

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

It will be interesting to future historians to know how all the members of the thirty-eighth Congress voted on the national questions that came before them.

It is interesting to Pennsylvania voters to know how their representatives voted on such questions, and we shall, therefore, occasionally make a record of their votes in these columns, in addition to the record given in the regular reports of Congressional proceedings.

Whereas, The organized treason having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiance of the Federal Constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as an outlaw.

Resolved, That any proposition to negotiate with the rebel leaders at Richmond, (sometimes called the authorities at Richmond,) for a restoration of loyalty and order in those portions of the Republic which have been disorganized by the rebellion, is in effect a proposition to recognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States, whom they oppress, and to give countenance and support to the pretensions of conspiracy and treason; and, therefore, every such proposition should be rejected without hesitation or delay.

Mr. Copperhead Cox, of Ohio, moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table, by a vote of 59 yeas to 24 nays.—The Pennsylvania vote as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Broomall (U), Kelley (U), A. Myers (U), L. Myers (U), Schofield (U), Stevens (U), Thayer (U), Tracy (U), Williams (U)—9

Nays—Messrs. Ancona (Op), Denison (Op), Miller (Op), Randall (Op), Strouse (Op)—5. Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bailey (Op), Coffroth (Op), Dawson (Op), Hale (U), Johnson (Op), Lazard (Op), McAllister (Op), Moorhead (U), O'Neill (U), Stiles (Op)—10.

A little later in the day, Mr. Copperhead Rogers, of New Jersey, offered a long and tedious preamble and resolution meant to be an entering wedge for a peace proposition to the rebels, which was laid on the table by a vote of 78 to 42.

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey (Op), Broomall (U), Hale (U), Kelley (U), A. Myers (U), L. Myers (U), O'Neill (U), Schofield (U), Stevens (U), Thayer (U), Tracy (U), Williams (U)—12. Nays—Messrs. Ancona (Op), Dawson (Op), Denison (Op), Lazard (Op), Miller (Op), Randall (Op), Strouse (Op)—7.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Coffroth (Op), Johnson (Op), McAllister (Op), Moorhead (U), Stiles (Op)—5. From the voting on these propositions and from former votes we can state exactly who are the war men and who are the peace men in our delegates in Congress.

Mr. Moorhead, of Allegheny, who was absent, is of course a strong war man.—Mr. McAllister, of Blair, also absent, has voted for every war measure and against every peace measure that has been brought up when he was in the House. The other absentees, Coffroth, Johnson, and Stiles are peace Democrats. The delegation may therefore, be classed as follows:

UNION AND ADMINISTRATION MEN. Mr. Broomall, 7th. Mr. O'Neill, 2d. " Hale, 18th. " Schofield, 12h. " Kelley, 4th. " Stevens, 9th. " Moorhead, 22d. " Thayer, 5th. " L. Myers, 3d. " Tracy, 13th. " A. Myers, 20h. " Williams, 23d.

WAR DEMOCRATS. Mr. Bailey, 15th. Mr. M'Allister, 17h. PEACE DEMOCRATS. Mr. Ancona, 8th. Mr. Lazard, 24th. " Coffroth, 16th. " Miller, 14th. " Dawson, 21st. " Randall, 1st. " Denison, 12th. " Stiles, 6h. " Johnson, 11th. " Strouse, 10th.

It will save trouble and speculation to cut out and preserve this classification for future reference. The position of each member has been deliberately defined by himself in his votes in the House.

The Dead-Block in the Senate.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6, 1864. An occasion of especial interest to this State as a member of the Union, indeed to the whole Union, has arisen in the Senate of this State.

Our recent October election not resulting so decisively as it did in your State or Ohio, permitted the Democrats—alias Copperheads—to raise their crests in proud defiance of the popular will. Thus they, because of an accident, are to-day holding the loyal men of this State at bay, disregarding the popular will, and assisting most effectively the interests of Rebellion.

The cause of this dead-lock in the Senate is owing to the fact that a Senator from Indiana and Armstrong Counties—Major Henry White of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers—was taken prisoner on the Monday morning's fight which took place upon the retreat of Milroy from Winchester. He was taken in consequence of a fall from his horse.

It will be remembered that the whole of Ewell's corps, under the three able division commanders, Rhodes, Early, and Jones, surrounded and forced out Milroy. He retreated, leaving all his siege and field guns behind him. The retreat began, as I have had good reason to know, before daylight in the morning.

At daybreak the advancing column met the enemy under Rhodes three miles south from Winchester, on the Martinsburg turnpike.—During this melee Major White was captured. He has been retained ever since, though a Rebel Major Jones, after giving his parole, went to Richmond, confident he could effect an exchange from his personal and political influence in the South. He failed but came back and delivered himself up to the authorities at Washington.

Brig.-Gen. Meredith, then Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, asked for an special exchange for him because of his importance as a witness in the Milroy Court of Inquiry. Commissioner Ould is reported to have replied with his dignified front of his proboscis, a la Dan Rice amid the sawdust, that his importance as a witness was felt at Harrisburg, and not at Baltimore.

His sympathizers seem to think so at this point. Major White's detention is of immense importance to the Rebels, if they and their Pennsylvania Senatorial confederates can thereby disorganize the Government of a Northern Commonwealth like ours.

The Copperheads here have undertaken to force the loyalists into terms of compromise upon the inferior officers of the Senate. Indeed, Hoister Clymer, their acknowledged leader in the Senate, offered this proposition to the Union men openly in his place. The leader of a party in a grave body, clothed with extraordinary powers so far forgets the dignity of his position as to barter openly for such minor places as clerkships, while a fellow Senator is languishing in dungeon depths because he went forth to the defence of the Republic!

Our Senators have manfully stood to their position. They hold that as they are legally in the majority, in no case should they yield. Senators Lowrie, Wilson, McCullagh and Chambers have made strong speeches upon the various points embraced, holding that under our Constitution the Senate is a perpetual body; that as the Speaker of that body, in case of the death of the Governor, occupies that office, his own as Speaker is, ex necessitate rei, perpetual, and can only be vacated by death, incapacity or resignation; that Senator Penny (by the way one of the ablest Republicans in the State) having been elected speaker last session, holds over, per force of circumstances, until his successor is legally elected. No answer can be made to the philosophy and logic of this reasoning.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1864.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In looking over the construction of the House Committee, it will be seen that our members come in for a lions share. Mr. Haslet, is chairman of the committee on printing. Mr. Negley, is chairman of the committee on the Library; he is also one of the members of the Judiciary General, one of the most important committees of the House.

We notice in perusing the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Negley, of this county, has "read in place," the following bills: "an act to revise and continue in force, an act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

We wish to call the especial attention of all interested, to the advertisement of Captain Pillow, U. S. Recruiting Agent, for this county, which appears in our paper to-day, as also, to a communication from him, which will be found in another column.

As the time for enlisting under the large bounty regulation, is extended to the first of March, it is not likely that the draft will be made till then; it is also likely that all districts which have not then made up their proportion of the call, will be drafted. It would also seem that voluntary enlisting, can go in for any local district they choose.

Just as we were going to press, we received an official statement of the quota of this district under the approaching draft—we hasten to lay the number allotted to each district of this county before our readers, we will give the whole table next week, including the number subject to draft in each class.

Buffalo township, 11; Clinton tp., 9; Middlesex tp., 9; Adams tp., 9; Cranberry tp., 9; Jackson tp., and Harmony, 12; Zelenicoff bor., 4; Forward tp., 9; Penn tp., 7; Jefferson tp., and Saxonburg, 12; Windfield tp., 10; Clearfield tp., 8; Summit tp., 7; Butler tp., 8; Butler bor., 14; Connoquenessing tp., 10; Lancaster township, 11; Muddybrook and Portersville, 9; Franklin township and Posters, 13; Centre township, 8; Oakland township, 9; Donegal township and Millerstown, 9; Fairview township, 10; Concord township, 8; Clay township, 9; Brady township, 5; Worth township, 10; Centreville and Slippery Rock township, 10; Cherry township, 7; Washington township, 11; Parker township, 10; Allegheny township, 8; Venango township, 8; Mar-on township, 8; Mercer township, 5.

Up to the commencement of our present unhappy civil war, the courage of the present generation had not been tested. Away from scenes of conflict, enjoying the blessings of peace, our constitutional rights guaranteed and respected, we were sometimes led to believe that Scott had drawn too largely on his imagination, when describing the courage of the ancient Saxon and Gaul. But since the commencement of our present troubles, we have seen so many exhibitions of true courage, that nothing seems incredible.

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The Colonel found himself and his gallant band almost surrounded by vastly superior numbers—like Fritz James, when one shrill blast of Rodrick's horn peopled the glenn.

We arrived at this place on the 3d inst, much gratified in finding a resting place after our terrible march. The 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry had a fight with the rebel Gen. Wm. L. Jackson, at Jackson river, on our retreat from Salem.

The night was very dark, and our men frequently came in contact with the rebels, and many hand to hand conflicts occurred. The rebels really had us surrounded and were in much superior force. The night was cold, fires could not be lighted, and our men almost perished.

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The State Senate.

This body is still unorganized; the responsibility of this unusual delay, must rest with those who attempt to take advantage of the absence of Maj. White.—We don't feel at liberty now to even guess how this matter may terminate; but expect by this time next week, to be able to surmise what course will be taken to extricate the senate from its present unhappy position.

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ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Escape From Richmond. The writer of the following letter was born in Connoquenessing township, Butler county, on the 24th of January, 1844, is an Orphan boy, and was raised by Mrs. Jane Brown, from the time he was nine months old, till the war broke out, in 1861; he volunteered for three months under Capt. J. N. Purviance, of Butler; came home with the company at the expiration of their term of enlistment; and on the 21st of August, he enlisted for three years under Capt. Thomas M. Laughlin; was taken to Washington, and remained at Tenallytown all winter; went on the Peninsula campaign with General McClellan; was taken prisoner on the 14th of April, 1861, while on picket, near Yorktown, and conveyed to Richmond, where he remained four weeks, when he, in company with many others were paroled; he went back to his regiment, and went through the seven days fight before Richmond, but could not be received into his regiment, because he was not exchanged; sometime after he was honorably discharged from the service, and in August, 1863, he re-enlisted in the 4th Penna. Cavalry; was in the battle of Sulphur Springs, at which time and place he was again taken prisoner, as the following letter will show:

CAMP TYLER, NEAR BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 21, 1863. MR. SAMUEL RILEY:—Dear Sir:—I seat myself once more a free man that you know of my good health, and escape from Richmond, and of my safe arrival in our lines at Williamsburg. I escaped from the Pemberton prison on the 11th of this month, and got to our pickets at Williamsburg on the morning of the 14th; since that time, I have been coming from Williamsburg here. I will now give you a short history of my escape, which was all very lucky for me, for I stood a good chance to get my neck stretched if they had recognized me.

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where it raged until night, and by moonlight, (11 P. M.) when there was a lull; but let me mention here the interposition of the God of Battles, who clothed the craggy summit of the mountain with a dense fog, on which the deadly Sharpshooters of Mississippi, (the flowers of the flock,) were perched, to pick off our men as they passed along under the cliffs; but their eyes were dimmed; our men proudly advanced beneath the protection of the Almighty, and open to our view; when our men had gained the western side, and came steadily advancing round the point, oh, what a beautiful sight to behold them as the clouds towered above them and the dear old flag waved; you should have heard the loud hurrahs that issued forth from the forts below, which were loaded with deadly missiles to hurl at the foe; but now a sudden rush was made on our rifle-pits and the shout went forth; our boys in them, and a sudden stillness again; but now they are seen again advancing and shouting; now again another shout goes forth and the columns go at full speed with glittering bayonets, and the trench is ours; here they skirmished for some time, and part of our division was sent down, drove in the pickets, threw a pontoon across the creek and made a connection with them up the mountain side, where they remained all night; next morning the hill and Chattanooga valley were clear, and they had concentrated their forces on Mission Ridge, on the other side of the valley, and extending about five miles.

During this time Sherman had crossed the river above and taken one of the peaks of the ridge; Sherman commenced his work early, and they kept concentrating on their right, our left, and by strategy our columns advanced six points by noon, ready to storm the batteries and breastworks on the whole summit; the time arrived, the command given, and oh, then the whole mountain shook to its base, with their batteries on the summit and ours at the base, it was a perfect shower of balls, grape, and canister; but our columns advanced quietly along, and fiercely charged their rifle-pits about one third of the way up the hill; another, the same, and then they were under cover of their fire; finally they reached the summit and a deadly strife ensued; and the most deadly silence reigned among the troops who lay in reserve, in case of needed assistance; but a few moments, and the Banner of Freedom is seen floating over the Headquarters of Gen. Bragg—their artillery hushed, and only the shout of our men charging on the batteries, can be heard, and then a loud response of shouts from our place of abode; but now the batteries are heard to belch forth again, and oh, the intense anxiety, are our men repulsed?

Are they all prisoners? Oh, no! we soon found that the beleaguers were turned another direction, and another shout went forth; and soon all was still; but in the distance we could hear some terrific musketry fighting, but it was soon lulled by night coming on.

I was ordered to the battle-field, where I remained all night, till 5 A. M. came home and breakfasted; received orders at 7 A. M., to march with four days rations from Division Headquarters; our Regiment remained in the forts; and we started in pursuit of the retreating foe; went up to the summit of the ridge, and oh, the sights; the foe slaughtered all along the ridge, and twenty-two of our own men; descended, and passed through the gap and ascended another ridge which led to the old Chickamauga ground, and arrived at the river by night; built a bridge by taking down a barn and house, and we passed over early in the morning; advanced two miles, and surprised the enemy and took a battery; pressed on to Graysville, passing all kinds of arms, field pieces, caissons, ammunition, clothing, etc in great quantities; got to the next creek where they resisted; beat them and took four pieces of artillery, and one they tried to throw in the river, forced, and went on to Ringgold, where we had a most bloody fight; we lost heavily; took the Gap and Mountain by storm; got our wounded off and all amputations made by midnight, and sent all our sick back to Chattanooga by noon the following day; we took a great number of prisoners, corn, flour, wheat, corn meal, etc. etc. and I had plenty of chicken and pig, and remained over the day and night and then returned.—To sum up, we have taken about 80 guns, 6300 prisoners, more coming in, and part of the army yet to hear from; accept my kind regards.

Yours faithfully, A. M. BARNABY, Hopt. Steward, 78th Regt. P. V.

QUICK REPENTANCE.—At a Methodist church in Newark, N. J., a member who had formerly large Southern connections, proposed that the church should make Jeff. Davis a life member of the Sabbath School Missionary Society.—Even the boys and girls hissed the proposition, whereupon the member threatened to throw them out of the window. The "muscular Christian" subsequently apologized through the public prints.

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