MORNING TELEGRAPH.

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1862. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE TELEGRAPH
IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
BY GEORGE BERGNER.

TERMS.—SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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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
Yet Mercury or Noxious Drugs.

CURES 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, Tremblings, 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, 2 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 private 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 highly 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 had 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, besides 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 no blush of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, and 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 Doctor's diplomas hang in his office.

Letters must contain a Stamp to ensure a reply.
Remedies sent by Mail.
No. 7 South Frederick street, Baltimore.
apr19-dawly

BUCK-WHEAT MEAL and CORN MEAL just received and for sale low at
j6 NICHOLS & BOWMAN,
corner Front and Market streets.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, LATHER and INFANT BRUSHES, in great variety
KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE

Pennsylvania Legislature.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

The House was called to order at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCOTT, (Judiciary General,) with amendment, Senate bill entitled a supplement to an act relative to bringing suits by creditors and others against assignees and others.

Also, (same,) with amendment, an act to prevent the fraudulent use of castings.

Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) (same,) with a negative recommendation, a supplement to an act relative to courts.

Also, (same,) with amendments, an act relative to co-partners and joint debtors.

Mr. VINCENT, (same,) with amendment, an act granting the supreme court jurisdiction of the courts of chancery in certain cases.

Also, (same,) as committed, an act relative to operators and others in the employ of telegraph companies.

Mr. BROWN, (Northumberland,) (same,) as committed, an act to attach Erie and Crawford counties to the eastern district of the supreme court.

Mr. M'COY, (Election Districts,) as committed, an act to restore the boundaries of Luzerne township, Fayette county for election purposes.

Mr. M'CULLOCH, (same,) as committed, an act to change the place of holding the elections in the second ward, city of Harrisburg.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. SMITH, (Chester,) from the special committee to inquire into the alleged undue election of Charles T. Abbot to a seat in the House from the seventeenth representative district, Philadelphia, made a report which was read as follows:

To JOHN ROWE, *Esq., Speaker, and the members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:*

The committee selected upon the petition of certain citizens of the Seventeenth representative district of Philadelphia, complaining of the undue election of CHARLES F. ABBOT, the sitting member from that district, to determine said contested election, respectfully report: That in obedience to a resolution of the House, they met in the east committee room on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1862, and sat from day to day, Sundays excepted, until the seventh day of February, A. D. 1862, inclusive; their sittings on the fourth and fifth days of February having been, by the leave of the House, in the city of Philadelphia.

The sitting member, with his counsel, A. Simpson, Esq., and the contestant, Robert M. Carlisle, with his counsel T. L. Husband and J. M. Sprogrell, Esq., were before the committee and fully heard by them.

The material allegations in the petition besides that hereafter to be mentioned, are as follow, viz:

First. That "the tally list and other return papers" of the Fourth or Thirty-third regiment were *not signed* by the judges and other officers; there was no allegation however that these papers were not genuine.

In the opinion of the committee the mere failure to sign these papers did not invalidate them nor deprive the party of the votes noted in them, if the papers were in fact genuine, which is to be presumed in the absence of an averment to the contrary.

Second. That for Robert M. Carlisle were cast eighteen hundred and fourteen votes, including one hundred and five "votes cast in the army;" that for Charles F. Abbot there were cast eighteen hundred and thirty-seven votes, including fifty-nine "votes cast in the army," leaving an apparent majority of twenty-three votes for Charles F. Abbot; but that twenty-seven of the votes cast for said Abbot were illegal, and that therefore said Carlisle was elected by a majority of four votes; the names of the alleged illegal voters and the ground of the illegality of their votes being specifically set out, and the allegation being valid, if established by proof.

It appeared from the evidence and the admissions of the parties by the petition and otherwise, that for the sitting member there were in fact, cast, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven votes. So that if there be deducted from that number, the twenty-seven votes alleged to be illegal, he would still have eighteen hundred and ten votes.

Upon an examination of the contestant's case, the election papers showed that six votes were cast for the contestant by the regimental and staff officers in Colonel Ballier's regiment: and that the officers of said election were the Colonel of said regiment and other persons, whose character did not appear, and not the company officers of any "troop or company," as is provided by the act of Assembly.

The same documents showed also that in the Twenty-seventh regiment, all the companies voted together; that a single set of officers conducted the election of all the companies; that the character of the election officers, whether company officers or not, did not appear and that at this election, regimental and staff officers and members of the band voted.

In this regiment the contestant received nine vote.

The committee are of opinion that the votes given in said regiments are illegal, because the election was not held by the officers directed by law to hold them, and are, in fact, of no more value than if given at a poll held by the privates, or even by persons in no way connected with the militia. Besides, it seems to be reasonably clear that the scope of the act of Assembly regulating the vote of the military, does not include persons who are not members of some particular troop or company, commanded by an officer of no higher rank than a captain. However this may be, the first reason given seems to be indisputable, and on that the committee base their determination.

These fifteen votes then being deducted from the number which the contestant claims to have received, reduce that number to seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and leave a majority of eleven for the sitting member, assuming that all the votes alleged to be illegal are properly to be deducted from his count.

As regards the allegation yet to be considered: It was admitted that all the votes cast for the contestant, were for "Representative," that nearly all the votes cast for the sitting member were for "Assembly," a few being cast for him also for "Representative," and that the votes cast for the contestant for "Representative" greatly outnumbered the votes cast for the sitting member for "Representative." The allegation was that "Assembly" is an office not known to our laws, and that "Representative" is, and therefore all the votes for "Assembly" should be rejected; and this would result in the election of Robert M. Carlisle. Granting the contestant's postulate, his conclusion is necessarily correct.

The constitution declares that the General Assembly shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the acts of Assembly referring to the General Assembly, speak of the persons composing the two bodies as Senators and *Representatives*.

But the contestant did not point out to the committee, nor have the committee found any law mandatory or directory, declaring the *manner* in which the votes for this office are to be designated.

When it is considered that the election laws are for securing the exercise of our most valuable right, a right lying at the foundation of our political system: and when it is considered that both the voter and the officers of the election, in the vast majority of instances, are not familiar with the construction of statutes, the committee believe that when the voter has fairly and clearly indicated for what office he designs to vote, neither he nor his candidate should be deprived of the weight of the vote, because the office is not named in the precise words used in the law.

From time immemorial in many, if not all the districts in this State, members of the House of Representatives have been voted for by the name "Assembly," clearly declaring the common judgment of the people that by that name they sufficiently manifested the office they intended.

It may be further remarked that whilst the laws with regard to many other matters have specifically directed in what terms the voter should indicate his choice, in this case there has been no such direction, although it was, and had been for a long time, the general and notorious practice to vote for Representatives by the name "Assembly," both when the constitution has been amended, and acts of Assembly passed in relation to this subject.

Other reasons might be suggested, showing that the term "Representative," may not be a more certain designation of office than "Assembly," and that the argument of the contestant from this uncertainty might prove too much for his own case.

The committee, therefore, report that Charles F. Abbot, the sitting member, had the greatest number of legal votes for Representative of the Seventeenth district of the city of Philadelphia, and ought to be admitted to said office.

All which is respectfully submitted,

B. B. STRANG,
JOSEPH CALDWELL,
P. FRAZER SMITH,
JOHN A. HAPPER,
E. M. SCHROCK,
A. H. GROSS,
WM. S. ROSS,
JAMES CHATHAM,
JOHN SCOTT.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following are among the bills read in place and properly referred:

Mr. GROSS, joint resolutions relative to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania

Mr. FREELAND, a bill to change the place of holding elections in Millersburg, Dauphin county.

Mr. KAINE, an act to authorize the Supreme Court and the several courts of this Commonwealth to renew and extend charters of incorporation.

Mr. BROWN, (Mercer,) a joint resolution relative to the income tax provided for by the forty-ninth section of the act of Congress, 1861; which was read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the representatives of this State, in each branch of the Congress of the United States, are hereby requested to use their influence to secure such modification of the act of Congress, approved the fifth day of August, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue on imports to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as may be necessary to enable this Commonwealth to assume, assess, collect, and pay into the treasury of the United States, the income tax provided for in the forty-ninth section of the above cited act of Congress, according to its own laws, and by its own officers.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The resolution was

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COWAN, one in relation to the public printing.

PHILOSOPHER FREE.

Mr. CALDWELL submitted the following:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted to Prof. J. N. Free, of Ohio, this, Monday evening, for a lecture on Truth and the War.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House then Adjourned.

Selling a Wife.

A rich occurrence transpired on last Friday at the New York hotel, on C street, near Four and-a-half, and which, but for the timely interferance of Justice Walter, might have resulted in a tragedy.

A sergeant in the Fifty-ninth New York regiment some time since disposed of his wife, a buxom young Swiss woman, for pecuniary considerations, to a captain in the same regiment. Whether the transfer was to be perpetual, or was only for a limited period, we did not learn; but, anyhow, the captain obtained possession of the woman, who, we presume, from the indifference manifested in the magistrate's office, was very well satisfied with the exchange of husbands. Pay-day came, and with it the sergeant's rent bill. The captain, who, by this time, had probably become tired of his bargain, objected to poney up the amount he had agreed to pay. Sergeant very persistently urged the justice of his claims, and insisted on being paid for the use of his property.

After considerable bickering between the parties as to the amount, the captain declared that the charge was exorbitant, and refused to pay anything for the woman, which so enraged the sergeant that he walked into the captain forthwith, and was met by him in becoming spirit. Swords and pistols were about being brought into play, when Justice Walter, who was sitting in an adjoining apartment, walked into the room in which the combatants were amusing themselves, and marched them both to his office, and compelled them to give security to keep the peace, which they did.

What became of the woman, whether she fell to the captain's share, or returned to the embraces of her legal lord, we did not learn.—Her situation, to say the least, is a very *delicate* one.—*Washington Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARREST OF GENERAL STONE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE TRAITOR SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Brigadier General Charles P. Stone was arrested at two o'clock on Sunday morning at the residence of his family in this city, by a guard under the immediate command of Brigadier Gen. Sykes, of the Provost Marshal force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train.

Gen. Stone was the officer in chief command at the Ball's Bluff affair, and has been held, by many, as responsible for that disaster. He is from Massachusetts, and graduated from West Point in 1845. He served with distinction in the Mexican war. In 1856, when a brevet captain in the Ordnance corps, he resigned his commission.

Last Spring he was commissioned as a Colonel, and, in the three month's campaign, had command of the corps that marched from Washington up the Potomac. Lately he has had command of a large division in the same region.

General Stone is a fine officer. His loyalty was formerly regarded as above suspicion; but lately there have been sinister rumors affecting him. If these rumors are true, American history has had no such example of treason since the time of Benedict Arnold.

The following is the substance of the charges under which Gen. Stone was arrested:

First—For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Second—For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits form rebel officers in his camp.

Third—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

Fourth—For treacherously designing to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the commanding general, which had not been given.

Fifth—A court martial will be speedily ordered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Correspondent of the New York Herald Arrested as a Spy.

HE IS SENT TO FORT M'HENRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The following order was issued from the War Department to day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Ordered that a person calling himself Dr. Ives, a native of a rebel State, whose brother, lately in the military service of the United States, is now an officer in the rebel army; and who pretends to be a special representative of the New York *Herald* for Washington, be arrested and held in close custody at Fort M'Henry as a spy and for violating the rules and regulations of this Department in this: "That on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well known regulations for the safe transaction of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Department, and into the chambers where the Secretary and his assistants were transacting business with members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to cabinet consultations, telegraphs, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published, and having so intended, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to the Assistant Secretary, Peter H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York *Herald* against the administration of the War Department, unless he was afforded special privileges and furnished intelligence by the Department in respect to cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all news the moment it was received by the Department, in advance of all other papers."

The War Department is the place where the President, the Commander-in Chief of the army and navy, and his subordinates, the Secretary of War and other public officers, are earnestly engaged in the business of overcoming treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States. It is not a place where spies, or traitors, or for any person, but for public purposes, can be suffered to enter or harbor.—Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded to all loyal persons to procure, on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known in time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like everything else, it is subordinate to the national safety.

The fate of an army, or the destiny of the nation may be imperilled by a spy in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion, and may be threatened by a foreign foe. The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity in the loyal states—the fate of public liberty and Republican Government forever are staked upon the instant issue.

The duties of the President and his secretary, of every officer of the Government, and especially in the War Department and military service, are at this moment engaged in urgent and solemn duties, the most solemn and urgent that ever fell upon men, and no news gatherer nor any other person for sordid an d treasonable purposes can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time, to procure news by threats, or spy out special acts which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed. For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner.

[Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

Later From Mexico.

16.000 Allied Troops at Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Force 50,000 Strong.

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

They Disclaim any Intention of Conquest.

THEIR DEMANDS.

Provisions Scarce at Vera Cruz

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES TOWARDS THE INTERIOR.

The Mexicans Return Without Fighting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

By the arrival of the brig Lincoln, at this port, we have Havanna dates of the 25th ult.

The steamer from Vera Cruz, on the 15th ult. states that there were 16,000 allied troops there while the Mexicans were 50,000 strong near Puebla.

The ultimatum of the allied powers left on the 14th, to be presented to President Juarez. The allies have issued a manifest to the Mexicans, stating their reason for invading Mexican soil, and denying any plans of conquest or of interference in the politics and government of the country. They say they come to extend the hand of friendship to a country which they behold wasting its vitality in civil wars and convulsions and ask the Mexicans to deliver themselves up to the good intentions of the allied powers.

Demands are also made that a representative be sent to Madrid to give satisfaction for the expulsion of the Spanish Minister Poschew; that the treaty of Almonte be fulfilled; that the Spanish subjects be indemnified; that forty thousand dollars be paid for seizing the bark Concessia.

At the meeting at which the ultimatum was adopted it was decided that payment be exacted for the expenses incurred by the allied powers Four days is allowed for an answer.

San Juan Dulloa is occupied alternately fifteen days by each of the allied powers.

The *Progress*, published at Jalapa, says provisions were very scarce at Vera Cruz, and the food of the Spaniards was very poor. The hospitals were filling fast, and the desertions heavy.

Gen Miramon is said to be execrated by all Mexicans.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Dates from Vera Cruz of the 21st, state that the allied forces have made an advance towards the interior, and occupied a place called Espirta Santo, and that the Mexicans retired without fighting.

The steamer Baltimore is expected daily.

FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Miramon Gone to Mexico under an Assumed Name.

SANTA ANNA EN ROUTE TO MEXICO.

Capture of a Slave Brig.

Arrest of Railroad Officials at New Orleans, Charged with Conspiring to Deliver a Railroad to the Union Forces.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The French war vessel Milan which was run into by the Desert will repair at Havana.

On account of the failure of crops in Honduras all articles of produce are to be admitted free of duty for a year.

The schooner Henry Travres arrived at Havana on the 20th ult. from New Orleans with a cargo of cotton, and the rebel steamer Victoria arrived on the 21st, three days from New Orleans with cotton and passengers.

Gen. Miramon sailed from Havana on the 23d, for Vera Cruz, under an assumed name. At Vera Cruz he will take a schooner and effect a landing some where on the coast. It was asserted, however, that Miramon would be arrested at Vera Cruz by an English commander for the robbery of the British legation at the city of Mexico. Miramon was accompanied by sixteen Mexicans.

Santa Anna will arrive at Havana by the next steamer from St. Thomas, and will proceed immediately to Mexico.

Prince Alfred had arrived at Havana where he first heard of the death of his father. The Captain General and suite paid a condoling visit to the Prince. He arrived in the frigate Lt. George and will leave soon to take a yacht from Bermuda for home.

A New York brig was captured on the Southern coast on the 20th inst. by a Spanish cutter. She had five hundred and thirty negroes on board.

The ship Joseph Maxwell, one of the pirate Sumter's prizes, has been delivered to her captain.

A letter from New Orleans, per the steamer Victoria, says the Superintendant and various employees of the Opolusa railroad have been arrested; a conspiracy having been discovered to deliver to the Union forces the entire railroad, and to give them other aid at Berwick Bay. The letter says this arrest has been suppressed from publication in the newspapers.

The rebels here expect the steamer Vanderbilt in a few days. She ran the blockade out and back again and she will try it again.

The American bark Ella Reed was in collision with the British frigate St. George, on the 26th, during her considerable damage.

XXXVIIth Congress--First Session.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, (Iowa,) the bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Washington railroad, was taken up.

The bill provides for the construction of a street railway from Washington to Georgetown and through the various avenues of Washington. The third section provides that ten per cent of the gross receipts shall be paid for the benefit of the public schools.

Mr. HALE said he thought the common schools of the District required looking into. The government at present was occupying a magnanimous position, taxing a large class of citizens who received no benefit from the schools. He moved to amend so as to make the amount paid to the schools three per cent. of the gross receipts. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to raise certain troops in Missouri and Maryland was taken up. The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill stands passed.

On motion of Mr. SIMMONS, (R. I.,) the resolution that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of establishing a national institution for savings and the fiscal agency of the government was taken up, he said the resolution proposed to establish an agency to receive deposits of small amounts. If the currency of the country is to be of paper, it must be on a sound basis. He proposed by this form of an association of the people of the producers to furnish a currency for the country, and to have a currency based on gold and silver, which would pass in any part of the country. An institution of that kind would be most serviceable to the Government, in regard to the national debt, and also be of great advantage in its influence on the current rates of interest, and would bring out large quantities of coin now hoarded up. High rates of interest and exchange are a great damage to the country. He wanted the country and the people to get out from under such a grinding oppression as that of Wall street.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) presented the memorial of George B. Simpson, accused by the Potter Investigating Committee, of disloyalty, asking to be heard before the said committee.

The memorial was referred, and

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, (N. Y.) the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution, authorizing a detail of naval officers for the service of the War Department. It authorises the detail of these competent officers for the inspection of transport vessels and other services as may be designated by the War Department.

Mr. DAWES called up the report of the committee, in which it is said that the only evidence of the election of Mr. Segar was the certificate of the judges at Hampton, together with the proclamation of Gov. Pierpont declaring him elected.

Mr. Segar based his claims on the twenty-five votes cast for him, contending that it was strictly a legal election, and the only inquiry is, did the memorialist receive more votes than any other candidate? Mr. Segar had frankly stated to the committee, that besides Hampton the polls could not be opened in the other precincts of the Congressional districts, for the reason that they were in the possession of the rebel force. The committee say there was not a full compliance with the Virginia election code. They do not however rest their objections solely on that, but ask if only twenty-five persons voted for Mr. Segar, the polls not being opened throughout the district for the reasons stated, what evidence had they that if a full vote had been taken there would not have been an overwhelming vote against him.

Mr. SEGAR spoke in defence of his claims. At every threshold the question was raised whether loyalty should be stifled and treason recognized, countenanced and rewarded—whether rebellion should drive loyalty to the wall and their transfix it, and whether the rebellion can rob any citizen of any privileges under our glorious Constitution. As to twenty-five votes only being given for him, he had to say that not a single citizen could be deprived of his right. He was here, not in his own, but in behalf of that part of his constituency, who, living in sight of the stars and stripes flying from Fortress Monroe, where the storm dashed round them and clung to the Ship of State. He appeared here with the help of God and a clear conscience to vindicate their rights.

Mr. NOOLS and Mr. DIVIN spoke in favor of Mr. Segars' claim to the seat.

Mr. DIVIN said the only question with him was, is Mr Segar a loyal man, and whether the loyal people of that district desire him to represent them here, and of these facts he was satisfied.

The further consideration of this subject was postponed till to morrow.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the purchase of cotton seed, so that a thousand dollars may also be expended for tobacco seed.

The House then ADJOURNED.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb 10—Evening.

Flour dull—sales 17 000 bbls. at $5 60@5 70 for state, a decline of 5c; $6 00@6 10 for Ohio and $6 00@6 30 for southern. Wheat dull—sales 17,500 bushels at $1 45@1 49 for red. Western corn dull—sales 42,000 bushels at 65@66c. Provisions steady. Whisky steady at 24½@24½c.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES are lightening the cords of their tyranny as the lines of the federal forces are closely hemming in every portion of the rebel territories. One of the last acts of these tyrants is the order punishing with death, the transmission of any information whatever, on any subject, to the north, without the matter being first revised by officers detailed for that purpose. Davis & Co., are unwilling to allow the fact of the social anarchy and personal desperation now prevailing at the south, to be known at the north, and therefore they adopt this espionage of the correspondence of their subjects as the surest means of preventing the circulation of such information. It is only another act of petty tyranny which will increase instead of diminish the evil which it seeks to hide.