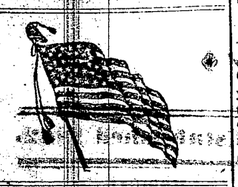
DAILY POST.



The Union as it was;
The Constitution as it is!

☞ See First and Third Page for Commercial Dealer, Market and River News

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 16.

GOV. CURTIN ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Saturday's *Post*, contained the message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature, in reference to arbitrary arrests, in which he takes the ground that Congress alone has power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, and recommending the passage of resolution requesting Congress to pass an act by which the government may be able to properly apprehend and punish disloyal persons, and save the innocent from unnecessary and malicious arrests. The phraseology of the message might be materially improved, but its recommendations are sound, and, in the present condition of our public affairs, their adoption is necessary.—Yet, notwithstanding the palpable necessity of a law such as the Governor has suggested, his recommendations do not receive endorsement by his party organs. On the contrary, we perceive that some of them are quite hostile to them, especially the Philadelphia *Press*. That paper cannot see precisely what the Governor intends by his message, unless it be to "place Pennsylvania upon conservative ground." The *Press* concludes:

"It is a commendable thing that "the guilty should justly suffer and the innocent be relieved;" but we should be sorry to understand the Governor as intimating that any innocent person had been punished by the Government. *It is our boast, as loyal men, that none but the disloyal have suffered*, and, none but the disloyal clamored over their suffering; and whoever asserts contrary doctrines treads upon dangerous and delicate ground."

We can not divine the "dangerous and delicate ground" alluded to unless it be the possible difficulty of the Governor securing the next nomination of his party for re-election. Certainly there can be no two opinions among "loyal men," who know their rights, as to the propriety, justice and necessity of some such law as the Governor has recommended. As it is at present there is neither justice nor decency observed in our arbitrary arrests. A pompous humbug, like General Schenck, having a discretionary power as Provost Marshal, in a community to which he is a stranger; and therefore utterly irresponsible, is a very dangerous and dreadful personage. We saw this the other day in the case of the arrest of the proprietor of a Philadelphia paper. That editor's offense was so alarming to the very government itself that midnight was chosen for his apprehension. A file of strange soldiers was marshalled and armed cap-a-pie under the command of Schenck, and as much consequence was given to the proceedings as attended the expedition, capture and trial of Aaron Burr. It was magnified into the proportions of the offense of Warren Hastings. Forney and his set of petty tricksters, who endeavor to direct attention from their operations in contracts, by a constant clamor about "loyalty and treason," saw in the offense of the editor alluded to nothing short of treason, the highest offense against the government. Notwithstanding all this, the same "traitor" was enlarged from confinement by making a simple apology in writing. Did any one ever hear of a greater farce than that. Why, if a poor fellow is caught appropriating a pair of shoes to hide his frosty toes that do not belong to him, he is arrested, tried and punished, and no Judge or jury would be satisfied to release him from confinement upon his signing a paper expressing his intention of committing larceny no more. The whole thing is preposterous and absurd. It merely answers the purposes of malignant men who have some power and influence. For instance, an unscrupulous person like Forney could make a false report of one's speech, as he did of Mr. Ingersoll's, last summer, and, if he had influence with the Provost Marshal, have his victim arrested and imprisoned. These cases have occurred over and over again.

To remedy this injustice and absurdity there should be a law by which disloyal persons can be apprehended and convicted. Let there be no more midnight expeditions to alarm children out of their senses, but let the suspected be arrested in open day, as if the Government knew and felt its strength, and let an impartial trial decide whether the accused is guilty or not. One such trial and conviction would have more effect in strengthening the Government than a thousand arbitrary farces, such as the one to which we have alluded. While such a law would punish the guilty it would also protect the innocent. No one would be at the mercy of an ignorant and rannical Provost guard, who, in many ironacts, not in pursuance of instructions of corrupt Government, but at the instance and behest of rascals who operate in secret and behind the scenes.

The Rich and Prisoners.

Prisoners from Richmond say that the rebel prisons in that city are filled with loyal citizens from Eastern Tennessee and Northwestern Virginia, and that they are treated ten times worse than the prisoners of war. About a week before the prisoners left Richmond an order came from the rebel Secretary of War ordering the release of two citizens of East Tennessee, who had been in confinement for eighteen months. The jailor, to whom the order was addressed, upon looking over his books, found that the two men whose names were specified, had died *some months previous*.

Death of Commodore Kelly.

Commodore John Kelly, United States navy, died near Hartford, on Thursday last, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased entered the service of Pennsylvania, (of which State he was a native,) February 1st, 1814. On the 14th of September, 1855, he obtained the rank of captain, and under the recent reorganization of the navy became a commodore on the retired list.

Correspondence of the Post.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Friday, Feb. 13th, '63.

House met at 11.30 A. M., Speaker Cessna in the chair, when the journal of yesterday was read. This being the day to consider bills on the public calendar, on motion it was resolved to suspend the regular order long enough to allow the standing committees to make reports. Quite a number of bills were reported, but only one in which your readers are especially interested, viz: Mr. Young, from the Committee on Passenger Railroads, reported a bill in reference to the East Liberty Road, chartering it as the Oakland Passenger Railroad company.

Mr. Rex, the honest member from Montgomery, offered a resolution in reference to the postage of the house; and after some discussion, during which Mr. R. took occasion to give his opinion on the subject generally, and of Mr. Bergner in particular, the further consideration of the subject was indefinitely postponed.

Bills on the public calendar were now taken up, and No. 108, House file, "An act to prevent the obstruction of crossings of Railroads by engines and cars," was passed finally. Enclosed you will find the bill.

The next bill was No. 115, "Joint resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress to oppose the passage of a law appropriating twenty millions of dollars to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in the State of Missouri."

As remarked in my last letter, Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, had the floor when these resolutions came up, and he fully came up to the expectations of his friends by making a sound, logical and eloquent speech. His peroration was most happy. As this masterly effort of the talented gentleman will be published, it will be needless to refer to it further here. Mr. K. was followed, on the same side, by Mr. Rowland, of Pike, in an able speech, after which the House adjourned until 7:30 P. M., on Monday. CUSSEWAGO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, Feb. 12.

To-day in the House was spent in doing but little. There was one thing done of considerable importance to taxables. The motion was made by that sterling old Democrat, Col. Hopkins, of Washington, that the repeal of the act commuting the Tonnage Tax should be made the order of the day for the 25th, a week from next Wednesday. This was opposed by Mr. Smith, from the city, in a pertinent speech, in which he hit the lawyers for obtruding speeches in the House in regard to this measure. We had more than enough from a distinguished gentleman last session, who will figure ere long in another body, where this play is much larger but not so disqualified nor yet not so talented as we find this. [Laughter.] When Mr. Smith subsided. Mr. Pershing replied that they were at all times much edified to hear from their expansive friend, but he could assure him that the lawyers would not take up as much time in the discussion as others. Col. Hopkins remarked, as far as he was concerned, he was willing and ready to trust the matter *now* to the good sense of the members without one single word from himself. The matter was fully and ably ventilated by able men at the last session, yet there were others here at this session who did not participate in the debate, and he was willing to hear what could be said pro and con on a matter which interested the people deeply, yea deep in their pockets, and he would now say to those who might differ with him, that he would be glad to take the vote just at this moment and make a final settlement with the company. The motion of Col. Hopkins would take two-thirds to suspend the rules, but they were suspended and the bill made the special order for the day named. So the gallant member from Washington triumphed.

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means got leave of absence for a week therefore these important committees will not meet until the return of Mr. Hopkins. Those who intend to come before them for appropriations need not come here until the time specified. This will relieve me from answering letters of those interested in appropriations, when they come to read this.

The bounty bill for your county passed here the other evening on the motion of Judge Shannon who had the rules suspended.

There is to my mind a constitutional difficulty in the way which would be well to look at; but what is the constitution worth nowadays? Not the paper it is written on, with the men in power who set at defiance all things pertaining to that instrument.

Examine Section 7th which I here quote from the book, and if this is not sufficient nothing will be satisfactory to those who prefer *darkies* to light and who care more for the negroes than the salvation of our common country.

"The amendment to the State Constitution declares in words not to be denied or or overlooked, even for a "military necessity," the fact that: "The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation; or to obtain money or, loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or party."

Then can the Legislature violate the Constitution by the passage of an act to compel the people to be taxed? If so, where is the use of a Constitution? We had better at once burn the books and wipe out all rights which have been guaranteed to the masses. Will members pause ere they do wrong? Will they examine minutely the power vested in them, and obey the obligation taken when they took upon themselves the duty to represent the people in accordance with the oath taken to support the Constitution of the State and the United States. K.

Billiard Match.

On Tuesday afternoon a very interesting billiard exhibition, in which the celebrated players, Messrs. Phelan, Kavanagh, Goldthwaite and Deery took part, was given, at O'Connor's Union Square Rooms, New York. There was a large number of spectators present, including a number of prominent citizens and many leading amateur and professional proficients in the game.

Three games were played—the American four-ball carom—of 500 points each. The first was between Messrs. Pheelan and Deery. Deery made the best run—78—and won the game by 212. Phelan's highest run was 74. Goldthwaite beat Kavanagh the second game by 101. His highest run was 201; Kavanagh's 101. The third and rubber game was, of course, between Deery and Goldthwaite, and was gained by the former, he coming out 500 points ahead, after a close and exciting contest. The winner made a fine run of 87, in the course of his play.

Social interest was manifested in the trial between Kavanagh and Goldthwaite, because they are in practice for a match which is soon to come off. The play lasted three and a half hours altogether—from 3 to 6½ o'clock.

The Brooklyn.

At the Navy Department no apprehension are felt for the safety of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, reported (through Rebel sources) to have been sunk by the Alabama.

Correspondence of the Post.

THE "UNION LEAGUE" OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11th, 1863.

FRIEND BARR:—To the mere casual spectator, or to the transient visitor, our goodly city presents none other than a peaceful aspect. But to the man who penetrates this deceptive surface, and obtains a glimpse of the agitation and excitement beneath, there is revealed a condition of things at once disheartening and cheering. He finds two opposing elements at work, preparing for a conflict which threatens consequences disastrous to all.

The famous "Union (disunion) League" of this city, has perfected its organization, and, as has ever been the braggadocio of associations opposed to the sturdy Democracy, its friends claim for it the very quintessence of respectability, intelligence and patriotism. Unfortunately for these empty pretensions there is an element of intelligence in the community, possessed of vision and foresight keen enough to penetrate the flimsy veil with which these pretentious agitators strive to cover their real purposes.

To the world, this "League" is announced as an association having for its sole and pure object the welfare of the Union; but to the initiated, it reveals itself in another and far less comely aspect. It is in fact nothing more nor less than a strange commingling of discordant elements, for the purpose of forwarding the interests and views of venal politicans, bigoted abolitionists and men who for years have been laboring with untiring energy for the disruption of the Union. To this admixture of mischievous elements is to be added another, less hateful, only because, perhaps, less openly avowed. I refer to the spirit of proscription which forms a part and parcel of its practical workings.

Nothwithstanding the assumption of superior intelligence, of intensely exclusive respectability and diamond loyalty, which is so confidentially claimed for it, the broad-shouldered, sun-embrowned, hard-working, common sense Democracy could very well afford to let these loyal gentlemen arrogate to themselves these high qualifications, treating them with the contempt they deserve but when this spirit of arrogance assumes the form of proscription in society, and proscription in business matters, it arrays itself in a hostile opposition to the genius of a free and enlightened people, and, as such, will sooner or later meet with a severe and well merited rebuke.

Already we have evidences of this proscriptive spirit. Business men's ledgers are peered into; an inquisitorial espionage has been established; the channels of trade have been diverted from their long established and satisfactory courses, and made to flow in the direction of those who form a part and parcel of this precious conclave. I could refer you to one instance, at least, in which this devilish spirit has manifested itself. The evidence against the "League" in this case is overwhelming and conclusive. It will shortly be given to the world; and the prime leaders of these masked batteries held up to public scorn.

While the reflecting man asks himself *cui bono*, these zealots press onward in their cruise of ruin, openly and covertly inviting the bitter consequences which are as certain to ensue as that the morning sun will dispel the darkness of the night.

But there is another element at work in our midst; a cheering element, congenial to the spirit and intent of a free government. Despising the empty pretensions arrogated by the "Union Leaguers," it stands forth in its naked, brawny majesty, inviting the scrutiny of the world, and demanding that its simple but comprehensive claims be respected. It lays no claim to superior intelligence. Its respectability is based, not upon the empty contingency of wealth or high social position. Its loyalty is not measured by its servile adhesion to the dogmas of a weak administration, nor does it descend to that lowest of all depths of political and social degradation, the proscription of men for opinion's sake. Discarding all these flippant supports, it plants itself upon the broad platform of the Constitution, asking nothing more, and resolved to submit to nothing less than a full, complete, and absolute maintenance of its integrity and the recognition of those rights which are guaranteed to every citizen of the land. Such is the *Democratic Union* of this city. A comparison of intellects would display the immense superiority of its members.—Weighed in the balance of respectability, it challenges "all the decency and respectability" of the Union League to the test. If loyalty be the test, the "Democratic Union" points to its firm unwavering support of our glorious old Constitution, to its defence of the people's rights, to its hundreds of thousands of gallant sons now in the field, or whose bones lie bleaching in a Southern sun. Peace to the ashes of the brave dead. Their memories will ever be be cherished by those who can appreciate disinterested patriotism. Against the proscriptive element of the "Union League," it arrays that cardinal, and ever to be cherished principles of the Democracy and the Constitution, "*no man shall be proscribed for opinion's sake.*" As empty chaff before the mighty whirlwind, these "Union League" disorganizers will be swept away. The storm of popular indignation is fast gathering. Already its mutterings are heard. Already the lightning flashes from its angry bosom. It waits but the fuller development of the practical working of the fanatics, and whether it display itself in the silent night of the ballot box, or whether it be called upon to defend itself and the constitution of its country with an arm of might against these disturbers of the nation's harmony, its wrath will be terrible. May we not hope that an overruling Providence will bring confusion to their counsils. May we not hope that "the bitter end" towards which they are so inevitably pressing the people, may be averted, and that their unconstitutional and unpatriotic purposes may be changed to those nobler, wiser and better ones, which will bring peace, prosperity, Union and Constitutional rights with them, and forever banish from our midst those elements of disturbance and angry strife which they have already engendered, and which are daily assuming vaster and more terrible proportions. W. L. R.

DIED.

In Harrisburg, on Saturday, Feb. 14th, at 8½ o'clock, WILLIAM: eldest son of Alfred Slack, member of the House of Representatives.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his parents, No. 178 Beaver street, Allegheny, to proceed to Mt. Union Cemetery.

On Sunday, Feb. 15th at the residence of her husband, in Oakland, JANE E., wife of Henry Lloyd, Esq., and daughter of Rev. David M'Kinney, aged 27 years.

Notice of Funeral to-morrow.

On Sunday, Feb. 15th, JOHN COOK, aged about 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Taylor Avenue, Allegheny, to proceed to Union Cemetery.

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Trouble between England and Brazil.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LEROY FITCH,

Expedition up the Cumberland River.

MEETING AT LEAVENWORTH, KS.

A SHIP ON FIRE.

Emancipation Appropriations.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Rio Janeiro dates of January 9th state that the English Minister had made demands on the Brazilian Government for the wreck of the ship Prince of Wales, and also reparation for the arrest of several British officers, who, while in citizen's dress, created disturbances in the streets. Both demands were refused; and then the English Admiral, acting under orders from the Minister, seized several Brazilian vessels in Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian Government refused to treat with the English Minister until their vessels were released and the matter was settled by referring the case of the ship to the Brazilian Minister in London, and the English Government, and the difficulty in relation to the arrests to the King of Belgium. There was great excitement in Rio Janeiro, and the British Minister's (Mr. Christie) residence was threatened, and all the English residents, by a mob, but the Emperor in person addressed them, promising that the honor of the nation should be maintained.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Senator Carlisle to day introduced a bill providing that the President's proclamation, after the popular ratification of the act making Western Virginia a State, shall not be issued until certain counties now under rebel control have been allowed a free and fair opportunity for voting upon such ratification, viz: Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Fayette, Nicholas and Clay counties.

The following official report has been communicated to the Navy Department:

U. S. GUNBOAT FAIR PLAY, OFF DOVER, TENN., February 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 3d inst. I left Smithfield, Kentucky, with a fleet of transports and the gunboats Lexington, Fair Play, St. Clair, Brilliant, Robb and Silver Lake as a convoy up the Cumberland River. When 24 miles below Dover I met the steamer Wild Cat, with a message from Col. Harding, commandant of the post at Dover, informing me that his pickets had been driven in and he was attacked in force. I immediately left the transports and made a signal to the gunboats to follow on up as fast as possible. A short distance below the town I met another steamer, bringing the intelligence that the place was entirely surrounded. Pushing on up with all possible speed, I arrived here about 8 o'clock P. M. and found Col. Harding's force out of ammunition and entirely surrounded by the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, but still holding them in check. The enemy, not expecting the gunboats, had unwisely posted the main body of his army in line of battle in the graveyard at the West end of the town his left wing resting in a ravine that led down to the River, giving us a chance to throw a raking fire along his line. Simultaneously the gunboats opened fire up this ravine into the graveyard and over into the valley beyond, where the enemy had their horses hitched and most probably kept his reserves. The rebels were so much taken by surprise that they did not even fire a shot but immediately commenced retreating. So well directed was our fire that they could not even carry off a caisson that they had captured from our forces, but were compelled to abandon it after two fruitless attempts to destroy it by fire.

After having dispersed the main body of the enemy, I stationed the Robb and Silver Lake below the town to throw shell up the ravine and prevent the rebels from returning to carry off their wounded, while the Lexington, Fair Play, St. Clair, and Brilliant went above and shelled the roads leading out to the Eastward. Supposing that the retreating forces would follow the river a short distance, Sent the Lexington and St. Clair up to shell the woods, and harrass and annoy them as much as possible, while this boat and the Brilliant lay opposite the upper ravine and threw shells up the roads. About 10 P. M., we ceased firing, with the exception that now and then a random shell would be thrown up the roads. At 11 P. M., learning from Col. Harding that the enemy had entirely disappeared, we ceased firing and took a position to guard the roads approaching the town. Although much of our firing was at random we have the gratification of knowing that scarcely a projectile went amiss, and that out of the 110 buried to-day, the gunboats can claim their share. Even the Lexington and St. Clair went above; many of their shells fell in the midst of the retreating rebels, killing and wounding many.

It is reported that the attacking force numbered some 4,000, and eight pieces of artillery, under command of Major Gen. Wheeler and Brig. Gens. Forrest and Wharton. It is certainly very gratifying to me, to know that this entire force was cut up and routed and despoiled of its prey by the timely arrival of the gunboats, and thus Col. Harding and his gallant little band were spared to wear the honors they had so fairly won. At first I regretted that I was not here with the gunboats sooner, but upon reflection I do not think I could better have managed the time had it been in my power. Had we been here before Wheeler, he would not have probably marched on Fort Henry. Had we arrived during the day, he would have seen our strength and would have retreated with but little loss. Arriving as we did, after dark, and when he least expected us and was so sanguine of success, we caught his forces arranged in the most favorable position to receive a raking fire from our guns. The officers and men were very glad to have a shot at these river infesters and only regret they did not remain within reach of our guns a little longer. As it is they claim the honor of dispersing them and saving Fort Donelson.

Very Respectfully, your ob't servant,
LEROY FITCH,
Lieut. Commanding Fleet.

To Capt. A. M. Pennock, U. S. N., Commandant Naval station, Cairo, Ill.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The Senate has ratified the treaty, by which the Kaw Indians are to be removed from Kansas, and settled elsewhere, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made by the Indian Bureau. Bills have been prepared and only await an opportunity to be reported from the select committee on appropriations.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the unconditional Union men was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, that when treason becomes bold, and defiant in our midst, when loyal and peaceable citizens are threatened with death through the columns of treasonable newspapers and the mouths of traitors, and the Government openly assailed and scoffed at and insidious means used to seduce loyal people from their allegiance, when public meetings are called to propose and promulgate treason, all true loyal men will for protection to themselves act and speak as becomes loyal men; that all who ask for peace with rebels in arms against the Government, except on terms of unconditional submission to the constitution and laws, or who propose a separation of the union in any manner, are traitors; that it would be a stain on the fame of Kansas as a loyal State to permit the making of any treasonable proposition or adoption of any treasonable resolutions in our midst, and it shall not be done. That we resolve with firm determination to carry out the latter come what may. That death is a constitutional and legal punishment of treason. The policy of incarceration of traitors for a time then discharging them without further punishment is not proper; legal punishment should be inflicted without delay. That we cordially endorse the President's emancipation proclamation. That, confident of the final triumph of the Government, we again pledge fidelity to the Union and our determination to support the Government through all the vicissitudes unto the end. Gen. Blunt addressed the meeting, and said the little incident in suppressing the Enquirer, that happened in his absence, was one that he trusted would be followed by other States. That dirty job had been taken off his hands. He thought the time had come when it would be settled whether copperheads or loyal men are to rule the country. Kansas had taken the initiative and he was proud of it.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—SENATE.—Several petitions were presented for camp hospitals and an ambulance corps. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to provide a temporary government for the territory of Montana.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, asking compensation for the use of ether in the army, made a report of the facts without any recommendation.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., from the Committee on Postoffices, reported a bill to establish certain post routes.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the hospital department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, introduced a bill supplementary to the act for the admission of West Virginia into the Union.—Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to enlarge the canals and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The bill to prevent and punish frauds against the Government, was amended by striking out the second section, which provides for placing contractors and others, under martial law, and then passed.

The bill to establish the guage of a Pacific R. R., was then taken up, and after a discussion, postponed it. Also a bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of Mr. Jennings Diggot, claiming a seat from the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, and a protest of Mr. C. H. Foster against his claim, made a report adverse to Mr. Piggot.

Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a Navy Yard on the Western waters, at St. Louis. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., called up the report against J. B McLond as a member from the 2d Congressional district of Virginia, adverse to the claims of W. W. Winn, the contestant. Mr. Dawes explained that the election was held under peculiar circumstances; he might call it a compound fraction. It was held under the proclamation of two military Governors, Generals Dix and Viele, and the proclamation of a civil Governor. The military gentlemen ordered it to take place on the 22d of December. On the 20th of that month Gov. Pierpont sent his Adjutant General into the District of Norfolk, bearing writs of election, the dates of which were altered to conform with the time designated by the military Governors. It appeared from the testimony of Governor Pierpont that he had sent a sharp telegram to Gen. Viele, reminding the latter that he had encroached on the prerogative of a civil Government in ordering the election, claiming that he, as such a Governor, would himself order elections when circumstances justified. The laws of Virginia required a vote *viva voce*, but persons at the elections voted by ballot, and none of the essential provisions were complied with. The entire proceedings had risen above the embarrassments of legal enactments, and the Union voters had no opportunity to express their views.

After further explanations, the report of the committee was adopted.

The reports of the Committee of Elections adverse to the claims of McLond and Winn, of the 2d Congressional District of Virginia, John B. Rogers, of Tennessee, and Byington, of Iowa, were considered and adopted.

A bill establishing a postal and military Railroad between Washington and New York was reported.

Pending the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

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E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
501 Broadway, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the best Photographic Albums, and Publishers of Card Photographs of celebrities. The Negatives of these exquisite pictures were made for us by Brady. feb16 3tdaw

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Refined Cast Steel,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactored in this country.
☞ Office and Warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. feb13 1yd

ROLL BUTTER—4 BARRELS FRESH Roll Butter, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
feb16 corner Market and First street.

TIMOTHY SEED—200 BUS. PRIME Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
feb16 corner Market and First streets.

COOPER WANTED—FOR 150 NEW, iron bound, Whiskey barrels stored with the subscriber by the Steamboat Silver Cloud.
JAS. A. FETZER,
feb16 corner Market and First Streets.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF CHEWING TOBACCO—On Tuesday morning, Feb 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold, by order of Underwriter's 1,000 lbs Chewing Tobacco.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r
feb14

Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c., at Auction.

AT NO. 71 LIBERTY STREET, ON Thursday, February 19th, at 10 o'clock will be sold a quantity of Household Furniture belonging to a family leaving the city, comprising mahogany sofa, 2 sofa seat divans, 2 setts to do, mahogany chairs, walnut wash stand, do and dressing bureau, two marble top pier tables, wardrobe, oak hat rack, large sofa seat and reception chairs, rocking chairs, seat and chamber chairs, enclosed and plain wash stands, Ingrain carpets, French bich and low post bedsteads, tables, clocks, washstands, parlor and chamber furniture, mattrasses, Venetian and half blinds, Kitchen furniture, utensils, &c. Also, 3 gilt frame French Plate Mirrors.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.
feb13

VALENTINES,
VALENTINES,
VALENTINES.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome the effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enlighten the mind
They prevent miasmic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver complaints and Nervous Headache,
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, and the celebrated Callaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
feb4 3md No. 202 Broadway, New York.

GRAND CONCERT AND SUPPER,
TO BE GIVEN AT
MOZART'S HALL,
ON
Monday, February, 16th, '63;
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
GERMAN HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
PROF. J. H. SHENUIT,
Organist of St. Philomena church, Byardstown.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Mr Kleber's Music Store and at the door.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture ..... A. Mueller
YOUNG'S BAND.
2. Song—"Licht mehr Licht" ..... List
MAENNER CHOR.
3. Gloria ..... Hayd's
CHORUS, WITH ORCHESTRA ACC.
4. Introduction and Waltz ..... Labitski
ORCHESTRA
5. Song—"Una note D'amore" Duet ..... Ardite
TWO AMATEUR'S
6. Test March ..... Orchestra ..... Gungle
PART II.
7. Potpourri—Meerestrand, arranged by N. Young ..... Otto
YOUNG'S BAND
8. Galopp, Galopp Du Tanz der Welt ..... Becker
MAENNER CHOR WITH ORCHESTRA ACC.
9. Song—"I'll follow thee" ..... Solo ..... Farmer
AMATEUR
10. Overture—"Pronte" ..... Schemit
ORCHESTRA
11. Dona nobis ..... Hayden
CHORUS, WITH ORCHESTRA ACC.
12. Concert Polka ..... Ringlaber
YOUNG'S BAND
feb10

SUNDRIES—
Teas, Coffee,
Sugars, Whiskey,
Raisins, Flour, &c.
For sale by TIERMAN & GETTY,
Corner of Ohio street and Diamond
no27 Allegheny City.

A TRACTIVE SALES OF
MEN & BOY'S CLOTHING,
J. L. CARNAGHAN,
Fashionable Goods & Cheap Clothier,
NO. 118 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
As I am about to make a change in business, I will sell my entire stock of fashionable goods, which is pronounced by all who have purchased to be the finest and most fashionable ever offered in this city, at a great sacrifice to the cash buyers. A good assortment of Black and Fancy Cloth, Silk and Satin Vestings, which will be found worthy the attention of those in want of such goods. Also, a full assortment of Gents Furnishing Goods, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Drawers, Fine English & French Cloth, Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons, Fancy Cloth, Silk and Satin Vests, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Linen Bosoms, Collars and Drawers, Fine English & French Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Fancy Suspenders, Gents Fancy Hats, Caps, &c. Also, a full assortment of Boys' Clothing, from the finest to the lowest grades, such as Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Sack Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Ready Made Clothing, of every description, which I will sell as low as any house in the city. Call and examine for yourselves. Remember the place, 118 Federal street, Allegheny. feb13

DRY GOODS
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
HAVING PURCHASED LARGELY before the late advance in prices we are enabled to sell by the Case, Bale, Piece or Yard, at
LESS THAN EASTERN
Manufacturers prices. Our stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS
is unusually large and we solicit an examination of our stock by every one who buys in this market either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
☞ TERMS NETT CASH. ☜
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.
74 Market Street.
feb11

CLOSING OUT SALE OF
WINTER GOODS.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Are desirous of closing out their entire stock of
WINTER GOODS,
previous to making their ANNUAL INVENTORY, on the first day of February next.
Wholesale, as well as Retail Buyers, will have the advantages of the
REDUCTION MADE IN PRICES.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
No. 17 Fifth street.
jan10

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARden implements of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
BECKHAM & LONG
feb11 daw 122 Liberty street.

A NEW STYLE OF CLOTHES Wringer (which we would call the attention of those interested, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
feb11 daw 122 Liberty street.

EVERYTHING IN THE AGRICULtural implement line, for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
feb11 daw 122 Liberty street.

MEN'S BOYS' & YOUTH'S BOOTS, selling out at a great sacrifice to make room for goods, at McClelland's.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to examine the stock of goods for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
feb11 Liberty street.

T. A. McCLELLAND,