt, and bound up the Potomac, was signalled near the rebel batteries. She eluded the vigilance of our gun-boats and got safely into Acquia Creek. She must have cleared from some Northern port.

The case of Senator Starke, of Oregon, successor to Senator Baker, is understood to have been decided. It will be declared that he has no right to hold a place in the Senate. Allegations of disloyalty have, probably, had the effect to bring the Senate to this opinion.

The Count of Paris was among the visitors to the Senate Chamber this afternoon.

1½ P. M.—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley has just concluded an able speech, warmly supporting the Administration.

A member of the House postal committee will next week introduce a bill, reducing letter postage to two cents, and making free delivery in cities.

Lord Lyons to-day presented to Secretary Seward the last despatches received from the British government.

They express satisfaction at the concessions made in the Trent affair, but no willingness to agree with Mr. Seward's propositions as precedents for the future.

The Steamer Hecla, a Philadelphia boat, which on her last trip up with stores, &c., about a week since, had ninety-five shots fired at her from the Confederate batteries, all of which missed her, ran the batteries again last night, but was not saluted with a single shot, the rebels thinking, no doubt, they had wasted enough ammunition on her already.

A few days since a schooner, going down in the heavy fog which prevailed, was becalmed off Cock Pit Point, and, when the fog lifted, the battery opened on her. The shot dropped all round her, and her situation was very critical, when Lieut. Badger, of the Anacosta, sent two boats and towed her out of range.

Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now on the alert to capture the pirate Sumpter, and the Constellation is fitting out at Portsmouth for a similar purpose.

Several national ships are lying in port for want of seamen, about four thousand of whom are now needed by the Navy Department; while flag officer Foote is in want of about one thousand for service on the western waters. New England fishermen, it seems, have in large numbers entered the army, there being a slight increase of pay over that of the navy, but in other respects no advantages.

General Fremont is still quietly domiciled in Washington; the charges preferred against him and the request he made to be court-martialed, have not, so far as can be ascertained, been definitely acted upon by the court, and therefore it is not known what course will be pursued toward that gentleman.

The House several days ago called upon the Secretary of the treasury to communicate the sum total of the present floating debt under its several divisions, but he is not prepared to do so until the heads of the other departments shall furnish him with the statements necessary for that purpose.

Minister Corwin, although desirous of returning home from Mexico, says he will remain there if he can be of service to our country, and the government thinks he can.

Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives and the members of all the foreign legations with the exception of the British, who were prevented by the court, mourning for Prince Albert, were present at Secretary Seward's party to-night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Cotton nominal at 32 cents. Flour firm; 20,000 barrels sold at an advance of 5 cents; State $5 50@5 55. Wheat advanced 1 cent; sales 52,000 bushels at $1 30 for Chicago spring, 1 40 for Milwaukee club, and 1 40 for common red. Corn advanced 1 cent; sales of 38,000 bushels at 64@65 cents. Lard heavy at 7½@8 cents. Whisky dull at 23½.

REPEAL OF THE "PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS" OF WISCONSIN.—In the Wisconsin Assembly, on Friday last, a large portion of the session was devoted to a discussion of State Rights. Mr. Pope's resolutions were finally adopted; the first, against secession, by a unanimous vote; the second, declaring against the right of a State to resist the execution of Federal laws, with only three dissenting; and the third, declaring the resolutions of 1859 expunged, with seven dissenting votes.

This is right and proper. States that are helping the Government to put down those rebelling against its authority, should be the first to clean their own skirts of a like offense.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) presented a petition in favor of a bankrupt law.

Also, several petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of the establishment of a national armory at Rock Island.

Mr. FOSTER, (Conn.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension roll the names of all persons who have taken up arms against us, or aided the rebels. The bill was passed.

Mr. GRIMES also introduced a bill authorizing the detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. The bill authorizes the detail of naval officers for the inspection of ships before troops are put on board. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.,) the joint resolution in relation to the Industrial Exhibition, at London, was taken up. The resolution appropriates $35,000 for expenses to carry out the former resolution.

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.,) explained, and advocated the resolution.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) opposed the resolution. He was opposed to taking this amount of money out of the Treasury at this time.

Mr. LANE, (Ind.,) said he would vote against the resolution at this time. At the previous exhibition we could show reapers, &c., but now the sword and cannon are our reapers, and rebels our harvest.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 17; nays 29.

Mr. WILSON, (Mass.,) introduced a bill to secure the completion of the Southwest Branch Railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK, (N. J.,) the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. BRIGHT was again taken up.

Mr. McDOUGAL, (Cal.,) contended that there had been a regular plan to bring about secession which has been well known to democrats and known to him, (Mr. McDougal,) as a democrat, and the Senator from Indiana must have known of the fact. The war which has been so long planned was actively inaugurated before the letter was written to Davis and he (Mr. McDougal,) could consider that letter in no other light than an act of treason. A Senator of the United States who, knowing all facts, writing such a letter, was not fit to remain in the counsel of the nation. Treason was the highest of all crimes and ought to receive severe punishment.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (Me.,) here obtained leave to make a report from the committee of Conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill which was concurred in; so the bill stands passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, (Tenn.,) contended that the Senate had a perfect right to expel any Senator if they thought he was not fit to remain in the councils of the nation. The question is do the people of the United States feel confidence in the loyalty of the Senator from Indiana? He had often heard the inquiry among people, why does not the Senate turn out Bright of Indiana? He commented upon the letter and its contents. He claimed that it was an overt act of treason by aiding the enemy. The Senate was not subject to the technical rules of a court.

Suppose Aaron Burr, after he was acquitted by a court of treason, had returned to the Senate, would not every Senator here have voted for his expulsion? But the Senator said this letter was an act of friendship. Would a friend send a letter to a known traitor, giving him the aid of improved firearms? By sending letters to the chief traitor with aid of this kind, the Senator showed himself so regardless of his country's interest, that he is not entitled to a seat in the Senate? Where was the vote or speech of the Senator from Indiana expressing sympathy with the constitution and the Union? When a year ago he (Mr. Johnson,) stood alone on that side of the chamber fighting the battle of the Union, has the Senator forgot the bevy of conspirators who gathered around with scowls, frowns and taunts? If the Senator has, he had not, and he knew the absence of even one glance of approval from the Senator from Indiana. He (Mr. Johnson,) would have been glad of the sympathy of one so long in the public service, but he was as cold as an iceberg. He (Mr. Johnson,) was left alone on that side of the chamber, and the line was strictly drawn between those who were fighting for the Union and those against it. Where were those who no longer ago than the last session of Congress sang the Syren song of peace? Where was Polk or Breckenridge? Gone to the rebel army. He believed there were traitors here now on the same road, and how long it would be before they would land in traitors' camps he could not tell. The Senator from Indiana has said he was opposed to the whole coercion policy of the government. If the government has not power to enforce the laws, then the government was at an end.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, (Me.,) an editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*, stating that one-third of the cartridges furnished to the Burnside expedition contain no powder, &c., was referred to the Government Contract Committee.

On motion of Mr. WYCLIFFE, (Ky.,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing contracts for the army and navy supplies, including arms, under the rule and government of military law, or the rules and articles for the government of the army and navy, with power to punish for fraud and infidelity.

On motion of Mr. BLAKE, (Ohio,) it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the House how many regimental bands are employed in the army, and whether their services can be dispensed with without injury to the service.

On motion of Mr. ALLEY, (Mass.,) the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

Mr. VANWYCK, (N. Y.,) from the select committee to investigate the Government contracts, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a copy of the contract made by him, or his department, for the handling, opening, assorting, and general delivery of foreign goods in the city of New York, usually called the labor contract, or general orders contract.

Also, to inform this House whether the said labor is now done by the original parties to the said contract, or whether the said contract has been assigned, and if so, to whom, and at what consideration. Also, who are the owners of the warehouses where the said goods are stored, and what rents are paid for the same.

Mr. VANWYCK also offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the salary, fees and perquisites, received by the Surveyor and Naval officers of the Port of New York, each respectively, from the time he entered on the duties of his office; also the salary, fees and perquisites, received by the predecessor of each, during the four years preceding the time when the present incumbent entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. STEVENS, (Pa.,) from the committee of ways and means, reported the Indian and post office appropriation bills. Referred.

The treasury note bill was postponed till Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. KELLY, (Pa.,) reviewing the present condition of affairs said that our evils are aggravated for the want of leadership—the administration should announce a policy clear and well defined which should address itself to the suppression of the rebellion and the punishment of those participating in it—such a course would reanimate the public mind and heart and inspire with invincible enthusiasm our armies, which are diminishing by desertion, disease and death, and deteriorating from long and constant inaction. It would invigorate public credit. The people would again pour out their money, assured that it would be applied for the preservation of such of their property, as now remains. Nine months have elapsed since Sumter fell—since Jefferson Davis announced his purpose to plant a foreign flag over this Capitol. Six hundred thousand men are in the field in behalf of the republic, yet Washington is beleagued and Richmond is not.

Mr. DUNLAP, (Ky.,) said at the extra session in July there was no intimation or declaration here that this war was to put down slavery. When five Illinois regiments were told that this was the object they stacked their arms, saying that they were called out only to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. ARNOLD (Ill.,) thought that there was some mistake about that. He did not believe the statement was true.

Mr. DUNLAP gave Col. Logan, member from Illinois, as authority for the statement.

Mr. F. A. CONKLIN, (N. Y.,) corroborated the remark of Mr. Dunlap. He said that Colonel Logan had stated in his presence, and that of others, that on the appearance of the report of ex-Secretary Cameron, the troops under his command, as he understood him to say, stacked their arms and refused to move further.

Mr. SARGENT, (Cal.,) spoke in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific, and urged immediate action as a military necessity.

The committee then rose.

The report of the committee of conference on the consular and diplomatic bill was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN reported bill from government contract committee with reference to the transportation of troops and supplies over the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific railroads.

Mr. PORTER, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported, accompanied by resolution, that the several railroad companies which have received from the States grants of public lands made by acts of Congress, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the roads of such companies respectively, are required to transport the property and troops of the United States over their roads free of toll or other charges whatsoever. After a brief debate, but without coming to a vote, the House adjourned till Monday.

THE BRODERICK WILL CASE.—A late San Francisco telegram mentions the fact that Judge Hogan has issued an injunction restraining the sale of the Broderick estate, until the question of forgery of the will is investigated. It will be remembered that in January, 1860, after the death of Broderick, a will was said to have been found by Mr. A. J. Butler among Mr. Broderick's papers at Washington. This will purports to have been executed at New York on the 2d of January, 1859. It is written on a small sized letter paper, the signature within two lines of the top of the second page; the seal a red wafer with an irregular diamond shaped paper impressed with a common stamp. The subscribing witnesses are A. A. Phillipi and John J. Hoff; the legatees are John A. McGleim, $10,000—"the rest, residue and remainder to my friend Geo. Wilkes." The lawful heirs of the estate, cousins of Mr. Broderick, reside in Ireland, but have now representatives in San Francisco, who are endeavoring to defeat the will. Some of the affidavits published by the San Francisco papers, and which are to be put in court at the proper time, would indicate that there were, to say the least, a good many suspicious facts connected with the making and discovery of this will, and it looks now very much as if an investigation into the matter, would reveal facts not particularly creditable to Messrs. Wilkes, Butler and others who are mixed up in the affair.

THE TOWN OF ROMNEY, VA.—As Romney is becoming a place of some notoriety as a strategic point, a short description of the town and its vicinity may prove interesting to many of our readers. The town itself is beautifully located, resting upon the South Branch of the Potomac, about eighteen miles from its junction with the North Branch. It is surrounded on all sides with diclivitous hills and mountains, and if well fortified would be almost impregnable to an advancing army. It has been in a measure fortified by nature, and only needs the hand of science to make it a powerful post for purposes of defence. It is forty-two miles from Winchester, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and twenty-five miles south of Cumberland, Md. It is the shire town of Hampshire county, and contains about five hundred inhabitants. The town was founded by Lord Fairfax, and is one of the oldest in that section of Virginia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.—The shipment from the Pennsylvania oil region, for the present month, over the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, are estimated at 30,000 bbls., taxing the railway to its full capacity. The oil trade is becoming a very important one, and the business of refining it and preparing it for use is also profitable. It is a business that in Philadelphia can be carried on very successfully, and our manufacturers could not possibly put their enterprise and capital in a channel more remunerative. The oil is afforded at a price which makes it the cheapest light now burned, and it is equal to gas in its illuminating qualities. The direct railroad communication between this city and the oil region will give our manufacturers advantages not possessed by those of other cities. These will be largely increased when the Sunbury and Erie railroad is completed.