

VALLEY SPIRIT.

SEMI-WEEKLY—CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
VOLUME 15. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1861. NUMBER 5.

part in the case of a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

On motion of Mr Blair, the House went into committee on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppressing rebellion against and defending the Government of the United States. The bill provides that the President is authorized to accept the services of volunteers, either cavalry, infantry or artillery, as he may deem proper, to the number of five hundred thousand, and to pay the expenses attending the same, \$500,000,000 to be appropriated.

After a long debate the bill was passed with several amendments. Adjourned.

Particulars of the Battle Near Carthage.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.
We are indebted to the *Kansas Journal* for a copy of the *Port Scott Democrat's* report of a battle between the Missouri State troops under Governor Jackson and Gen. Rainey, numbering by their own account from ten to thirteen thousand, and United States forces under Col Seigel, numbering fifteen hundred in all.

The first onset resulted in the State troops being driven back some distance, and the officers ordered a retreat. The entire gave way, but the order not being heard on the flank, the advancing United States troops were in danger of being surrounded and cut off.

The loss on Jackson's side was very great; 70 or 80 mortally wounded on the field and in houses by the wayside.

Additional Particulars.
The loss on the part of the State troops cannot be less than three hundred to five hundred. The ground in many places was strewn with dead horses, and the stench was sickening.

The whole country was laid desolate; fences were torn down, crops trampled to the ground, and houses plundered.

The retreat of the Federal forces was conducted in a style worthy of veteran troops, and with as much coolness as if they were on parade instead of a field of battle.

It was only the overwhelming odds on the side of the secessionists that enabled them to carry the day. The real victory was with Col Seigel.

Second Dispatch.
Governor Jackson announces his intention of fortifying himself at Carthage, until Gen Price and Ben McCulloch can arrive from Arkansas with reinforcements, when he will turn and act on the offensive and enforce the laws of the State.

Colonel Sigel retreated in the direction of Sarcoxie, where he expected reinforcements.

Third Dispatch.
A citizen of this place has just arrived here, having left Shedman, Jasper county, at daylight this morning.

He states that after leaving Carthage, Col Sigel's army was two miles northeast of their town, when he was attacked in the night and his command badly cut up.

His loss is variously estimated at from three hundred to one thousand, and that of the secessionists from one to two thousand.

Col Brown, with three thousand troops from Springfield, is said to have joined Col Sigel. Major Sturgess is north of the Osage river, and General Lyon, at last accounts, was at Warsaw on his way south.

On Friday, the day of the battle, Ben McCulloch and General Price arrived at Neosho, twenty miles south of Carthage.

A grand force of one hundred men led there by Colonel Sigel was surrounded and taken prisoners. One report says that they were all killed; another report says that but a small portion of them were killed.

Ben McCulloch has sent forward three thousand men to meet Governor Jackson, and he (McCulloch) captures ten thousand additional troops from Arkansas.

Col Wolf, with 500 Unionists, had skirmish on Saturday with 1,200 Confederate, 93 miles from Springfield, in which Wolf and thirty others were killed and wounded.

Wolf occupied a position when the battle began, but the Confederates increasing to the number he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber, he was killed above mentioned, he himself being among the killed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade of Ohio offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to remit all duties and import on all arms imported since the 1st of May last, which have not been actually paid, and on all arms which may be imported prior to the 1st of January, 1862, for the use of any State which in good faith aiding to suppress the rebellion now waged against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Clark of N. H. presented a petition for the relief of Roger Jones, who was condemned at Harper's Ferry, and was obliged to convey public and private property, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Wilson of Mass. from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back the joint resolution (legislating all the acts of the President.) Laid over.

Also, the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. Laid over. Adjourned.

The speaker announced the standing committee of the House.

Mr. Stevens of Pa. introduced a bill to divide Pennsylvania into three judicial districts, and that a court be held at Erie. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio introduced a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1861 and restore that of 1857. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hildman of Indiana presented a bill granting bounty lands to those who have been or shall be engaged in the military service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. C. of Ohio presented a bill to increase the number of seats at West Point Academy (it gives three times the present number, and reduces the term at the Academy from 5 years to 4.)

Mr. Walton of Maine offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of having the number of Representatives after the Congress at 239, being the present number.

Mr. Hildman of Ind. presented a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the House will, during the present extraordinary session, only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations for Government and fiscal affairs connected therewith; and all other bills and resolutions not directly connected with the raising of revenue and in relation to military and naval affairs, shall be referred without debate to appropriate committees, to be considered at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Lerojey of Ill. offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That in the judgment of this House it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law commonly called the Fugitive Slave Law.

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ment, viz: that all officers, excepting postmasters and consuls, having no salary shall pay all fees collected by them into the Treasury; that the salary of all officers, military and naval, shall be reduced as follows:—(over \$10,000, 30 per cent; over \$7,000, 25 per cent; over \$5,000, 20 per cent; over \$3,000, 15 per cent; over \$2,000, 10 per cent; and over \$1,000, 5 per cent; repealing all laws granting mileage to members of Congress, restricting the franking privilege to one ounce in weight, and repealing all laws and resolutions appropriating money for newspapers and stationery for members of Congress.)

Mr. Davis of N. Y. offered the following: Resolved, if the Senate concur, the following address be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate, and that the President be requested to approve the same, and transmit a copy to the Governors of the respective States of this republic.

The following sentence is a portion of the address: "We thus entreat you, not in dread of your power, but because we had rather persuade you as friends than conquer you as enemies, we declare our determination, in case you persist in your rebellion, not to a spirit of menace, but that we may dissipate all idea of peace upon any terms other than the supremacy of the Constitution, that our flag shall wave triumphant over the whole Republic or it shall cease to be a National emblem. This is our firm resolve. God and an enlightened world testify as to the rectitude of our course."

The papers were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

SENATE.—Mr. Ten Eyck, N. J. presented a petition of citizens of New Jersey, in case the Naval Academy is permanently removed from Annapolis, to create the same at Perth Amboy.

Mr. Fassenden of Me. suggested that all petitions not connected with war matters be laid on the table, and used a motion to that effect, which was carried.

Mr. Wilson of Mass. reported back a bill to increase the army, with an amendment to increase odd regiments to the same number as the new.

House.—Mr. Stevens of Pa. from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for a national loan, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Als a bill to provide for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President on the 15th of April, 1861, from the time they were called into service till the 30th of June.

Mr. Stevens said that there is much suffering among the soldiers, and there was no means to pay them except by the passage of this bill.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, said that he treated there would be no objection to it.

Mr. Burnett of Ky, being fully satisfied that the House would pass the bill. He desired to in press on objections he would content himself if with saying that he was opposed to the whole system of war measures.

The bill was then passed. It appropriates \$3,000,000.

Mr. Stevens gave notice that he will call up the loan bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cox, it was Resolved, that the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to communicate to this House any correspondence that the Government has had with the government of Spain, in reference to the incorporation of the Dominican territory with the Spanish monarchy, and what protest, if any, our Government has made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of the Spanish government.

Mr. Washburne of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes. [It is designed to close the ports of entry in the seceded States, and to make ports of delivery ports of entry; in certain cases to collect duties on shipboard; to seize and confiscate vessels belonging to rebels, etc.] The bill was ordered to be printed, and re-committed to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lerojey of Ill., introduced a resolution, declaring that in the judgment of the House it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Mr. Nelson of Ky., moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Stratton of N. J. raised a point that the resolution was not admissible under the order adopted yesterday, prescribing business for the session.

The speaker, for reasons given, overruled the point.

The speaker was continued.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes of Iowa, introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army and navy. Referred to the select committee.

Mr. Clark of N. H. offered a resolution declaring that whereas, a conspiracy has been formed in several States against the Government of the United States, and that the people in several States (naming the Seceded States) have attempted to withdraw themselves from the Union, and seceded States knowing it, had not advised the Government of its progress, therefore be it.

Resolved, That Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, Wright and Hemphill, being those Senators who have not made their appearance, and vacated their seats at the last session.

Mr. Bayard of Del., saw no reason for anything more than declaring their seats vacant. The people of their respective States have gone out, they think, in the exercise of a right. He thought it revolutionary, but saw no reason for charging these Senators with conspiracy.

Mr. Clark said he wanted to deny anything more than declaring their seats vacant. The people of their respective States have gone out, they think, in the exercise of a right. He thought it revolutionary, but saw no reason for charging these Senators with conspiracy.

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of Senate to the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers. Adjourned.

He also gave notice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the Federal Government to take personal property in the rebel States, where the owners have been found in rebellion against the Government.

He also offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia while the soldiers are here. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull of Ill., presented a resolution, asking the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any contracts have been made except by the regular officers of the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department, and if so, to lay them before the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Steubler of Del., offered a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution, for the possible adjustment of the present difficulties. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition, asking Congress to remove all cause of war, which is the view of the petitioners, is the continued permission of slavery.

Mr. Browning of Ill., offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury pay to the legal representatives of Stephen A. Douglas, the amount of salary due at the time of his death.

House bill, relating to the further collection of imposts, (the force bill) was taken up. The bill passed—yeas 26, nays 6—Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson, (Mo.) Kennedy, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up.

House.—The following select committees were announced to inquire and report relative to the establishment of a National Army west of the Alleghenies: Moorehead, McClelland, Bingham, Kellogg, (Michigan,) Stratton, Delano, Riffin and Wallace.

The select committee to inquire into the subject of army contracts are Van Wyck, Washburne, Holmes, Pantou, Dawes, Steels (N. J.) and Jackson.

On Pacific railroad—Curtis, Campbell, Mallory, Blair, Cox, Webster, French, Arnold and Thayer.

Mr. Vallandigham (Ohio) offered a preamble and resolution substantially as follows: WHEREAS, It is rumored that Gilbert Marston, of New Hampshire; James E. Kerrigan, of New York; Charles J. Biddle, of Pennsylvania; Edward M. Pherson, of Pennsylvania and Samuel H. Curtis, of Iowa, holding seats in this House, have been sworn into the military service under the authority of the United States:

And whereas, James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, has also been admitted on the floor of this House, he holding a military commission; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire, and report with all unnecessary delay, whether the gentlemen above named, or any of them, claiming seats here, and at the same time holding military offices under the authority of the United States, are constitutionally disqualified from being members of this House while holding such military commissions.

Mr. Lerojey (Ill) desired the resolution to lie upon the table.

Mr. Vallandigham said two similar cases have heretofore been decided by the House, and it was determined that they were disqualified as members owing to their military commissions. He did not wish to trespass on the patience of the House, by elaborate remarks at this time, but this being a grave matter it should be investigated.

Mr. McKnight (Pa) wanted an amendment made, namely—to insert Vallandigham's name in the resolution. After the gentleman's speech on Wednesday, the Committee on Elections ought to examine into Mr. Vallandigham's credentials to ascertain whether or not he was accredited to the wrong Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham replied that if the gentlemen desired any personal controversy with him he could have it elsewhere whenever and wherever he should decide. He (Mr. V) came into the House to abide by its rules and usage of decorum, but not to violate them.

Mr. McKnight said he would like to see the credentials of the gentleman mentioned in the resolution, he held his seat here by virtue of the confidence of the people of the 13th Congressional district of Pennsylvania. His commission as colonel was under authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He had no two other commissions under the Federal Government. He had taken the oath of allegiance, and in support of the Constitution, as Mr. Vallandigham had done.

In the report they were sworn into the military service of the United States. On the 25th of June, 1861, Mr. V. was sworn into the military service of the United States. He had taken the oath of allegiance, and in support of the Constitution, as Mr. Vallandigham had done.

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