

"VALLEY SPIRIT."
TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Valley Spirit will be published every Wednesday and forwarded to subscribers at the following rates:
\$1.00 a month, \$10.00 a year. \$1.00
will be charged for a copy of any article
published in it or \$1.00 after the expiration of two years.
A subscriber not living in this immediate vicinity of
the state is required to pay extra postage.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WE are charged \$1.00 per square of the paper for three
columns, or less, and \$2.00 per square for columns
advertisements inserted for less than one-half page
will incur a surcharge of 50 cents.
An additional charge of 50 cents made for extra display
of any article, such as portraits, illustrations, &c., &c., &c.,
not over one-half of the first insertion, and a ready
sum for each subsequent insertion. Subscribers
for the same amount will be charged 10
cents per day.

JOB PRINTING.

Quoted with the usual care, the proprietor has
a good knowledge of the market. Material all
of which is sent to the printer.

JOHN H. MURKIN.

Law of Newspapers

1. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the
end of a term will be regarded as a new engage-
ment.

2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of
their newspaper, the publisher may continue
to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to return to the
newspaper from time to time, to which they
are directed, they are held responsible until
they have settled the bills and ordered them
discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, with-
out informing the publisher, and the news-
paper goes to the former direction, they are
held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to
take payment from the office or removing and
leaving them uncollected is a prima facie evi-
dence of intentional FRAUD.

6. The Courts have also repeatedly decided
that Post Masters who neglect to perform the
duty of giving a visible notice as is required
by the regulations of the Post Office Depart-
ment, in the last of a period to take
the office to a postmaster addressed to him render
the Post Masters liable to the publisher for the
subscription.

DRUGS, &c.

Goods in Motion.—Now is the time
you will want to buy your Christmas Stock
paper, and all kinds of goods and other articles
and in Boston and a number of cities.

For Drugs of Gold we have
Medicinal Ointments, Brown Tincture, Balsam,
Lemon Water, and the Antiseptic Salve.

A 3/4 lb. Cherry Pectoral, Winter's
Aches, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Headache and
many other preparations by Dr. Gold and Company.

Dry Spices, Baking materials,
well selected seeds of Driven, Chocolates,
Sugar, Perfumery, Kerosene Lamp-oil, &c.
REYNOLD'S DRUG STORE.

First Ground Ginger.
Fresh ground Pepper
Fresh ground Coriander, Red
pepper, Magenta, &c.
all Powders, &c.

UNIVERSITY.

Kerosene Hanging Lamps.
Kerosene Lamp
Kerosene Bracket Lamp
Kerosene Wall Lamp
Kerosene Lamp
Kerosene Lamp
Wanted subscribers, &c.

MURKIN.

Powers Medicated Pigs, at
SPANGERS.

Brown Toches, for Tongue and
Colds, at SPANGERS.

Cephalic Pills for headache, at
SPANGERS.

Lip Salve, at SPANGERS.

Spangler Nails Cattle Powders,
Spangler nail Horse Powders, Spangler nail
Mutton.

Lyon's Rare Calawha Brandy, at
SPANGERS.

Swin's Panacea for Purifying the
Blood, at SPANGERS.

Simes Cod Liver Oil, at
SPANGERS.

Blair's Coryza Lozenges, at
SPANGERS.

Ayers Cherry Pectoral, at
SPANGERS.

H. Cuttiss' Stomach Bitters, at
SPANGERS.

Self injecting Syringes, at
SPANGERS.

Shoulder Braces, Supertors Trus-
ses and Suspensory bandages, at
SPANGERS.

For Smooth and Glossy Hair and
SPANGERS.

Spangler has an article for dis-
tressed women, which effects a cure in a short time.

Kerosene lamps with Marble base
and Nickel plated shades the 15 cent and one dollar.

HEYBURN.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A. J. WHITE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
READY-MADE
CLOTHING, (Home Made.)

FURNISHING GOODS.

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
PARASOLS.

Sold by the yard, also men's wear
outfit, ladies' wear, &c., &c.

BLACK SILK,

QUILTS, AND
CLOTHES.

For Sale between Kyoto's Second and
Diamond, ORNAMENTATION.

READY-MADE WINTER BRAIDS.

WINTER BRAIDS, HAT LINERS, &c.

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 15.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1861.

NUMBER 27

WAR

AND OTHER NEWS

Wednesday December 18.

The proclamation of Gen. Phelps, now in command at Ship Island, Miss., is one of the most extraordinary documents to which this war has given birth. After declaring his intention to make known to the people of the Northwest the motives and principles by which his command will be governed, he states that the creed of himself and that of the troops under him is that every slave State admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution has an abdication in direct violation of the Constitution, and that the original slave States in becoming parties to the Federal compact were bound in honor to abolish slavery. He assumes that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes the free labor of the North from entering into competition with it, and that the purpose for which the Federal troops were sent South is to revolutionize slaves out of existence. The New York Times denies that General Phelps has any authority for the line of policy he prescribes for himself, and a legend that he misrepresents the aims of the Government precisely as the more malignant of Secessionists of the South misrepresent them—a coincidence, says the Times, which cannot but be productive of mischief and embarrassing results. Even the Tribune accepts the genuineness of the proclamation in its entirety as another illustration of the facility of our commandants in this species of composition.

The comments of the American Press on the Mason and Slidell affair indicate that there exists a good deal of doubt and hesitation as to the proper course to pursue. The Times and Tribune are for getting rid of the difficulty by submitting the question at once, between the Federal Government and Great Britain, to the arbitration of a neutral Power. There are, however, a few journals which vaguely assume that the Southern Envoy will not be surrendered, even though war should ensue as a consequence.

The conflagration at Charleston, S. C., of which further particulars have been received, was without doubt a most disastrous one. As many as one thousand persons are said to be homeless, and the loss is estimated at from five to seven millions of dollars. The Confederate Congress has appropriated a quarter of million of dollars for the relief of the sufferers, and liberal contributions were by last accounts coming in from other States.

The Lyceum in Virginia tells a strange story of the dispersion, to the Confederacy, of a Maryland regiment in the Federal service, with all their officers, arms and equipments. There is, we are inclined to believe, as little truth in the statement as is to be found in the telegram received from Cincinnati yesterday announcing that a battle was being fought in the vicinity of New Orleans, and that the city was threatened with demolition by the Federal forces.

Part of General Sherman's division advanced to the mainland, near Port Royal Ferry, on Tuesday last, and destroyed some Confederate rifle pits. The Charleston Courier, which published the fact as a report from Beaufort, does not state whether the Federal troops continued to hold the position on the mainland or whether they subsequently returned to the islands.

THURSDAY, December 19.

The arrival of the steamer Jura at Portland places us in possession of advices from Europe to the 6th ult. The utmost activity prevails in England in pushing forward warlike preparations. A considerable number of troops were under orders for Canada. Ships on leave were summoned to their ships. The heavier in the stock market had increased. Two ships of war had been ordered to proceed forthwith to the West Indies to protect the mail steamers. Cotton had declined in price during the week to the extent of two pence—4 cents per pound—but had subsequently rallied somewhat. The popular excitement continued unabated. Mr. Adams is reported as believing his recall would be imminent. General Scott had written a letter, which is published in the French journals, denying that the seizure of the Southern Envoy on board a central vessel was in consequence of orders to that effect from the Cabinet at Washington. His evidence is necessary that good relations should be preserved between the United States and Great Britain, and hence that that difference will be amicably settled. He appears further his conviction that the offense is not serious enough to justify a declaration of war. The London Star regards General Scott's letter as a warning of peace. The London Times charges that the letter favors a shameful act of the treason. The各

The gallantry of General Ord,各

The各

more vessels of screw-boats which had been captured by a brilliant dash into the Murray from Kenesaw, and the details of Col. Palmer's achievement show that the rebels had

not only captured nearly two thousand
Rebel recruits and a thousand horses, but
also two hundred wagons containing nearly

stores for Price's army.各

Palmer, Hunter and Halleck are reviewing

men of the day of the departed Lyon.

Far

Washington, Dec. 19.

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THE CHANCES OF ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

You must not urge a forward move-

ment," says our regular editor of good ex-

perience and high position. "If we advance

now, we shall be whipped." We

take a start," says another regular editor,

as fully entitled as the first to confidence.

We must take a start, or know the reason

why. We have waited too long already."

Opinions certainly vary, and it is not the

Commander-in-Chief alone who hesitates

to declare for option. But on weighing

the opposing judgments, the balance is

unmistakably found to be against delay.

Many generals have freely avowed their

desire to take advantage of opportunities

repeatedly opened to us, but invariably

neglected. I have heard one signify

perfect conviction of his ability to march

to Richmond, from the North, with 40,

000 good men. I know that another, of

great mind and ability, will

joyfully besiege the Confederate capital,

from a southern point of attack, with only

80,000 men. The reputation of these

officers is soon to that of none in the army.

They have especially sought from

time to time, the privilege of achieving,

which for some reasons that we must pre-

sume to be sufficient, has always been

denied them. The arguments of opposi-

tions seem to come mostly from officers

within the direct influence of the Com-

manding General, who, without ever be-

ing aware of his exact vi. we, has certainly ac-

cepted the devoted adherence of many to

the mere indications of his plan.

Appears now tend to the belief that his

intention are positive, consequently the

regular opinions of staff officers and such

are uniformly of tranquil order; but

should a single active impulse proceed

from him, the majority would undoubtedly exper-

ience a sudden revolution, and the universal ery

would be for the eminent propriety and

desirability of an advance.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege is reported to have passed the Senate to-day.

It is a subject of much discussion which is either part

or in whole or in part a justification of the seizure of

Mason and Slidell. We must set aside the

memories of sum of the overzealous English

colonials and look at the real facts of the case.

The first report was that the law officers had

had knowledge of war; the second that they

were neutrals of war; the third that they

were neutrals of war; the fourth that they

were neutrals of war; the fifth that they

were neutrals of war; the sixth that they

were neutrals of war; the seventh that they

were neutrals of war; the eighth that they

were neutrals of war; the ninth that they

were neutrals of war; the tenth that they

were neutrals of war; the eleventh that they

Valley Spirit.

CHAMBERSBURG, DEC. 26, 1861

Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee will be held at the Bachelor House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 16, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Democratic papers in the State will please copy.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman

The Floyd Mania.

The Floyd Mania which manifests itself in a propensity to steal seems to have seized upon every department of the government from Cabinet officer down to Horse Inspector. If the Penitentiaries of the country were scraped a grander set of rascals could not be collected together than the officials, high and low, who have the management of affairs under this corrupt Administration. The speculations, plundering and malfeasance that have from time to time leaked out are enough to turn the people from their loyalty, and make them indifferent as to the restoration of the Union when the means used to effect it are so dishonest and dishonorable, and the ruin of the country so inevitable unless purged of the corrupt influences that now control the Government.

A poor devil was shot, and justly too, last week for desertion from our army; why cannot the same punishment be meted out to the plunderers who are robbing the army and thereby crippling the energies of the country in the prosecution of this holy war to put down rebellion? Let Gen. McCLELLAN issue the same order, that they be "shot to death by musketry," against the public robbers under the Government, as in the case of the deserter, and he will be doing the country a blessed service, and he need have no misgivings that his conscience will ever upbraid him with the act.

The disclosures made before Congress by the VAN WICK Committee of Investigation are so astounding as to be almost beyond credence, and was the Report not certified by so many highly respectable names we would doubt that so much villainy as it lay bare could lurk in high places, or that human nature could become so depraved. This Committee report that they held their sittings in Washington, New York, Boston, New Bedford, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and Harrisburg, have traveled from 6 to 7,000 miles in performance of their duties and examined 25 witnesses. The testimony embraced in the report covers eleven hundred pages. The Committee are not yet through with their labors. They propose vigorously to further prosecute their investigations and examine into a large number of transactions at Washington and elsewhere. We give the following abstract of a portion of the Report which will suffice for this time to show the nefarious transactions that have taken place between the heads of the War and Navy Departments and their "agents."

An old steamer the *Cataline* was purchased by one of the "agents" of the War Department for \$14,000 and then leased to the Government for no less than three months at \$10,000 per month and if the vessel was destroyed within that time the Government was to pay \$50,000. The vessel was, of course, destroyed, and \$80,000 is claimed off the Government for that which cost the "agent" of the War Department \$14,000.

Another vessel the *Stars and Stripes* was chartered by an "agent" of the Navy Department, a brother-in-law to the Secretary, who was allowed a commission of 2½ per cent, on all his transactions, and after running the vessel two months at a price which yielded her owner a net profit of \$16,000, then sold her to the Government for \$5,000. The vessel cost to build her only \$5,000.

The Secretary of War played at the disposal of a man named AUGUSTUS CUMMING, a political newspaper editor in New York totally ignorant of army affairs, the large sum of \$10,000,000 to exploit the army supplies agency, and every way. Cummings himself can't tell how many millions he has squandered.

The *Cataline* is the right part of a big

and his account has never been settled or his vouchers filed in the Department. This Cummings is the personal and political friend of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Navy gives his brother-in-law a commission to purchase for the Government, allowing him two and a half per cent, on all he could buy. He goes to work and in the short space of five months runs a bill up on the Government to the amount of \$1,750,932, his own profit being \$95,000, nearly as much for his two months service as the whole salary of the President of the United States for the term of four years.

The transactions in the purchase of arms the Report shows up to be most fraudulent and disgraceful. A lot of arms are sold by the Government at a time it needs them, in June last, for \$8.50 a piece. An "agent" figures here again, and the guns are bought up in July, the next month, and the same guns sold to the Government for \$22 a piece! For these guns that the Government almost gave away she purchased back one month later for the sum of \$58,175.

Another transaction in arms—condemned Austrian muskets—cost our Government \$166,000. These guns were worthless, can never be used, were invoiced to this country at \$2 a piece and offered to a regular government officer at \$5.50, who rejected them as not being fit for any kind of service. These worthless guns were afterwards purchased by one of the "middle men" for the Government at \$8.50.

The Report exposes the most astounding and unblushing frauds in the purchase of horses and mules.

It is estimated that the Treasury has been plundered, by these and similar transactions which we have not the space now to notice, in less than a year under Lincoln's Administration, to the tune of One Hundred Million of dollars!

The Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON flooded this Congressional district with the "Covode Report" let him display the same assiduity in forwarding the Report of the VAN WICK Committee. We believe he is helping to deplete the Treasury by drawing *double pay*, as Congressman and Military Aid, and there is no way in which he can so well serve his constituents and earn his wages as by franking the VAN WICK Report.

Sneers at McClellan.

Seward's homeorgan, the Auburn Advertiser, announces that "the army of the Potomac has during the last week, made an advance, of, as near as we can 'kalkulate,' two and a half inches. At this rate of speed, we have ascertained from very careful computation, that it will reach Centreville some time in the month of December in the last year of the Millennium."

The people must come forward to the defense of McClellan, Halleck, Sherman, and other faithful officers to whom he confided the direction of the army, lest they should be overcome and borne down by the Abolition cohorts who now assail them with fierce vituperation or charges reflecting on their competency. Masked batteries are now opened upon them from the whole gang of editors in control of the radical press. To be sure, the assailants are now for the most part acting under restraint,—very generally doing their work through the instrumentality of anonymous communications, pamphlets, &c., but if permitted to pursue their course with impunity, will soon throw off all disguise and proclaim openly their revolutionary designs. This should be stopped promptly, unless we are prepared to encounter a worse evil than has yet come upon us.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We understand that Geo. W. Welsh, Esq., of Hanover, York county, is urged by his friends for the post of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Harrisburg, during the coming session. Mr. Welsh is one of the most active opponents in that county, and will, if chosen, make one of the best officers the House has had this many a day. He has many friends throughout the State who will give him a helping hand.

The *Cataline* is the right part of a big

The World. Howe.

The thanks of the country are due, says the *Journal of Commerce*, and will be given to Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, for his position on the resolution of inquiry, which he offered in the Senate, and advocated on Monday, but which failed of an immediate passage, being referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution proposed simply to inquire of the Secretary of State whether any persons had been arrested in the loyal States and if so, by what authority. No censure of the Secretary was implied. It was the object of the distinguished Senator to bring the facts before the representatives of people, and if it should then appear that justice was proper, it might be administered, or if it should appear that the "authority" was sufficient, the approval of Congress could be given.

Senator Trumbull is a Republican. No one has any doubt of this. The resolution was heartily supported by Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, who has always been esteemed too Republican for the Republicans. Other eminent Senators also sustained the resolution. Let their names be remembered.

We are glad that the resolution came from the Republican side. A few weeks ago, if any one in New York, or New England, or elsewhere in the loyal States, had advocated such an inquiry, the penalty of his indiscretion would have been swift and sure.

When Senator Trumbull made his noble remarks a few days ago, in defense of the Constitution as our guide and standard in the war, remarks which we extracted from his speech and which have since gone the rounds of every conservative newspaper in America, we looked for his future course with confidence that it would tell in some way for the support of law and order. While he holds many views in regard to slavery and the war which we cannot approve, we know him to be a man of strong, good sense, a clear intellect, and abilities that are not surpassed in the Senate of the United States. He undoubtedly looks, as we have looked, into the calm future that outlines this passionate present. He knows, and it is as firm a truth as the daylight of to-morrow, that no man who advocates, approves or assents to one violation of an American's constitutional immunities, in war or in peace, can ever hope to survive these times. In days of calm reflection the nation will bury the memory of every such violation, and to bury it effectually will place the violators in the same tombs.

It is a source of profound gratification that the sentiments we have so urgently and unfalteringly advocated, are now recognized in the Senate by its most eminent members. Is it not strange is it not to an American almost incredible, that it was otherwise? The State of New York has been loyal from the outset. Her sons differed as to the means of saving the Union, but were unanimous in their desire to preserve it. Her courts have been undisturbed, her judges have presided in the regular terms, and Grand Juries have pleaded with the freedom of American Grand Juries. No man has dreamed of danger, nor has the breath of war fanned any check in the domain of New York. But it is nevertheless true that peaceful citizens of New York and of the United States have been arrested by unknown persons, in daylight and in the night time, without warrant or form of warrant, have been taken from their families without explanation, and carried to unknown prisons. How many such citizens of New York are now in jails or forts, their fellow citizens do not know, and have no means of knowing, except by Senator Trumbull's inquiry. The voice of popular fury has readily condemned such men, unheard and untried, on the wild principle that because arrested they must be guilty!

Perhaps they are guilty. Perhaps they are innocent. Many have been discharged as innocent, untried, unpunished, and discharged to meet the ridicule and ribaldry of unthinking men around them. Men have been enemies of their country by their country's ill-treatment, and foreign nations have scoffed at the boasted liberty of the American citizen!

The discussion of the question has been forbidden, but the voice of Senator Trumbull has broken the seal, and the Senate has spoken.—We place on record the vote by which the Senate laid aside the resolution. Let this list of names be borne in mind, and in the future of America's glory and honor, let war

prophecy be remembered that the nation will honor the supporters of its liberties, and will forgive every man who looks with compunction on the violation of that birthright of the American citizen which is provided by the Constitution, that no person shall be deprived of liberty, without due process of law:

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

YEA'S—Messrs. Anthony, Brown-ing, Chandler, Clark, Collier, Cowdron, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Harris, Howe, Johnson (of Tennessee), King, Lane, (of Indiana) Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade and Wilson—25.

NAY'S—Bayard, Bright, Carlisle, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Kennedy, La-tham, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Salisbury, Thompson, Trumbull, Wilkinson and Wiley—17.

In the ancient days, more than

two thousand years ago, the Rabbi Jesus Ben Sirach wrote, "Truth is great, and mighty above all things." The greatest of American poets, the editor of the *Evening Post*, has placed the ancient proverb in verses that are known to fame:

Truth stands to earth till she again:
The easier years of God are brief;
But error, wounded, while in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

Congressional.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1861.

In the United States Senate, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Sumner, to allow negroes to take out Patents, which was appropriately referred. Mr. Wilkinson brought forward a resolution providing for the expulsion of Mr. Bright, of Indiana, on the ground of having written a certain letter to Jeff Davis. Mr. Bright rose, and stated that he courted an investigation of the charges against him, explained the nature and object of the letter which he had written, and frankly declared his entire opposition to the coercive policy of the Government. The subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution previously introduced by Mr. Trumbull, enquiring of the Secretary of State whether he had ordered the arrest of any persons in the loyal States, and under what law, came up for consideration, and was discussed at length. Messrs. Dixon and Wilson deprecated the introduction of the resolution. Mr. Trumbull defended it as just and necessary. He denied the right of any officer of the Government to assume despotic powers at will, and denounced arrests, at the whim and caprice of a Cabinet Minister, as a gross abuse, which ought to be corrected by law. "It was at such times as these," he said, "that the foundations of tyranny were laid." The discussion was continued by Messrs. Kennedy, Pearce, Wilson, Fessenden and Doolittle, and, finally, the resolution was referred by a vote of 25 years to 17 days.

In the House of Representatives the first part of the session was taken up with the quarrel that has sprung up between Mr. Conway, of Kansas, and Mr. Fouke, of Illinois, in relation to the battle of Belmont. Mr. Conway rose to a personal explanation in which he denounced Mr. Fouke as a blackguard and a scoundrel. Mr. Fouke retorted by calling Mr. Conway a disgrace to his State, to his nature, and to humanity. Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the President to sustain Capt. Wilkes in spite of any menace or demand on the part of the British Government and pledging the President the full support of the House in vindicating the honor of the Government and people of the United States against a foreign power. It was referred, by a vote of 106 to 16, to the Committee on Federal Relations. A bill to raise an additional force to defend the borders of Kentucky was then called. It led to a desultory discussion in which Mr. Blair stated that in every instance that the Federal troops had met the enemy they had been met by a superior force, and that the Confederates had not been driven back one foot. Mr. Lovejoy asserted the same fact, and attributed the reverse of the Federal army to the want of competent generals. The bill was passed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

In the United States Senate, the bill to raise an additional force of volunteers, for service in Kentucky, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A motion was also adopted, asking the President to appoint a committee of the Senate, to act with a similar committee of the House, to investigate the conduct of the war. The Military Committee were directed to inquire concerning the surrender of fugitive slaves by military officers. A bill

to adjust the claims of American citizens for losses sustained prior to 1860, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was passed authorizing the Provost Court of Alexandria to retain, for safe keeping, whatever property may now be in its possession belonging to persons in arms against the United States. Mr. Eliot's resolution confiscating the property of persons in the seceded States was further discussed, and on motion of Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Resolutions were passed instructing the Secretary of the Treasury not to make any further payments to the parties interested in the steamer *Cataline*; to adjust the claims of Simon Stevens against the Government for one thousand carbines purchased by General Fremont, and denouncing the practice of employing irresponsible persons having no connection with the Government, and also of contracting for supplies without competition.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

In the Senate Messrs. Doolittle and Sumner respectively presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of Gen. Phelps' proclamation, from Ship Island, was laid over. A bill was introduced for the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, by confiscating land in such districts, under a proclamation from President Lincoln. A resolution calling for the expulsion of Senator Polk, of Missouri, was read and referred.

In the House of Representatives the Committee on Elections reported that the claim of Charles H. Foster to represent either the 1st or 2d district of North Carolina was an imposition, and that Mr. Foster was himself satisfied of the fact. The consideration of the Homestead bill was resumed. After a long discussion the bill was postponed until the first Tuesday in February next. A bill cancelling the pensions of all persons engaged in the Confederate service, or in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, was taken up and passed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

In the United States Senate petitions were presented asking that John C. Frémont be appointed Lieutenant-General. The remainder of the session was taken up by Mr. Willey, in speaking to a resolution offered by him, which declares that the existing war was forced upon the country, without provocation, by the States, is referred.

In the House of Representatives the bill to award the set gunning a bounty of one hundred dollars to certain soldiers serving in the army of the United States, was laid on the table. The members of the committee appointed by the House to inquire into the conduct of the present war, are Messrs. Thoburn, of Missouri, Covington of Pennsylvania—*to these are added the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, Messrs. Coffey, McPherson and Cox.* A resolution was passed calling upon the Secretary of war to furnish members of the House with copies of all orders, with reference to the transportation of troops and ammunition by railroads.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

In the United States Senate various memorials for the destruction of slavery were presented by Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Pomeroy. A petition from Massachusetts, in favor of an exchange of prisoners was referred. A resolution was passed recognizing the patriotic services of the late General Lyon. The Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the bill for reorganizing the Supreme Court. The bill to manumit the slaves in the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District. A discussion ensued on the resolution calling for a copy of the proclamation of General Phelps. On motion of Mr. Willey, the resolution was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives a number of bills were reported and resolutions offered, but they were all of minor importance. A bill was passed, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to amend the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, so as to require satisfactory proof of their loyalty from masters seeking the return of fugitive slaves. A resolution, offered by Mr. Lovejoy, confessing the property, including slaves, of all citizens in arms against the Government of the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemy, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Washington letters say the pressure upon the President, to drive him into revolutionary and radical abolitionism, has been great, very great, but he has withheld it so far, like a President, and his feet seem to be to down. If now his policy becomes the fixed policy, and the South can read it, hear it, feel it, Unionism will drop out more and more, in Virginia, North Carolina, East Tennessee, and New Orleans. The out-thrust policy of the abolitionists is central war, winter war of the President.—The Unionists and shall be present, and the will corroborate this.

LOCAL NEWS.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the bar relative to the death of Wm. Carlisle, Esq., was held at the office of Hon. Wilson Reilly, on Thursday afternoon, the 18th inst. Hon. Wilson Reilly was called to the chair, and Lyman S. Clark, Esq., was chosen as Secretary. Mr. Kelly on taking the chair, made a few appropriate remarks. The chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft a set of resolutions, viz.:—J. McDowell Sharp, Wm. McLellan, Geo. W. Brower, Jno. R. Orr and C. M. Duncan, Esqrs. The committee presented the following resolutions—which on motion were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, That lamentable messenger, Death, has again entered our Bar, and called away our brother of noble heart and great promise, prepared by diligent study and creditable attainments in his profession, to rest with honor and honor the race of life; therefore,

Resolved, That in the sudden death of Wm. Carlisle, Esq., the Bar of Chambersburg has lost a courteous, industrious and promising member; a surviving brother in a honorable, generous-hearted, and upright species; society a public, spirited and useful citizen; a son of an affectionate and endearing wife; a husband, and his aged parents a dutiful and obedient son.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy for the sorrow-stricken widow and parents of the deceased, in the hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to our deceased brother, we will stand his funeral in a body, and we the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the Chambersburg paper, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed Pall Bearers; viz.—W. S. Everett, Geo. Welsh, C. M. Duncan, J. Cook, Geo. Eyster, T. J. McGrath, T. J. Nill and John R. Orr.

T. B. Kennedy, Esq., announced to the meeting the death of Hon. James X. McLanahan, and moved that a committee of five (of which committee the President of this meeting should be chairman) be appointed to draft a set of resolutions indicative of their respect for the memory of the deceased. The following gentlemen composed the committee. Hon. Wilson Reilly, T. B. Kennedy, Esq., Hon. George Chambers, Hon. Geo. W. Brower and J. McD. Sharp, Esq. On motion adjourned.

WILSON REILLY,
L. S. CLARK,
President
Secretary.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Hope Fire Company of the Borough of Chambersburg, held at their hall, on the 16th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Death has once more invaded our circle and taken from our midst one of our most active and efficient members. One who was always ready and eager to lend assistance in the public welfare, and to do his duty to the memory of our deceased friend to offer our sympathy to his friends and relatives; therefore,

Resolved, That the Hope Fire company, in the death of George Averman, has lost the services of an active and vigorous fireman.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the parents, relatives, and friends, in this the hour of their sore bereavement.

Resolved, That this company wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the papers of our town.

J. SNIDER, Secy.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT.—We would urge upon the citizens of this place, and vicinity, not to neglect the opportunity of witnessing "Davis' Panorama" now on exhibition in Franklin Hall. It is no catch-penny affair, but is truly the most entertaining exhibition and magnificient Work of Art, of the kind, ever brought before the American public. It consists of one hundred and two scenes, covering about fourteen thousand feet of canvas, and brings before the eye in a life-like view every remarkable event in the history of our country, from the Discovery by Columbus down to the battles of the present Rebellion. We say to one and all don't miss seeing it.

A LECTURE.—We need but remind our readers that Rev. Joseph Clark will deliver a lecture in Franklin Hall, on New Year's Day, to incite a general interest in the cause of our country, and all who are interested in him will corroborate this.

