Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph Weduesdap Morning, february 5, 1862



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

OUR PLATFORM.

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

THE UNITED STATES LAWS ARE PURLISHED BY AUTHORITY IN

THE PENNSYLVANIA DAILY TELEGRAPH

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, February 4, 1862.

EXPULSION OF JESSE D. BRIGHT The Senate refused yesterday to concur in the amendments made by the House to the Senate resolution relative to the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the United States Senate. | lie House alljourned at an early hour this morning, and before action had been had on the amendments in the Senate. The action of the Senate, therefore, cannot be communicated to that body, and the resolutions will have tailed in all probability to accomplish the desired object, as the vote was expected to be taken this afternoon in the Senate of the United States."

nel between England and France."

Bright Expulsion.

ABY 30, 1862.

The vote on concurring in the House resolu tion is as follows :

YEAS-Merers Clymer, Donavan, Glats, Lamberton, Mott, Reilly, Smith, (Montgomery,) and Stain-8.

NAYS-Messys. Benson, Boughter, Bound, Connell, Grawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Imbrie, Johnson, Ketcham, Landon, Lawrence, Lowry, Meredith, Nichols, Penney, Robinson, Serrilly: Smith, (Philadelphia,) Wharton, and Hall, Speaker -22

So the question was determined in the negative,

Every Democrat voted to concur except Mr. Crawford, who voted against the concurrence. Messis, M'Clure and Itish, Republicans, and Mr. Kinsey, Democrat, were absent,

THE BRIGHT CASE SPEECH OF SENA TOR WILMOT.

Wel pillt, the sole and pointed speech of Separate Wilmot on, the question of the trusnable correspondence of Jesse, D. Bright, United States Senator. The suspected Isnd collected Complicity of Dright with the slave borgers redellion, his avowed extreme sentiman , on the subject of segession, and other numistakable proof, has made it a matter of surprises that the circumstances of his case should have been so long a matter of debate

BARBARISM AMONG THE REBELS. It was well said by the Senator from New York, (Mr. HABRIS,) that if the letter had not Since the rebellion commenced, one hundred been written, or if its essential part were taken and thirty-five light-houses erected by the away, it would be a very innocent thing, and United States on the southern coast have been no Senator would think of expelling the Senadestroyed by the rebels, in consequence of tor from Indiana from his seat. Unfortunate which, several British and Spanish vessels have 1y, the letter was written. An indictment for murder, permit me to say to the Senator from New York, with the homicide clause out, would been wrecked, as well as some Americans. These extinguished lights were established to be a very harmless piece of paper. Mr. President, I have briefly considered to

promote the safety of the commerce of the whom this letter was addressed—to a desperate traitor. It commended to his follest confidence world-not for the exclusive use of vessels carrying the flag of the Union, and their desone who entertained a traitorous purpose, and truction is nothing less than an act of wanton the matter of the letter was most tr asonable barbarism against all mankind. In that view Here is the whole case, and it sounds of treason in every part. What was the position and relation to the such acts have always been regarded by civilized

government of the Union of him who wrote the letter? He was a Senator, one of the high cations. But the English press, which has declaimed so loudly about the vandalism disofficers of the government-a sworn, confiden played by the federal authorities in attempting tial adviser of the President. What was his plain and bounden duty? To stand by the government, with all fill energies and power. sub-marine blockade of the rebel port of Charleston, can see nothing wrong in the demolition of these light houses. It is related To be vigilant, constant, and untiring in his of Louis XIV. of France, that being at war efforts to crush the rebellion, and to bring to of Louis XIV. of France, that being at war with England during the building of the Eddy stone Light-house, a French privateer took the men at work upon the rock, trgether with communication with the rebellious government, touching the purchase of an imp: oved fire-armi their tools, and carried them to France, for their tools, and carried them to France, for *Rannoble*. No loyal citizen we ald have which achievement the captain was in expecta-tion of a reward from his government. While the captives lay in prison, the transaction he is no longer worthy of a seat in this Senate. the captives lay in prison, the transaction With all respect for my colleague, and for the honorable Senator from New York, I m st reached the cars of Louis, who immediately the honorable Senator from New 101E, 1 the senator is been the base of the senator from New 101E, 1 the senator is strong to the senator from Indiana as one on there by the Northern Light. ordered them to be released, and the captors to be put in their places, declaring that, though he was at war with England, he was not so his trial for treason, and themselves as judges or jurors sworn to try him under all the techwith mankind. He therefore directed the men to be sent back to their work, with presents -deal rules of presumptions and reasonable doubts, applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgobserving that "the Eddystone Light-house was so situated as to be of equal service to all nations having occasion to navigate the chanment against him for the crime of freason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high council of State. Mr. COWAN. I desire to ask my honorable Speech of Senator Wilmot on the

colleague, it Mr. BREERT is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of? Mr. WILMOT. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to-day to

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE JANU give any definition of his offence I should pro-nounce it treason; but I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are Mr. WILMOT. Mr. - President, I shall be brief in what I have to say on this case. To th se doubts hanging about the case that would make me hestate to pronounce a ver dict of guilty; but as a Senator, I will not hesitate as to the voie I shall give here. The me it seems to lie in a very narrow compass. Before proceeding to speak of the case, I de-sire to say that my relations with the Senator from Indiana are of such a character that I shall conduct of the Senafor from Indiana, judged by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case looks like treason; still I might not with pain vote to expel him from his seat in this body. Seventeen years ago we met in this Capitol ; both young men, and both members of the then dominant party. Since then we Seventeen years ago we met in this be prepared so to pronounce, sitting as a juror on his trial. I know not under what circumhave differed widely, touching public men and measures; yet through all the heat and bitter-ness of political warfare for the past fifteen stances of haste, or thoughtlessness, the letter was written. These, if they existed, were for the Senator from Indiana to show. There may not have existed, at the time the letter years I have remembered with pleasure out early acquaintance and intercourse. I sincerely regret the position in which the Senator is was written, that deliberate and wicked pprose essential to the teophical orime of treason. We know not. We have the letter before us. It was written to a traitor, and for a traitor, and to further a treasonable end. What aced. A sense of public duty alone constrains me to vote for his expulsion from the Senate. What is the case presented against the Sena-tor from Indiana? It rests upon no disputed of doubtful facts. Every important fact in the more does my colleague want? The Senator on trial has given us no facts or mitigating case is admitted-full confession is made in open Senate. The Senator from Indiana tells us that he would, under the same circumcircumstances whatever. As a juror, I might even refuse on the case, as it stands, to pronounce the verdict of guilty of high treason stances, do again the act complained of. Mr. Fresident, the Senator's views of duty and my But when the case is presented to me as a Senator-is the Senator from Indiana a safe owo differ so widely, that what he regards as innocent and natural, as a proper courtesy to an old friend, to me has the teatures of disloyman to sit here? Is his loyalty and idelity to the Government justly obnoxious to strong and well-grounded impeasiment? Oan he be trusted to advise the President, "and to mare in our deliberations, in this orisis of public alty-not to give it the harsher name of trea son. What, sir, are the facts and circumstances of affairs? To these inquires I can have no What, all at an and any set of the nation, re- aparts i it such a shall vote to expel the lying on burnan slavery as the bond, of their static from This and from his seat in the shall of the shall be the shall be the shall be the shall be a state of the shall be the shall be a state of the sha

this case i. The slaveholders of the nation, re-lying on burnan elsery as the bond, of their Senator from Indiana from his seat. In the senator from Indiana from his seat. In the of the republic should samme the management of government affairs, set on foot, a rebellion in the southern and slaveholding. States of the Union. When this letter was written, it had been carried forward to the organization of an indeg andert government; the machinery of that government was in active operation.



From Central America. THE PIRATE SUMTER AGAIN

HEARD FROM.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN CALLAO HARBOR.

Reported Arrest of the Officers of the

U. S. Frigate Saranac.

 $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}}(G) \xrightarrow{d_{\mathrm{eff}}} \phi_{\overline{\mathrm{eff}}}(G) = M$ NEW YOBE, Feb. 4.

brings Panama dates to the 24th ult.

ailed for San Francisco.

trouble in the interior .07. The British steamer from St. Thomas states

Mr. POMEROX said the resolution was offered

damaging the coffee crop. Chill was tranquil. Large shipments of flour

and wheat are going forward to Europe. An attack had been made in the Harbor of

Callao by the steamer Ucagaia up. I the one of the steamer Loa, the former firing several times Mr. HALE (N. H.) moved to take up the only at the latter, but being threatened by a British providing for the construction of iron-clad steamers Agreed to. Callao by the steamer Ucsgala up. n the Chil- passed.

abandoned her, fleeing to the interior. Mr. Boblison, United States Minister, was

Mr. Boblisson, United. States Minister, was renday, when he intended to address the ben-formally received by the Peruvian authorities at on the report of the Naval Committee on on the 10th. At Aspinwall, on the 24th, the soldiers quar-tered in the jail broke open the doors releasing all the prisoners, and afterwards ranged the build twenty iror, clad steamers. This style of haval architecture was yet entirely an experi-mant. France and England are trying the charge of being enemies to the Government. Several shots were fired, but nobody killed. The steamer Republic, from California, Acapulco, was on the beach at Acapulco, caulkboard her deck load. done in twelve months. He opposed the whole bing as impracticable.

Mr. HALE, (N. H.,) said that he was informed that the boats could be built in five months and were strongly recommended by the Exis reported to have all his officers under arrest ecutive department and the Secretary of

the Northern Light, brought 570 packages of

SECOND DISPATCH

The Northern Light from Aspinwall, has arrived with 100 passengers; and \$850,000 in

Fortress Monroe.

The Blockade off Wilmington, N. C.

EVERYTHING OUTET.

The Chippewa left the blockade off Wiloh the sreepury-bill. A suit this measure was unged by Mri Savitanse at a war measure of necessity. He did not think hostilities would be of such long continuance, for with the maltesterly gales

ing of snow and ice our armies would rush fleet of vessels inside, at anchor. She heard

New Advertisements.

XXXVIIth-Congress First Session.

SENATE

Mr. SUMNER, (Mass.,) presented the petition

reasury; also a resolution passed by the same

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

[From the Columbus (One) City Fact, of Jan Jer

Prom the Columbus (Unity) City Fact, of Jak 2012 "The GLOBIOUS 15111" —JOLLIFICATION AL CAMP THOMAS —The dispatches speaking of the heavy march of the 18th Regulars, of the first five miles, before going into the late battle, in which the regiment, the first time under fac-distinguished itself, have given a name to the deserves, the "glorious 18th," It is the largest regiment. of the manufacturers of steam machinery at Boston, against the bill reducing the grade of engineers or ships. Mr. HowARD, (Mich.,) presented the resolu-tion of the Legislature of Michigan, asking the passage of a law to punish frauds on the

deserves, the "glorious 18th." It is the largest regiment ever in the artist, and of some of the choicest of Unit's seas. The Legislature have done well to include them, is the range of the laws passed for the benefit is caldiers' families. Legislature in favor of a direct tax, according to property. Referred. Also, a resolution by the same legislature against the sale of intoxicating liquors to offi-

oldiers' families. Col. CARBINGTON, having received dispating against the sale of intoxicating liquors to om-cers of the army. Mr. SUMMER, from the committee on foreign the field, announced the tast at dress pairs last evening, at Camp Thomas, and set a_{12} from seven until eight in the evening for a_{12} from seven until eight in the evening for a_{12} free tasts of a set a_{12} from seven until eight in the evening for a_{12} . affairs, reported a bill anthorising the appointment of diplomatic representatives to the rebublic of Liberia and Hayti.

Accordingly the fine band of 26 instruments Accordingly the line band of 20 instraincide, with the five companies now under doin a camp, waited upon him at his Heat Quarter, fully equipped. Thirty-tour magmatch back fully equipped. Intraviour magnificent tocards, one for each State, with other hread instance exhibited, closing with three cheers in the Union—three cheers for the Colored and intercheers for the "glorious 15th." The bank struck up "Dixie" and the

orders of the Department here. Mr. Casini (Vs.) hoped the resolution would companies and join their brethren in the learning. We have had frequent occasion to make the wonderful progress made by this regulated discipline and drill, and their first batter that the labor so industriously besteway them has been well and judiciously applied Mr. CARLIE wanted to know what action

We cannot but think that the Lephini or our citizens, could not do better that to pe sent this fine force with as time a set of can be made. Five hundred dollars will the Who will start the ball ?

ENLIST IN THE "GLORIOUS ISTH." HENRY B. CAROLNGION

Such is the name which the press gave to far Eighteenth Regulars, when atter a top of that Mr. HALS proposed to withdraw both the amendments of the committee, and asked the of twenty-five miles they bore down apon. coffer's advancing army. senate to make the bill the special order of Friday, when he intended to address the Sen-

TWELVE companies were in that $a_{COL} = EIVE$ companies are under thereight a_{COL} . Columbus, Ohio. THREE companies are filling up in Fe

vania.

The twenty-four companies will such It is the first of the new regiments of the ment. France and England are trying the experiment, and the board of Admirality has ular army which has shown in battlet of its thorough discipline. It is allocated largest regiment ever in the American and reported its success as doubtful. There were reported its success as doubted. And presents a new for promotion to the method hor rolling mills in the country that could do torious, two-thirds of the officers to be presented. and presents a field for promotion to the net from the ranks.

Let this community furnish a company with to share the honor which the testeet must win. Let the first name a quarti petuated, and the "outputs ism known by its worthy athe. Young and see wish to win for themselves a name should once join the 18th by enlisting with

J. M. LYSIE. Capt. 18th U. S. Laa.

Rendezvona, Krehouge, mailait et et ar sburg. 2t risburg.

> IMPORTANT TO INVALUE. DR. ADDISON,

they desiroyed the fort. He believed that the introduction of steam altered the whole system OF No. 707, Arch street, Panalego styled the Waking Clairvoyan contrast mainination for diseases Factor Of Chaoma and of coast defence. Eight thousand shot had been fired by the robels at the vessels coming Jones' House, Room No. 45, Introbuty

Mr. Cowar, (Pa.,) had some doubts about ordering steam iron clad ships, but he was wil-ling to work the money, and lot the President Ladies and gootlemon are invited to call or to 8 r. m. He describes the symplement patients, and tails them what their content out asking a question, a ter where it as a ment, be will furniss remadies that where dent sure it any treatment known to and

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND, WILL DE SOLD at Public Same Briday, the 14th day of Frankry Propremises, that valuable tavern shad sha risburg.

The improvements are a large two story share ing with out houses. The property to of the sale until the 14th day of February text a menos at one o'clock on said day, when out will be made known by J. F. W. F. b3 td

FOR RENT.-From April 1, 182, 20 two-story frame house and out of gr.u two-story frame house and on of gr.u and weshut street and Dewberry alley ; a.s. the affect

Mr. POXIEON, (Kansas,) asked to take up the resolution of inquiry offered yesterday, relative to the command of the Kansas department, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of his orders to that command; whether it was to be commanded by General Lane and whether the orders had been changed since General fane left Washington and whether the two The steamer Northern Light, from Asp nwall, The United States ship Crane was at Panama. The United States steamer Lancaster had Lane left Washington, and whether the 'recent order of General Hunter was according to the Business was dull at Panama, owing to the

affairs,

War.

erially damaged.

take the responsibility.

on the treasury bill.

Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) was surprised at the in-formation given by the Senator from Maine.

the only instance where iron-clad boats had

been under fire was in the Orimeal where the French vessels went within eight hundred yards of the fort, and being exposed to a heavy fire received but little damage while

up the river here, and only one vessel was ma

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the whole

the british scaner from by the steamer from Havaba, cruising close to St. Domingo. The steamer Columbus, wrecked at Polut Bemedios, had a cargo valued at \$1,500,000,

according to a suggestion of the Secretary of Wâr

Congress proposed to take. Did not Congress propose to take the direction of the war? If this resolution was in accordance with a sug-gestion of the Secretary of War, he should oppose it. However the resolution was the

the latter arriving the crew of the Ucagala

Capt. Ritchie of the United steamer Saranac

The causes is not stated. The steamer Orizabd, which connected with

Mexican cotton from Acapulco.

treasure. The steamer Columbus was lost on the 8th of

December on Point Bemedics. No lives were

- 444<u>- 106668</u>

FORTRESS MONBOR, Feb. 3

morning: Everything is phiefly the vicinity. The Chippewa encountered westerly gales during the whole passage. She passed close to Hatteres and saw a large

which will make it very popular with the people of Pennsylvania, the great majority of whom favor its objects and respond to its senti-

ments. and the

HAVE NEVER KNOWN AN ADVOCATE OF contemi late the adjustment of our difficulties by recognizing the right of secession, and who, up to that but, the state of the secession his errond uncompromising prosecution of the war, put sonable to go afterwards ? It is idle to look here for any extenuation of the case whatever. The proclamation of the President in no way is the issue with the rebels. 'Secession for the affects it. is the issue with the repear. Secession for the affects it: protection of slavery, is the object of the repellion, so that the sitempt to make war to rebell government. He was every inch a trai-orush rebellion without interfering with slavery, would be at absurd as the attempt of the dough-faces to diguise the issues of the contest.

Gunnal Cass has over three hundred acres 400,000 in cash for an his hands as a proof traitors. the meast what he said. As the land will To judge rightly of the act of the Senator, be way, the General's grandchildren three the must look at the rebellion and its chief as they truly are the one as a treasonable revolt they truly are the one as a treasonable revolt clined and the taxes paid.

How to Conquer THE REBRIS. -James Brooks, the states in every respect " one who sought the in the sense of the states in the sense of the states in the stat

lion; still those concerned in it were no less position of the man to whom the retter was traitors for this cause. The cowardice or even written, the position of the man for whom it treachery of Mr. Buchanan could in no degree excuse Davis and his co-workers in treason. The forbearance of the government towards the traitors cannot be pleaded by them in extenua. diana. There is no possible secape from the tion of their arine; nor tan their siders and conclusion. It is a legal maxim that's man is thetters chief themselves behind the weakness the tors cannot be pleaded by them in externa-tion of their orime; nor tan their siders and abettors shield themselves behind the weakness and treachery of those then in power. Yet responsible for the natural and necessary con-sequences of his act. What did the Senator **The second seco** of the bayonet by the total extinction of the senator from number and the senator into a the senator into th partial distruction of the influence of slavery on the politics and government of the country. Those who are opposed to the uncompromising prosecution of the war, are the men who secretly contemiliste the adjustment of our difficulties on the position of Davis towards this gov-written such a letter, would you have had approved to the uncompromising the could do so before? Did the proclamation change the position of Davis towards this gov-written such a letter, would you have had approved to the adjustment of our difficulties on the trainer of the traine ernment? Did it involve any one in guilt doubt as to his complicity with the traitors who, up to that time, was innocent? Was it Would you have had any doubt that he had by recognizing the right of secession, and innobent for Lincoln to go upon his errend at least forgotten his duty to this Government in the confectate Sir, an impeachment could have rested on the government before the proclamation, and tree lister: and to day I have seried on the government before the proclamation, and tree lister: and to day I have seried doubt as the

the deepest dyed and blackest in the catalogue of crime.

To me it seems that many gentlemen of the which, though they lie within the limits of late Democratic party are afflicted with A. WEed obliquity in the view they take oblights traitors built upon them. For this property he was so long dominated that now remains seems to i taxelibre a vualuation of over \$200,000. His that the tribellion with a struggle for Demorebellion and its authorque Democratic party man of business objected, but when he went foune secondency, and the leading traitors as before the Assessors to make his objection good mients the storing strong claims on their sympathy. he found a land broker present who are in the broker present who are in the broker from Indiana was strong in the found a land broker present who are in the broker present who are in the

> gainst a just government, and the other as i rank traitor, a great State criminal, that the

what would be the result of the trial of the Senator from Indiana before an impartial jury.

Pennsylvania Legislature

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH. SENATE.

BORDAY, February 5. The Banain was called to order at eleven

A number of bills of a private nature were reported from the several standing committees. EXPULSION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR BRIGHT. The Senate proceeded to consider the amend-ments of the House to the joint resolution of the Senate, relative to the expulsion of Jesse I). Bright from the Senate of the United States. After a protracted debate, the Senate fernad to oncer in the House amendment to senate the concur in the House' amendment, by a vote of 8 yeas to 22 nave.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HIOTHICHT TORDAY, Beb. 4, 1862. The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., and after the reading of the journal of A an, and alter the locating of the journal of gesterday, proceeded to the consideration of Bills on the private calendar, of which a number were considered and passed finally, after which the House

