Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1862.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00°	26
12 " M.	00°	34
3 " P. M.	00°	30
Barometer,	29 13-20.	

Miraculous Escape from Death.

A few days since, a most remarkable accident happened on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the vicinity of Harrisburg. Mr. David C. Lee, accompanied by his daughter, was crossing the track near the Green Tree, when, just as the horse had passed over, the engine struck the carriage, crushing it into fragments. Mr. Lee was thrown on to the cow-catcher with the door of the carriage, where, in a state of insensibility, he was carried about four hundred yards. The engineer did not even know his whereabouts. The cars were stopped, and Mr. Lee was taken off and carried to the Green Tree, where he remained insensible for some time. His chief injuries seemed to be about the throat and jaws, but no bones were broken. The daughter was thrown off the track, but so close that the wheels passed over a portion of her clothes and her muff. She supposed herself under the cars and lay with her face close to the ground till they had passed along. She had a severe flesh wound on her arm and was badly bruised about the face. This is one of the most singular accidents and wonderful escapes ever chronicled in the history of railroad casualties. Both the injured persons are doing well and have every prospect of entire recovery. Of the wagon, nothing remains to tell that it was a wagon. The horse was not injured.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

We lay the following before our readers as a just compliment to Mr. B. C. Sawyer, Jr., Republican candidate for Mayor. The soldiers in the army can vote only in State and National elections, but it is well that the friends of the soldiers at home should know who are those upon whom dependence can be placed in times like these. Mr. Sawyer seeks no publication of his generosity, but we at home, as well as the soldiers undergoing the hardships of a winter campaign, know his devotion to the interests of those who are fighting the battles of their country. If the soldiers cannot vote on this occasion, at least they can recommend their friends at home for whom to vote:

CAMP ON QUEEN'S FARM, December 20, 1861.

To B. C. Sawyer, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Seeing in the papers that you have been nominated for Mayor of Pittsburgh, and being desirous of expressing our gratitude to you for the kind manner in which you have looked after our families in our absence, besides having great confidence in your abilities, and esteeming you highly as a man, we write this to inform you that if you will send on to us, in time for the election, a sufficient number of tickets, with election papers, and directions how to proceed, we will promise you at least 70 votes of good, loyal citizens of Pittsburgh. Yours,

WM. KOPP, Captain.
JACOB MAYERS, O. S.,
Co. B, 31st Pa. Vols., Col. Williams' Reg't.

House of Refuge.

The election of a board of managers for this institution was held yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected:

President—John T. Logan.
Vice President—Joseph Pennock.
Secretary—Joseph Kirkpatrick.
Treasurer—Joshua Hanna.
Managers—John Sampson, L. R. Livingston, James McCandless, Jas. Schoonmaker, G. L. D. Fetterman, B. L. Fahnestock, Geo. Weyman, John Herron, John Phillips, C. Yeager, Wm. Dilworth, J. L. Graham.

The managers appointed by the commissioners on the part of this county have not yet been announced. On Wednesday next, at 2 p. m., the board will meet for organization at their office on Fourth street. During the past year the inmates of this institution, averaging over 200, have enjoyed remarkably good health—but one death occurred, and that was by accidental drowning.

THEATRE.—Mr. Collins, the celebrated Irish comedian, commenced an engagement at the theatre last night, and attracted, as heretofore, a fashionable audience. He appeared in two characters, and sung four songs, among which was "Widow Machree," well worth walking a mile to hear at any time, particularly, when sung by such a finished artist as Mr. C. undoubtedly is. To-night he personates Felix O'Callaghan in "His Last Legs," and Teddy, in "Teddy the Tiler," and the evening's entertainment concludes with a new farce, written by a young Pittsburgher, entitled "A Year in the Army."

DIED FROM HER INJURIES.—A few days since we reported the occurrence of a sad accident in Temperanceville, by which a young lady named Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, deceased, had both legs broken, in attempting to jump on a train of coal cars. The unfortunate girl died yesterday from the effects of her injuries. She was about sixteen years of age.

SCURVY AND SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make and havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with Holloway's Ointment. It is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per pot. 215

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. SAHL.—A telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday, by Col. Leopold Sahl, from Cumberland, Md., states that his son, Capt. Leopold Sahl, Jr., of the Moorhead Cavalry, had his leg so badly shattered by the explosion of a shell, that it was feared amputation would be necessary. No particulars are given.

IN consideration of my friendship for Mr. B. C. SAWYER, Jr., and for the purpose of harmonizing the Republican and Union party, I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for Select Council, for the Eighth Ward, and recommend all my friends to support the regular Republican and Union candidates.

ROBERT COWARD.

RECOVERING.—We are gratified to learn that Alexander Smith, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and who was wounded at the battle of Drainsville, will recover. His family are now with him, and he is receiving every attention.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Are There Two Hinkleys?

The question now agitating musical circles, is whether the veritable Hinkley sang at the theatre a few evenings since. The Philadelphia *Press* says Hinkley sang at Washington on the evening of the 24th ult. When it is remembered that Hinkley sang at Detroit on the 25th, in Chicago on the 26th, and in this city on the 1st, the inquiry becomes a serious one. There can be no doubt, however, that we had the legitimate Hinkley, and that the Washingtonians were humbugged. A Chicago paper says: The genuine one sang here, although it was probably the last time she will appear in public for several months to come!

"TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND."—This is the title under which Charles Dickens has presented to the young folks his Christmas and New Year's Story for the Holiday Season of 1861-2. It appeared in England in "All the Year Round," and now, for the benefit of Cisatlantic readers, young and old, Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have issued an edition uniform with their cheap edition of all Charles Dickens's Works, which Mr. Henry Miner, their agent in Pittsburgh, has laid on our table. Call for a copy at Mr. Miner's—price 25 cents.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday, the 31st inst., Thomas Davis, son of Rev. Jas. Davis, of Blairsville, while skating on the Conemaugh river, broke through the ice, and was with difficulty rescued from immediate death. This is the second time near the same place, that this venturesome lad has been snatched from a "watery grave."

GAVE BAIL.—Mrs. Mary Jane Kerr, charged with passing counterfeit money, waived a hearing this morning, before Mayor Wilson, and gave bail for trial.

Horrible Murder at Wellsville—Arrest of the Perpetrators.

We have just been put in possession of the facts connected with a most brutal murder, perpetrated at Wellsville, Ohio, on Sunday evening. The particulars of the tragedy, as related to us, are substantially these:

Three men, named Andrew F. Scott, Thomas Urie and David Wright, visited a drinking house at Wellsville, kept by a man named Daniels for the purpose of getting liquor. It was then about nine o'clock, and the barkeeper had retired to bed. One of the boarders in the tavern went up to the barkeeper's room and told him to get up—as there were some men in the bar wanting liquor. The barkeeper remarked that he did not feel well, and handed the key of the bar to the boarder, who went down and gave the men what they called for.

After drinking, Scott and Urie started out, leaving Wright in the bar-room. When they got outside the door, Wright remarked—"they are gone now, and I am afraid to go out with them." He also told the barkeeper to fill his bottle with liquor, and he would go home and go to bed. The bottle was filled, and Wright started for home. The man who had been tending the bar, had hardly got to bed when he was startled by the intelligence that Wright had been murdered but a short distance from the door of the tavern.

The alarm had been raised by Mrs. Cunningham, a lady who lived next door to the tavern, and who had not yet retired. Hearing a noise on the street, she raised the window, and saw three men on the pavement, one of whom was prostrate, apparently being murdered by the other two. She aroused her husband, who went down stairs and found Wright lying on the side walk, covered with blood, with five ghastly cuts in the abdomen. The other two men had by this time disappeared. Cunningham called up the neighbors, and Wright was carried into the tavern, where he expired after a few minutes of intense suffering.

Tracks were discovered in the snow leading from the spot where Wright was murdered to Scott's house; and from Scott's back door, through lots and fields, to the house of Urie. The appearance of blood was detected on the knob of Urie's door. There is no doubt that these men perpetrated the murder, although it is not known which of them inflicted the stabs. They were both arrested, at their respective dwellings, before daylight next morning, and held to answer a charge of murder.

On Sunday night, an inquest was commenced by Justice Carpenter, but after examining one or two witnesses the investigation was continued until Monday morning at nine o'clock.

The deceased was a blacksmith by occupation, and had lived in Wellsville for a number of years. He had not been living well towards his family, and his wife separated from him some weeks ago. The cause of the murder is not known. It is evident, however, that Wright was afraid of the accused, from the remarks which he made just before leaving the bar room.

Scott is an old resident of Wellsville, and is a man of family. He is a saddler by trade, and was formerly employed by M. Delange, of this city. For the last two or three years he has been leading a reckless life.

Urie has been residing at Wellsville for the past five or six years, during which time he has been mostly employed with his father in the manufacture of threshing machines. He is about twenty-four years of age, and but recently married. The family formerly resided in Florence, Washington county.

The affair has created intense excitement in Wellsville, as the murder was one of the most open and brutal ever recorded in that neighborhood.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Brown.

This morning the Court took up the cases of the Commonwealth vs. David Meyer, Charles Meyer and Mary Richards, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Charles Henne and Sarah Henne—each preferring separate charges. Mrs. Mary Richards, (daughter of David Meyer,) had also preferred a charge of assault and battery against Charles and Sarah Henne, and —— Brinkerman, and the three cases were taken up jointly, by the same jury. The parties reside on Mount Washington, and the difficulty grew out of Henne shooting a pig belonging to Meyer, which had got into Henne's lot. The Henne family swore that they were assaulted and brutally beaten by the Meyer party—and a brick and stone, alleged to have been used upon them, were produced in evidence. The Meyer party swore directly that Mrs. Richards was thrown down and brutally abused by Henne and his wife, and Brinkerman; that Henne threatened to shoot Mrs. Richards, but was prevented by Brinkerman taking away the gun. Charles Meyer, a brother of Mrs. Richards, testified that while his sister was lying on the ground, and being beaten by her assailants, he seized a pine stick and beat the men over the backs—but no stones were thrown. There were sad mistakes on one side or the other, as the testimony was wholly contradictory. The cases were still on trial at two o'clock.

Allegheny Nominations.

The Republicans of the Second and Third Wards, of Allegheny, have nominated the following ticket:

Second Ward.—For Mayor—Simon Drum; Director of the Poor—Dr. Brown; Select Council—Joseph Kirkpatrick; Common Council—J. K. Brown, John Brown, jr., Wm. Tate, H. Dunlap; Assessor—John Sterrett; School Directors—David Macferron, Rev. D. G. Bradford.

Third Ward.—For Mayor—Simon Drum; Director or the Poor—J. P. Fleming; Select Council—Geo. Gerst, one year, Wm. Walker, three years; Common Council—James McBrier, Charles P. Whiston, Conrad Smith, Gottlieb Pass; Assessor—A. D. Alexander; School Directors—James Park, jr., John U. Barr, M. McGonnigle.

The First Ward ticket has already been published. The voters of the Fourth Ward have not yet made nominations.

Temperanceville Council.

This body held a meeting January 4th.

Members present—Messrs. McDowell, McBride, Esplen, Ferguson, and Burgess Cochrane.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Elliott street was received, and the Committee discharged.

On motion, the Burgess was authorized to draw his warrants in favor of the following persons:

Poor, Negley & Co., bill of lumber, $6 90; L. S. M. R. Railroad, bill of lumber, $1 00; Henry Esplen, for one day's work on Elliott street, $1 00; Patrick Campbell, for three day's work on Bridge street, $3 00.

On motion Council adjourned.

G. R. COCHRANE, *Burgess.*

S. H. FRENCH, *Clerk.*

Death in the Jail.

On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, an Irishman named Michael McGraw, who had been committed to jail some time since on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, died in his cell from the effects of general debility caused by intemperance. Coroner McClung held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. A cell-mate testified that McGraw was very ill during the night and that "he died on his knees, praying for his soul." Deceased was about forty years of age, and the father of two or three children, who had been taken from him and placed in the care of others, his wife being dead. He was a large, stout man, but had completely shattered his constitution by drunkenness and exposure.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN TICKET.—Judge of Elections, Frederick William Wilharm; Inspector, John H. McElroy; Select Council, Richard Thompson; Common Council, Robt. J. McGowen, Robert A. Colville, Frederick Kirsh, J. McGregor, C. Carrol; School Directors, George Hamilton, Joseph Kaye; Assessor, Joseph Irwin; Constable, Wm. J. McFetridge.

REPEATING TUNES.—A correspondent of a Scotch paper, mentions that in a certain church the other Sunday, the singers might have been heard proclaiming an entomological pursuit, in the following line of a hymn:

"And we'll catch the flea,
And we'll catch the flea,
And we'll catch the flesting hour."

DOCTOR C. BEATS, Water Cure and Homœopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The annual election for President and Directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, and Chartiers Valley Railroad Companies is to take place on the 13th inst., of which due notice has been given, and it behooves the stockholders to look to their own interests, and inquire whether the present incumbents have so executed the trust reposed in them as to justify their re-election.

It is evident that the office of President or Director of a corporation is not merely an honorary one, but that the persons holding these offices are put in them for the sole purpose of giving that personal attention to the affairs of the company which private stockholders cannot, in the nature of the case, give. The acceptance of a trust incurs an obligation to fulfill it, and they have no right to plead ignorance of the company's affairs, or that that they have trusted to others, for it is their special business to know and attend to these very things; they have no authority to delegate their trust, and if they have other duties inconsistent with those required by the company, or if they are ignorant of the nature of the affairs committed to them, they are morally bound to stand aside and make room for others.

Let us, now, see how the affairs of the Chartiers Valley Railroad have been managed. In the sworn statement delivered by the company's secretary to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, he declares his inability to state the cost of construction, the number of arched bridges, or the average amount of grading per mile. Such important items as the maximum grade, length of straight, curved and level line, the number of wooden bridges and tunnels, the greatest height of embankment and bridges are *not yet* determined, although no less than $781,868 have been spent in construction.

The cost of the Pennsylvania Railroad when reduced to single track is $35,937 per mile, and no one will for a moment suppose that the Chartiers Valley Railroad is more difficult to construct than the Pennsylvania Railroad, yet, if we allow $36,000 per mile as the proper cost of completing the former, the whole cost of the twenty-two and a half miles prepared for traffic, will be $810,000, or about $28,000 more than has been already expended, and yet the road is not more than two-thirds built.

It is difficult to see why the whole cost from Mansfield to Washington should exceed $30,000 per mile, especially as the road bed is very narrow, and the work done is not well done; and though it is said that $70,000 have been paid to the Steubenville Company, the deficiency in the amount necessary to prepare the road for service ought not to exceed $1,000,000, whereas the actual deficiency is probably four times as great. Is this an evidence that the present officers of the Company are the men for their places, and that the interests of the stockholders will be subserved by re-electing them.

On the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad matters are in about the same condition, and have been managed, principally, by the same persons.

In this review of the management of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, there is no wish to disparage the private character of the individuals concerned in it, and if injustice has been done them, they can vindicate themselves by a full statement of the Company's finances, and of the amount, character and cost of the work done and to be done. INVESTIGATOR.

Messrs. Editors: We have at length discovered the real legitimate cause of Henry A. Weaver's bolting from the Republican party, and his taking up arms, politically, against us. It appears that Harry, not satisfied with all the honors and profits he derived from being Mayor three years, and assistant commissary several months, applied to the President for a position in the United States Commissary Department, which, for reasons best known to those in authority, was flatly refused him. Now this, to Harry, seemed rather ungenerous, considering what trouble he had experienced in bringing that huge "*rail*," all the way from Illinois, to adorn the head quarters of the Republican party, over which he so ingeniously and cutely managed to preside. Stung to the quick (for Harry is remarkably sensitive) he formed the determination that treatment such as he had received in Washington, should not, out right not to go unavenged, and with the speed of lightning homeward he hastened, sought an immediate interview with all the disaffected in his own as well as the Democratic party, and with them he established a league, never to rest in peace until the present administration was overthrown. Upon this signal and weighty a triumph was, at first, hard to elucidate, but soon a ray of light shed its benign influence across the mind of Harry, (for what problem in political mathematics is so abstruse that the intellect of a Weaver cannot demonstrate?) and, lo, a Union Ticket, with himself at its head, was the scheme suggested and adopted, by which not only the Republican party in this city would be uprooted and destroyed, but the very power at Washington should be made feel his wrath.

Thwarted ambition of a disappointed office-seeker is clearly, then, the cause of the pseudo-Union ticket at this time, for no reasonable, unprejudiced person can point to a Republican and say he is not for the Union. The soundness of the Republican Union Party, Messrs. Sawyer, McCargo and Eichbaum, are good, loyal men, above reproach, and exemplary in all their business and social relations, and there can be no good reason for abandoning them to pay court to trickster, who would only laugh at the credulity of the stupid Republicans, as they would term those who voted with them. Mr. Weaver's inordinate and chronic desire to be always in office must be checked. He must be taught a little manners, and shown that in this country rotation in office is highly appreciated by the people, and that he must now stand back and give another a chance. It was in very bad taste for him to forsake his party on account of disappointment. He ought to have known that the President cannot bestow office on all who voted for him, and he should not have taken it so to heart as to attempt to break up the party.

Republicans, friends of the Union, be on the alert. Allow of no division in your ranks. Let it be your pride to stand firm and drive back the enemies, either open or covert, of our worthy President. Let no Republican falter or desert the old flag. Defend the right against all combinations, and the power will remain where it should be, in the hands of freemen. NO TRAITOR.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Two young fellows, hailing from Cleveland, were arrested by the Mayor's police to-day, on suspicion of having picked the pocket of Miss Fortune, at the door of St. Peter's Church, on New Year's. The pocket of Mr. Dr. King was picked at the same time, of upwards of twenty dollars. The thieves were seen at the church door, by a young man, but he failed to recognize those under arrest as the same parties, and they were discharged.

WHAT the Marble Palace of A. T. Stewart & Co. is to the great city of New York, the same is the House of Barker & Co. to our city. A place where almost any article of dry goods can be found, and always at the lowest prices. Just at this time, however, we can boast of what no other city can—and for this we are indebted to this enterprising firm—that is a store retailing goods at less than wholesale prices, and because of this, we take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to this house, as most deserving of their patronage. Go there, by all means, to make your purchases. The No. is 59, Market street.

NOW IS THE TIME to purchase winter clothing, and to our readers who desire to do so, we would commend the establishment of Messrs. Wm. H. M'Gee & Co., corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. They have now on hand a full stock of ready-made clothing, and having an experienced cutter and a large selection of suitable goods, they are also prepared to make men's and boy's clothing to order in any desired style, at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Duell, of N. Y., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of establishing a steam fire department similar to that of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y., rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that on the second day of the session a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any further transaction whatever. It simply requested the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any steps had been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff. The resolution was handed to the Adjutant General, who submitted it to the Commander-in-Chief. He (Mr. Conkling) was unwilling to believe that the Commander-in-Chief had read the resolution, because he could not impute to him a design to trifle with the House and return an evasive answer. If he did read it he certainly misunderstood its purport. He seemed to have received the impression that a further inquiry was to be instituted, and that of a very general character, and accordingly he expressed an opinion to the Adjutant, which was reported to the Secretary of War, and by the latter transmitted to the House. The response was an evasive one. Now this is a disregard of the privileges of the House which required prompt notice, unless we consent to our rights being trampled on. We should watch with a jealous eye the right of wholesome inquiry. The inquiry proposed in this resolution related to a great national calimity, to the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history, to the most humiliating triumph of the rebellion; to a blunder so gross that every man can see, and none has ever dared to deny or defend it. Besides the defeat and the large loss of arms and munitions of war there was a sacrifice of 950 men. The resolution to which he referred proposed, out of respect to the memory of these men, and in deference to the public propriety and self respect of the nation, to inquire whether the military authorities have taken any steps whatever to ascertain who is responsible for the slaughter of the sons of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. It was proper that the House should be informed, and the same inquiry should be made. Gen. Stone, who was at the time in command, is a member of the regular army. Col. Baker was a volunteer officer. The respective friends of all these gentlemen had raised a question as to the merits of the case, involving the efficiency of regulars and volunteers. He had no toleration for such a controversy, but an inquiry was absolutely necessary. Suppose it should turn out that Gen. Stone was only half way proficient either in soldiership or loyalty, was that a reason why there should not be an investigation. Was that a reason why he should be relieved from the responsibility of the disastrous blunder. The man who is to blame should fall upon his knees and ask pardon. If Baker was responsible, most lamentably has he suffered. If Stone is responsible, a greater weight of guilt never rested on any other man than upon him.

Mr. Crittenden, of Ky., contended that the House has no power under the Constitution to inquire into any matter purely military. The army is under the control of the President, who is responsible for its operations. To interfere with this, therefore, would be an attempt to extend our civil jurisdiction. The effect would be to dissolve our entire army. He believed that the whole country has confidence in Gen. McClellan. We had better weaken our army than weaken that confidence in the General-in-Chief. An army of hares led by a lion is more to be dreaded than an army of lions led by a hare. The British Parliament had exercised the right of inquiry into the conduct of the Crimean war, but the Secretary of War had only exercised a discretion allowed to him by the House in the original resolution, and it was now too late to complain of it.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., entered his protest against the principles enunciated by the gentleman from Kentucky, having always believed that the military should be subordinate to the civil power. The regular military officers are more in the way of an advance than any other class. We are not true to the principles of justice and truth and those of human equality, namely, liberty throughout all lands to all the inhabitants thereof.

A discussion ensued between Messrs. Lovejoy, Wickliffe and others, on the question of abolition.

Mr. Dunn thanked God that Mr. Lovejoy was not nor likely to be a member of the cabinet.

Mr. Lovejoy—That is not so certain. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., protested against the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Crittenden having no foundation in the Constitution. He said it appears that the border States would rather see the Constitution and the Union perish than that slavery should perish. We had just given 20,000 men to Kentucky to support slavery. Should the destruction of the Union or slavery be prevented.

Mr. Dunn, resuming, said he would make no sacrifice of the Constitution to preserve slavery, but he did not believe that this government could be perpetuated by declaring the emancipation of slavery as its object.

Mr. Blair, of Mo., moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 57, nays 77.

Mr. Richardson offered an amendment to Mr. Conklin's resolution, that the Secretary of War also report to the House, if compatible with the public interests, who is responsible for the defeat at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, and at Lexington. Disagreed to—yeas 49, nays 81.

Mr. Conklin's resolution was then adopted—yeas 79, nays 64.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for making final the decision of the Board of Commissioner now engaged in deciding upon contracts growing out of operations in the Western Military Department.

Mr. Stevens asked and obtained leave to report a joint resolution explanatory of the recent imposing of duties on tea, coffee and sugar. He said this was necessary, owing to the construction given to the act by the Secretary of the Treasury. It relieves goods warehoused and in bond before the passage of the act from the additional tax.

The bill was passed and the House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, presented the credentials of Benj. Stark, appointed Senator from Oregon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Baker.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, moved that the administration of the oath be suspended for the present, and that the credentials, with certain papers, be held in his hand, to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He had papers well attested by many of the most respectable inhabitants of Portland, Oregon, stating that Mr. Starke was understood to be an open and avowed secessionist, defending the course of the South, and had given utterance to sentiments at war with the Government, such as approving the attack on Fort Sumter, and declaring that, in case of war, he would sell his property and go South to fight for the rebels. He, Mr. Fessenden, had examined the papers with deliberation, and, therefore, made the motion.

Mr. Wright, of Ind., said there was no precedent for such a motion. He had never known a case where a Senator had been denied the oath. He thought the Senator had better be sworn and then let the Senate take cognizance of the papers. There had never been baser falsehoods uttered than those which had been sent to the Senate about himself. He had in his pocket a copy of the N. Y. *Herald* where it was stated that he, Mr. Bright, was a Brigadier General in the rebel army.

Mr. Fessenden said there was no precedent for the course he proposed, but the present state of the country was without a precedent and we had now to make precedents. He said these papers were well attested from the neighbors and townsmen of Mr. Stark.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., thought the case had better go over till to-morrow.

After farther debate the credentials and papers were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania asking that Gen. Fremont be appointed a Lieutenant General.

Mr. Carlisle, of Va., presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania stating that slavery had been the cause of the war, and that no future agitation of the subject be tolerated in Congress.

A communication from the Secretary of State was received, transmitting the correspondence in the Trent affair. The papers were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., reported from the Committee on Judiciary in relation to the contested seat from Kansas. He said that no new facts had been submitted to change the former report of the Committee, and that Mr. Stanton was entitled to a seat.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a tax on conveying intelligence by telegraph. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution that the President procure an exchange of prisoners, taken from the privateer Jeff. Davis, for prisoners taken from the army of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, offered a joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to allow goods, coffee and tea, warehoused before the passage of the recent act, to be withdrawn with the duty of the former act paid, and that the duties collected on such goods under the late act be refunded. Agreed to.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to repeal all acts granting bounties to fishing vessels.

The bill to establish a national armory at Rock Island, Ill., was taken up and postponed till Monday.

The bill making appropriations for pensions for 1863 was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., the bill in relation to judicial districts of the United States, altering the boundaries of certain districts, was taken up, and after discussion, postponed until Monday.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to define and fix the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army. Referred.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently, adjourned.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The painful rumors in regard to the arrest of a prominent military officer of the Government for treason, is without the shadow of foundation. In fact, some matters of importance in the shape of correspondence has been discovered, but in connection with parties entirely different from the officer named in the rumors now current. All the parties implicated are now under arrest. This city is full of Southern sympathisers, or spies, in high, social position. The time has arrived when they must be rigorously dealt with.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6.—An official communication, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, was, to-day, transmitted to that body by the Secretary of War, covering the reports from the Quartermaster's Department, from which it appears that Geo. Ramsdell, of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the contract for feeding 525 disabled horses during the Winter, and Charles Chontean for 71 horses. It appears that the contract system thus far has failed entirely. Advertisements for bids for almost everything required have been made, but not in a single case have the lowest bidders come forward, and closed contracts of the horses placed on Chontean's farm at 35 cents a head per diem, only about 35 of them became serviceable. The remainder are not considered worth the keeping.

Judge Hearne, one of the counsel of Col. Kerrigan, emphatically contradicts the report that evidence has been elicited on the trial establishing, without doubt, the charge of his having given information to the enemy. He further that the evidence for the prosecution has not yet closed. The paragraph transmitted yesterday was based on what was considered at the time reliable information.

Representative Ward, to-day, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish a Coinage Department in the Assay Office at New York. He also presented the memorial of the citizens of Greytown for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the jurisdiction of the authorities of Greytown over Punta Arenas, and to ascertain the value of the property destroyed by the bombardment of that town.

Private Michael Lanahan, of Company A, 2d regiment U. S. infantry, was executed today, having been found guilty of killing Sergeant Bennan, by shooting him. The General-in-Chief in the order approving the finding of the court martial, says: The proof is clear that he did this in satisfaction of the grudge he bore toward the deceased, not only for the blow he had given in the guard house a few minutes before, but for old scores which he mentioned in his statement to the court. It is very reprehensible for a commissioned or non-commissioned officer to strike an officer except when it is absolutely necessary to repress disorder. It is never allowable as a punishment for an offence, but for a soldier, because of being struck, to shoot his immediate superior is at war with every principle of military subordination.

It was evidident that it was not customary for sentinels at Georgetown to have their arms loaded. The prisoner must have loaded his musket for the purpose of carrying out his vindictive design against the Sergeant. The homicide, in this case, seems to lack none of the features which distinguish murder from simple manslaughter. For these reasons the sentence was approved, and the Provost Marshal was charged with the execution of the order. The gallows was erected in the northern suburbs, and the convict was hung in the presence of detachments from five regiments of the regular infantry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is said that the introduction of the Homeopathic practice has raised somewhat of a commotion among many of the regular surgeons of the army.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the West, on business of importance with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definitive, though informal mode for exchange of prisoners, has been inaugurated. The prompt reciprocation by the Southern authorities will soon be followed by our Government in forwarding another larger party for a similar corresponding return.

Message of Gov. Tod.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—The Ohio Legislature organized to-day.

The Governor's Message is congratulatory on the prospect of a favorable termination of the present war, and on the general prosperity of the State for the past year. He reiterates, briefly, the history of the State since 1802, when the Constitution was adopted, showing its immense increase in wealth and population.

After devoting some space to affairs of local interest, he refers to the report of Secretary Chase, and dissents from his plan of a national currency, as liable to many objections, and impracticable as a measure of relief to the Government. He likewise objects to the income tax imposed by Congress, as making an unwise discrimination between people who are all willing to support the Government in proportion to their means, and discriminating between United States and State Secretaries.

Referring to military affairs, the Governor states that on the first call of the President 92,000 men volunteered; the number of men now in for three years' service is 77,844, of which 45,985 are in active service outside of the State. This does not include citizens of Ohio who have entered military organizations in other States, because of want of authority to receive them in Ohio, the contingent number of which is estimated at 10,000. The total amount expended for war purposes to Jan. 1st, 1862, including unpaid liabilities, is $2,359,451. The whole amount refunded by the United States to Ohio is $1,077,000. The Governor thinks the ultimate effect of the war will be the extinction of slavery, but he deprecates immediate emancipation.

Election Difficulty in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—To-day being the time for the organization of Councils, a scene of confusion occurred from two sets of members being returned to Common Councils from several wards. Each party elected a President and clerks and occupied seats, and proceeded to swear in their respective members. Each party sent a committee to the Mayor, who returned an answer that the Common Council would be recognized when properly organized, and not till then.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 —The Common Council, to-night, organized upon a compromise basis proposed by the Select Council, to wit: Both sets of members from the Ninth Ward to remain out; the rest of the Chamber then to acknowledge, as Chairman, Charles B. Trego, late President; and then elect officers. The case of the Nineteenth Ward to be referred to an Investigating Committee. This being done, of course the Democrats got the organization.

Utah Preparing for Admission into the Union.

GREAT SALT LAKE, January 6.—At a mass meeting to-day, resolutions were passed relative to admission into the Union as a State. Delegates were elected from this county to meet delegates from other counties on the 20th instant, to draft and adopt a constitution and form of State government, to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and to memorialize Congress for the admission of Utah during the present session.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of interest, either from the Fortress or the Southern States.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bohemian.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ult., and advices by telegraph via Londonderry to the 27th, has arrived here.

Business generally in Liverpool and London had been suspended, owing to the holidays. The sales of cotton on Tuesday were about 15,000 bales, at an advance of ¼@¼d. Our dispatch gives no report of breadstuffs or Provisions.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, our Minister to China, had arrived at Canton, and was well received.

Placards had been posted in the streets at Hong Kong, threatening the extirpation of all Europeans.

Great excitement prevails at Lisbon, and the body of the King is to be disinterred.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—A destructive fire occurred this afternoon, burning the drug warehouse of G. W. Lewis, No. 45 South Fourth street, above Chestnut, and the blank book warehouse of Wm. Mann, No. 43. The total loss was over $75,000. The loss of G. W. Lewis is estimated at $25,000; insurance $15,000—in the Commercial Insurance Co. of this city, the Northern Insurance Co. of London, and Washington Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I., each $5000. Wm. Mann's loss is nearly $40,000; insured for $30,000—in the Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool. Miles & Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, lost $5000 by water; they were fully insured in this city. T. J. Doldorois, carpet dealer, $5000 by water; Woodward & Co., tobacconists, occupying No. 41, $5000 by water; insured here. The Kean estate are the owners of a portion of the property, which was insured for $7000. There were various other losses of minor importance by water. The entire interior of Lewis's warehouse was destroyed, and only the walls were left standing. The cause of the fire was the accidental upsetting of a stove.

Latest from Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived with Port Royal advices to the morning of the 3d inst. She brings 3,697 bales of Sea Island Cotton.

Gen. Stevens' brigade advanced on the main land on the 1st inst., and took possession of the rebel batteries, after a short resistance, in which the troops were aided by the gun-boats in shelling them. Gen. Stevens followed up his success to within six miles of the Charleston Railroad. A flag of truce was received from the rebels requesting permission to bury their dead, and an hour was granted for the purpose, when they fell back upon their fortifications, which are said to be very extensive and defended by from 11,000 to 12,000 men under Gen. Pope. Their loss is unknown. Our force was 4,500 men, and we had only eight wounded, including Major Watson of the 8th Michigan regiment, mortally. Gen. Stevens now holds possession of the main land, and awaits reinforcements.

The Affair at Huttonville.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The *Commercial's* dispatch from Huttonville says that Huttonville was the depot for the supplies of Western Virginia. Their cavalry was armed with Sharp's carbines, and attacked us two miles from Huttonville. We drove them from point to point. Finally they beat a hasty retreat out of the town as we charged through it. Their supplies, consisting of 350 barrels of flour, 300 salted beeves, 3,000 barrels of salt, large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and army clothing, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, were entirely destroyed. We captured a large number of Sharp's carbines, sabres and pistols. The stars and stripes are left floating over our Court House. Our troops returned to Huttonville in fine spirits.

Arrival of Gen. Lander at Hancock.

FREDERICK, Jan. 6.—Late advices show that Gen. Lander arrived at Hancock. Also, that Jackson with a large force, one twenty-four pounder and two twelve pounders appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell our troops unless they evacuated. Lander gave them a fitting response. They commenced shelling, which continued up to the latest advices last