THE DAILY PRESS
Published Every Evening
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS CO.
OFFICE—VINE-ST., OPP. CUSTOM-HOUSE.
THE CINCINNATI DAILY PRESS is delivered subscribers in Cincinnati, Covington and surrounding cities and towns, at
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PRICE BY MAIL—Single copies, 3 cents; one month, 50c.; three months, $1 25; one year, $5

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Teeth extracted	25 cents.

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Cincinnati Daily Press.

VOLUME VI. CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1862. NUMBER 122

THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 22

The New Secretary of War—A Chapter in His History.

In the removal of Mr. Cameron, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton, we not only derive satisfaction from the fact that a conservative statesman has taken the place of one who divided his efforts between Pennsylvania contractors and Massachusetts Abolitionists, but we believe that the new Secretary of War possesses a happy combination of those personal qualities now more than ever demanded for his position—boldness, energy and integrity. Those who have met him at the bar, either at Washington, in his own State, or during his memorable year as Government counsel in California, are well aware of his vigor and ability in trying a cause, his capacity for labor, and his prompt and energetic manner of addressing the court upon every question as it arises. The circumstances attending his entry upon his short period of service in the Cabinet of the last Administration are illustrative of his character.

A year ago, when General Cass—grieved and indignant—left Mr Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Attorney-General Black was transferred to the portfolio of State, and Mr. Stanton, then absent from Washington, was fixed upon as Attorney-General. The same night he arrived at a late hour, and learned from his family of his appointment. Knowing the character of the bold, bad men then in the ascendency in the Cabinet, he determined at once to decline; but when, the next day, he announced his resolution at the White House, the entreaties of the distressed and helpless President, and the arguments of Mr. Black, prevailed upon him to accept.

At the first meeting of the Cabinet which he attended, the condition of the seceded States and the course to be pursued with the garrison at Fort Sumter were discussed, Floyd and Thompson dwelling upon "the irritation of the Southern heart" and the folly of "continuing a useless garrison to increase the irritation." No one formally proposed any course of action, but the designs of the conspirators were plain to the new Attorney-General. He went home troubled. He had intended, coming in at so late a day, to remain a quiet member of this discordant council. But it was not in his nature to sit quiet longer under such utterances.

The next meeting was a long and stormy one. Mr. Holt, feebly seconded by the President, urging the immediate reinforcement of Sumter, while Thompson, Floyd and Thomas contended that a quasi-treaty had been made by the officers of the Government with the leaders of the rebellion, to offer no resistance to their violations of law and seizures of Government property. Floyd especially blazed with indignation at what he termed the "violation of honor." At last Mr. Thompson formally moved that an imperative order be issued to Major Anderson to retire from Sumter to Fort Moultrie—abandoning Sumter to the enemy and proceeding to a post where he must at once surrender.

Stanton could sit still no longer, and rising, he said, with all the earnestness that could be expressed in his bold and resolute features: "Mr. President, it is my duty as your legal adviser to say that you have no right to give up the property of the Government, or abandon the soldiers of the United States to its enemies; and the course proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, if followed, is treason, and will involve you and all concerned in treason." Such language had never before been heard in Buchanan's Cabinet, and the men who had so long ruled and bullied the President, were surprised and enraged to be thus rebuked. Floyd and Thompson sprang to their feet with fierce, menacing gestures, seeming about to assault Stanton. Mr. Holt took a step forward to the side of the Attorney-General. The imbecile President implored them piteously to take their seats. After a few more bitter words the meeting broke up. That was the last Cabinet meeting on that exciting question in which Floyd participated. Before another was called all Washington was startled with a rumor of those gigantic frauds which have made his name so infamous. At first he tried to brazen it out with his customary blustering manner; but the next day the Cabinet waited long for his appearance. At last he came; the door opened, his resignation was thrust into the room, and Floyd disappeared from Washington. Such was the end of Floyd and the beginning of Stanton.—*St. Louis Republican.*

RETRENCHMENT WANTED.—It is not for us to run over the various items of Congressional expenditure, and point out where there can be a rational saving. We can not, for instance, say how much the salary of the members should be diminished. But a man like Senator Wilson, who, it is well known, is not rich in this world's goods, emphatically declares: "We must reduce our own salaries"—and we willingly leave to such men the determination of the whole matter. But it will doubtless strike a large portion of the country with surprise to learn that the other expenses of Congress exceed the salaries and the mileage, heavy as they are. The Senators expended last year for the single item of stationery $12,000, or $190 apiece. Is it possible that this could have been necessary? Their newspapers cost them $3,590; their "miscellaneous" $23,000; their *Congressional Globes* $62,383; their binding and engraving $130,721; leaving a total for such items of $231,555 11. The expenditures of the House were on a similar scale. The members' newspapers alone cost them $12,500. They paid their clerks $116,618, generously adding thereto $7,500 for "horses, carriages and saddle-horses." Their "miscellaneous" bill, after every other conceivable want is provided for, is $40,000. In short the current expenditure of the two Houses, aside from the public printing, exceeds $2,000,000.—*Boston Journal.*

HOW TO MAKE A CHICKEN PIE.—The *Rural New Yorker* has the following recipes:

Seeing an inquiry in a recent issue of your journal for information relative to getting up a chicken pie, let me send my mode. I take two common-sized chickens—old ones will answer, which are not good to roast—put them in a pot with plenty of water, some salt, and boil until tender, but not too much. Then make a crust as you would for biscuit. I use cream, and think it best. Roll about one-fourth inch thick, and line the sides of a six quart pan with the crust, then dip in a layer of chicken, season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste. Then another layer of crust, and again a layer of chicken, and so on until the pan is full. Then roll a top crust large enough to cover the pan, put into the oven, bake moderately one hour and a half, and you will have chicken pie enough for a dozen persons, and I doubt not but they will pronounce it good.—*Mrs. A. Green, Amboy, Ohio*, 1861.

WORKS OF SECESSION.—A fine, stout, hearty negro man, who eighteen months since would have brought $1,200, was sold in this city, a few days since, to a gentleman who owned his wife, for $350. It is proper to state that both the seller and purchaser are unconditional Union men. It is thus that the righteous have to suffer for the sins of the unrighteous. If negroes continue to depreciate at that ratio, they can soon be bought for 50 cents per dozen. So much for secession in Missouri. Secession *is* abolition.—*Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger.*

A Lancaster (Penn.) paper says that the Ex-President, Old Buck, saws his own wood. He must be an old saw-Buck.

THE VICTORY NEAR SOMERSET.

Additional Particulars.

We copy the following additional particulars of the recent fight in Kentucky from the Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday:

General Thomas telegraphs to Gen. Buel at head-quarters in this city, from the field, that on Friday night the rebels under Zollicoffer came up to the Federal encampment near Webb's Cross Roads, and at six o'clock on Saturday morning made an attack in force. They were promptly met by the command of Gen. Thomas, and at the time he telegraphed the rebel Generals Felix E. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton were killed, and the whole enemy's force in full retreat to their encampment between White Oak Creek and the Cumberland River. This intelligence was received by the new telegraphic line just opened by the military authorities to Somerset, and it is a very good beginning.

Additional dispatches received at head-quarters last evening confirm, to the fullest extent, the important news which we published yesterday afternoon in the *Bulletin*. General Thomas followed up the retreating rebels to their intrenchments, and his men, after night closed upon their victory, slept on their arms until daylight to complete their work, but the rebels took advantage of the darkness to cross to the Southern side of the river, and upon reaching a place of supposed safety, they scattered in all directions. But we do not think they can escape. There are from seven to ten Federal regiments which were thrown across the Cumberland some days since, to intercept the retreat of the rebels, when their nest behind White Oak Creek should have been broken up. Unless they divide themselves into squads and find their way into Tennessee by unfrequented paths, they must all be entrapped, and the loyal Tennesseeans are like an avenging Nemesis upon their tracks, knowing every road and every mountain defile by which escape is possible.

Their retreat was so complete a panic that they did not attempt to destroy any thing, or they were fearful of burning their stores lest the blaze of conflagration should light the Federal forces to a renewed attack, and they quailed before the hail-storm of lead and iron which they knew that act would bring down upon them. All their artillery, twelve pieces, and ammunition, upward of eighty wagons and harness, all their commissary and Quartermaster's stores and camp equipage, fell into our hands. General Thomas certifies to the good conduct of our men, and the whole nation will re-echo its plaudits to General Thomas, who has given to the Federal arms the most brilliant success since the rebellion broke out.

The evacuation of the enemy's intrenchments took place on Sunday night, and yesterday morning General Thomas advanced to assault him, and found the prey flown. The rebel loss is estimated by different persons at from two to four hundred, but no official intelligence has yet been obtained on that point. The mortality on the part of our friends is not stated either, but we can not expect such a brilliant success without the loss of some valuable lives. Knowing how many anxious eyes will be turned toward our columns to learn the fate of relatives and friends, we have made every exertion to ascertain the extent of our killed and wounded, but without success.

The Secessionists Abroad.

Letters received in this city represent the agents of the Southern rebellion in London and Paris as busily engaged in preparing the way to strike a blow on the opening of the House of Commons and of the *Corps Legislatif*, in order to bring the Governments of England and France to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. During the six months just elapsed they have perseveringly employed all the means in their power to influence public opinion, by perfidious insinuations against the North, and especially against the Administration. Nothing has been left undone to attain their object. They have bought the venal press of London and Paris, bribed commerce and industry by the allurement of free trade, and even have gone to the length of using women to get the ears of Embassadors and to penetrate into the secret places of power.

We are informed that one of the last stratagems to which they have resorted is to deposit upon the desk of the members of the French and English Parliaments a pamphlet stating the inability of the North to maintain the blockade, and demonstrating, by a perverted view of the events of the last year, and by a false appreciation of the sentiment of the South, how utterly incapable we are of ever accomplishing the object we pursue. We are also advised that the agents of the rebels have received the strongest assurances from several members of the House of Commons, and from two or three deputies of the *Corps Legislatif*, that they would recommend the acknowledgment of Southern independence, and use all their influence in its favor.

They have recurred also to another very adroit trick. Seeing that the seductions of money, free trade and falsehood were not sufficient to secure them a place among European powers, they begin to insinuate that they are willing to pay the price of a recognition in a gradual abolition of slavery. The *Patrie*, which is the mouth-piece of the proslavery men, the *Constitutionnel*, their echo, and the *Independance Belge*, the second hand depositary of their confidence—all three papers have spread the report that the South is ready to grant freedom to the blacks if European Governments would recognize its independence.

We call this an adroit trick, because there is no sincerity in the scheme. It has been devised between those members of the foreign governments who are in favor of the South, and the Secession agents, as a blind or mask for the people. They know that the great majority of Englishmen and Frenchmen utterly detest slavery; that they will allow of no action in its favor, and that consequently they will always oppose the recognition of a Southern Confederacy whose "corner-stone" is slavery. Knowing this, they have got up the cock-and-bull story about the intention of the South to abolish slavery on the condition that its independence shall be recognized, to justify and commend the intended recognition in the eyes of the people. John Bull, particularly, is to be humbugged by this shallow device; he is to be made to believe that he is going to become the instrument of emancipation to four million slaves, whereas he is only to be used for fastening on their fetters. The South does not mean to abolish slavery; it will not mean to do so for years to come; and the promise, if made by its agents abroad, is a promise put forth on purpose to be broken.—*New York Post.*

"HURRAH!"—A great many people have shouted "hurrah!" "many a time and oft;" but comparatively few know its derivation and primary meaning. It originated among the eastern nations, where it was used as a war cry—from the belief that every man who died in battle for his country went to heaven. It is derived from the Slavonic word "Hurraj," which means "To Paradise."

At the present moment expectation is on tiptoe in America. The country seems about to become a vast battle ground. From Kansas, along the Missouri line, through Kentucky, Western Virginia, the Potomac, the coast around to Galveston, troops are marshaled and hands raised to strike. May the contest be brief, and, if possible, not bloody! *Catholic Telegraph.*

The Memphis papers challange the Federal army to visit that city. Perhaps Memphis thinks that, because she is perched on a bluff, she can play the bluff game.—*Louisville Journal.*

A Smart Boy—The Beauties of the Franking Privilege.

Some days ago a young lad, sixteen years of age, presented himself to one of the most extensive firms in Philadelphia. He entered the counting room, cap in hand, and modestly requested to speak with one of the principals. The request was granted, and the lad received the kindest possible attention. His request was, not for employment, as was expected, but that, as he expected a large correspondence for a few days, he might order letters to be directed to the postoffice box of the firm in question.

This was a little unusual, but the boy's manner was so prepossessing that the request was complied with, and the lad, with a polite bow, went his way. Two or three days afterward, came to the care of the firm's box a full wheelbarrow load of expensive books, suitable for even a statesman's library, franked free of postage by "B——, H R."—addressed——Smith, care box—, P. O. Next day came three or four other packages, franked by other members of Congress, and every day afterward a further lot, until something less than a cart-load of valuable matter, procurable only through members of Congress, had reached the box of the obliging firm, addressed to Master Smith. Among the lot was a single volume worth $25, and only to be found in first-rate libraries; while many of them were just that class of volumes which cost the Government the most money in their publication, and are procurable with difficulty, even by editors.

The first time the porter of Messrs. —— went to the postoffice, after the above named permission had been given, he returned to the counting room with letters, as usual, in his hand.

"Is that all?" he was asked.

"No sir, not by a good dale. Mister Ireland says I must come back wid the cart to draw down a lot o' bundhles."

"Bundles! What bundles?"

"A whole lot o' bundhles lyin' there in the postoffice."

"For us?"

"Yes sir, Misther Booth sez they belongs to box number—, an sure that's our box, any how."

The gentleman was so puzzled that he concluded there was some mistake. He went personally to the postoffice, the Milesian porter, with a big wheelbarrow, following at a respectable distance in the rear. When he got to the postoffice he was invited inside, where a heap of mail matter was shown him big enough to stock a village library.

The secret was now out. The boy Smith had written to Congressmen for the books. The Congressman, not knowing Mr. Smith from a side of sole leather or the founder of the Smithsonian Institute, and vastly flattered by the style of letters he had written them, had sent on all the books he asked for. In the opinion of the postmaster the Capitol itself would have been sent in the same way if a frank could be found big enough to cover it.

The result was that the firm at once canceled the permission to young Smith to use their box. The boy managed, however, to get a wheelbarrow full of the best books. The remainder were last night still lying in the postoffice. Master Smith having a perfect right to them, they await his disposal.

The case goes to show the manner in which a sugar-coated letter from any source supposed to cover the proper style of votes can influence the franking privilege. The postage on the batch of books just come into the possession of Master Smith would be a very large sum. Many of the books are beyond the size admissable for mail transportation from private publishers. Some sixteen or twenty are about the size of Harper's Family Bible, and as full of pictures as "Mother Goose's Melodies." Master Smith has proved himself a smart boy. What has been done by Master Smith, however, has been done by hundreds of others having as little claim upon Congress for its publications, or upon the postoffice department sor dead-head privileges.

SANDWICHES FOR EVENING PARTIES.—Chop fine some cold dressed ham, say about a quarter of a pound, put it in a basin with a teaspoonful of chopped pickles, and a teaspoonful of mustard, a little pepper or Cayenne; put about six ounces of butter in a basin, and with a spoon stir quickly till it forms a kind of cream, and add the ham and seasoning; mix all well, have the sandwich bread cut in thin slices; have already cut, thinly intermixed with fat, either cold roast beef, veal, lamb, mutton, poultry, fowl, pheasant, partridge, &c., either of which lay evenly, and not too thick, on your bread, season with a little salt and pepper, cover over with another piece of bread; when your sandwich is ready, cut them in any shape you like, but rather small and tastily, and serve. You may keep them in a cold place, if not wanted, as they will keep good under cover for twelve hours.

VANITY OF LIFE.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, evey inordinate desire goes out; when I meet the grief of parents on a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity for grieving for those whom we must quickly follow; when I see kings lying by the side of those who deposed them—when I see rival wits placed side by side, or the men that divided the world by their contests, I reflect with sorrow and astonishmet on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind; when I read the date of tombs of some that died but yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.—The most remarkable instance of the power of prayer, happened in the case of Governor Tod, as related by himself in an address he made lately to the Briar Hill miners, on the occasion of leaving Briar Hill, to prepare for assuming the Chair of State, Mr. Tod said: "In the spring of 1847, when about to leave home in the service of our National Government, you met me on this spot, and gave me your prayers and good wishes for the safe return of myself and family, and I have felt that to these prayers and good wishes, in part, I am indebted for that safe return, for not only did Mrs. Tod, myself, and all the children we took away with us (five in number) return safely to you, but we *brought back two more.*" *Cleveland Herald.*

A singular marriage was consummated at Troy on Thursday. Some four years ago a couple were married, and lived happily for some time, but in a moment of irritation they separated, and the wife sued for a divorce, which was granted, because the husband did not oppose the application. Lately a new courtship has sprung up between them, which has been carried on with all the intensity of their first love, and on Thursday they stood up a second time and promised before a witness to take each other for better or for worse—which is quite romantic.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

From the South via Fortress Monroe—Death of John Tyler—The Burnside Expedition at Hatteras—The Publication of War Items Prohibited in the Rebel Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 20.—Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond on Friday night, after a very brief illness.

A letter received at Wilmington, N. C., on the 18th, from a reliable source at Newburg, N. C., says that forty-three Federal vessels are at Hatteras. An official dispatch received at Wilmington on the 19th inst., from Goldsboro' on the 16th, says that thirty-four small steamers and sixteen sail vessels were inside, and seven large steamers outside Hatteras. More were expected in Pamlico Sound.

The above may be relied on, as it comes from an officer in Hyde County.

A law recently passed by the rebel Congress, prohibits the publication of war news in the newspapers.

The Burnside Expedition off the North Carolina Coast—Great Alarm at Norfolk.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following:

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of the 18th inst., has the following: "A private dispatch to a gentleman in Richmond from a prominent merchant in Wilmington, N. C., says that a fleet of thirty vessels was at anchor off the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and a demonstration on Wilmington was hourly expected. Such telegrams, the *Day Book* says, should be suppressed, as they only serve to excite the people, and God knows we have trouble enough without trying to create a panic."

Rumors were current in Norfolk to-day of the most startling nature. Refugees reported that Roanoke Island had been taken possession of and the two rebel regiments there were taken prisoners.

No Later News from Somerset—Our Generals Probably too Busy to Prepare Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—No news from Gen. Thomas to day. No details of Federal loss have yet been received.

Gen. Thomas has taken the steamer and the nine barges in which the rebels conveyed their forces across the Cumberland, and which, on their precipitate flight, they failed to destroy.

The theory at Head-quarters is, that in using these boats to convey his troops across the river southward, and providing other means of transportation, Gen. Thomas has been too busy to send the details of the recent fight.

No private telegrams of military matters can come over the Southern line to Louisville, and no private information has been received.

New Department—General Orders.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—According to General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office, a new military department, to be known as the Department of Key West, is constituted, with Key West, the Tortugas, and the main land on the west coast, as far as Apalachicola and to Cape Canaveral on the east coast.

Brigadier-General J. M. Brannan, of the United States volunteers, is assigned to the command.

It is also ordered, that officers detailed for the volunteer recruiting service under General order No. 105 of 1861, are to recruit for their own regiments respectively, and not for the general volunteer service.

From Cairo—French Exodus from the South.

CAIRO, January 21.—The last of the expedition into Kentucky came up to-day. They saw none of the enemy during the return march. Only two regiments remain encamped on Mayfield Creek.

A report from New Orleans of the 10th says a large meeting of French citizens was held that day to devise some means of leaving that city and the South. A committee was appointed to communicate with the Federal forces at Ship Island and Biloxi upon the subject.

37th Congress---First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

HOUSE—The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating the carriage of printed matter outside the mails, requiring the postage to be paid, &c.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, explained and advocated the bill for tax on printed matter, &c.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said the subject should be considered as a postal measure, and not as a means of raising the revenue.

The Committee of Ways and Means will propose a newspaper stamp duty and tax on telegrams.

The bill requiring newspapers to pay postage when not sent through mail, came up, and Mr. Colfax made a long argument in favor of the bill. After long discussion it was moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Disagreed to—61 to 66.

Mr. Morrill moved to recommit the bill to the Postoffice Committee, which was voted down.

Mr. Colfax reported a substitute, which was disagreed to with all the sections proposing a tax on telegrams, after which the original bill was laid on the table—76 against 60.

The Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint two additional Secretaries of War for one year was passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE—Mr. Browning, of Ill., offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediencey of so amending the naturalization laws as to confer rights of citizenship on foreigners who may serve in the present war.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a bill to regulate the compensation of District Attornies.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the bill to complete the defenses of Washington was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a new section repealing the act allowing the discharge of minors, and providing that hereafter no persons shall be mustered into the service under eighteen years of age, but the oath of enlistment shall be conclusive as to age. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered another amendment, altering the articles of war by providing the penalty of death to persons found lurking as spies. Agreed to.

He also offered an amendment providing the death penalty for any person forcing the guards.

After further discussion the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint two Assistant Secretaries was taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment as a substitute, that the President, with the consent of the Senate, appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, at a salary of $3,000 each, the office to last one year.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright was then taken up.

Mr. Sumner said that the expulsion of a Senator was one of the most solemn acts, but our duties must be performed, especially when the good name of the Senate and the welfare of the country is at stake.

Mr. Bright has always been notoriously the friend and sympathizer of Davis and Slidell in their schemes in favor of slavery, and always voted with them. He (Sumner) commented on the address of the letter which was to his "Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," and claimed that it was as far as possible the recognition of a pretender as President of the rebel States. The letter in its general character was correspondence with a public enemy as a traitor, and was a kind of moral aid to the rebels. It was a letter of friendship and sympathy all the way through, and showed that there was one person who, forgetting what was due to the country, and due to the rebellion, stretched forth his hand in friendly salutation. A person who is so mixed up in the rebellion must be a traitor.

But again, the writer of the letter, on the 7th of September, 1861, puts forth another letter to a Mr. Fitch, defending the first letter; and again, in the debate in the Senate, he declares he has done nothing that he would not do over again, under the same circumstances.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said he should say nothing on this subject but for the interest he felt in his State. He referred to his contest for a seat here with Mr. Bright three years ago; but he said he had now no memory of the outrage perpetrated on him, and against the honor of Indiana. He had no personal ill feeling toward his colleague. He would do him the justice to say that on the first day of the session he came to him, and said that he (Bright) desired and demanded a full investigation of the charges made against him. He would give him the benefit of a manly avowal; but when the letter was written, his colleague must have known that war was to result from this unholy, unprovoked and God-accursed rebellion; war was actually levied on the Government at that time. Before the 1st of March the rebellion was inaugurated, and Davis was elected at its head.

At such a time a letter was written by a member of the Senate to the arch high priest of the rebellion, addressing him by the very title which we to-day are resisting. The letter might have been written carelessly, but of all things else it was to introduce firearms. If there was to be no war, why should Davis want improved fire-arms? He (Lane) believed that the letter unexplained was sufficient evidence of treason, and sending improved fire-arms was aid and comfort to the enemy, but he (Lane) considered the second letter of Mr. Bright to Mr. Fitch much worse than the first. He (Lane) had nothing to say against Abolitionism, for if the Senator of Massachusetts (Sumner) let that pass, he (Lane) had nothing to add, but in that letter to Mr. Fitch his colleague said he was entirely opposed to the coercion policy of the Government. He (Lane) was in favor of all the coercive policy of the Government, and would tax every dollar to carry on the war. He would carry on the war until every individual was bankrupt. He would give his coat off his back, and even lie in a pauper's grave and be buried by the hands of charity, rather than close the war. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice-President ordered the galleries to the right of the Chair to be cleared, which was done.

Mr. Lane was for the coercion of the rebels, and he thought we have a perfect right to confiscate the property of the rebels, even slaves.

Mr. Bright said if he had known he was to be arraigned for treason, and bringing war on the country, he would have employed counsel. If he had known there was to be a regular party organization against him, and letters and speeches presented, he would have been better prepared. If slander could have driven him away, he would be where the Senator from Massachusetts says he ought to be, in the South. He had been charged by a calumnious sheet, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with being a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and by a still more calumnious sheet, the Louisville *Democrat*, with recruiting for the rebel army in Kentucky, and that he had written the letter read to-day. He paid no attention to these until old friends wrote him. He then wrote the other letter, which was more offensive than the former.

Mr. Bright then entered into an explanation of the cause of writing the letter to Jeff. Davis, introducing Thomas B. Lincoln. He (Bright) had no recollection of this letter, but he must have written it. He had also given Lincoln a letter to Captain Franklin, and would read both, to show they were similar in language. When he addressed the letter to Davis by his title, he was only following the example of Senators in this body at that time.

After further explanations from Mr. Bright the Senate adjourned.

About Knapsacks.

Within the last month, two hundred thousand knapsacks have been delivered to the Government in addition to previous purchases of about seven hundred thousand during the past eight months. The contract for more than one-half of these knapsacks has been given to parties in this city, the remainder being distributed between Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., and Newark, N. J. The contract price has ranged from $1 89 to $2 60, averaging about $2, so that the total expenditure for this single article of military equipment has been nearly two millions of dollars. A more substantial article, after the French and Prussian pattern, has been purchased for some regiments, at a cost of from $4 to $4 50. Ten thousand of them have been imported, and five thousand more manufactured by Edward Gumbs, of No. 5 Murray-street, in connection with other contracts.

The manufacture of these knapsacks has given employment to the trunkmakers of this city at a time when the sales in their regular business were less than twenty per cent. of ordinary years. It is estimated that some twelve thousand operatives, male and female, have been kept at work in this way directly, while the industry of a large number of others has been incidentally affected. Brass founders, stair-rod makers, wire-drawers and others, workers in metal, whose usual business is completely dead, have turned their attention to the manufacture of brass trimmings for knapsacks, while a large number of others have found employment in furnishing the immense number of buckles and straps required. The demand for canvas, thread, paint, etc., has also stimulated trade in these articles, and not less than ten or fifteen thousand dollars has been expended for the single article of wax, with which the thread used in sewing is stiffened.

Before the present war, the Government knapsacks were all made in Philadelphia, at the regular price of $2 72 each; but competition has reduced the price to an average of about $2, some contracts having been taken as low as $1 89. The large number of knapsacks called for shows that our soldiers are not as careful of them as they might be. A good knapsack ought to last two or three years, and even with such treatment as they ordinarily receive, at least a year. But many regiments not six months in the field, have had two sets already, and some after being supplied by the State, have obtained requisitions on the Government for a new lot and thrown their old ones away, while still valuable for use. *New York Sun.*

"You may depend upon me, wife; I give you my word."

"I had rather you would sometimes keep it, sir."

ADVERTISEMENTS
INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
TERMS, CASH.
Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (agate):

One insertion	$1 25	6 insertions	$1 00
13 insertions	1 50	24 insertions	3 25

Larger advertisements inserted at the following rates per square of ten lines:

One insertion	$1 50	13 insertions	$3 00
Each additional	25	13 insertions	1 00
3 insertions	1 75	24 insertions	5 00

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES
—AT—
GREAT BARGAINS.
WE HAVE TEN FIRST-CLASS
Sewing Machines
Particularly adapted to the
MANUFACTURE
—OF—
Army Clothing, etc. etc.,
Which we will sell
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
Call at our store and see them.
NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut-street.
[de4]

NEW ARRIVAL
—OF—
Williams & Orvis'
Improved Noiseless Double-thread
$25
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
THE INCREASED DEMAND FOR these UNRIVALED MACHINES has called for a large increase of our stock, and we now invite the soldiers' pant, blouse, vest and dress makers of this city to call and see a Machine for $25 that will do MORE WORK, in less time, and DO IT BETTER, than any other in this market.
Samples of heavy and light work, with circulars, forwarded on application at our Central Office for the West,
126 W. FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI,
(Commercial Building) or
de-tf No. 323 Washington-st., Boston.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE
Great Reduction in Prices!
SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine, Reduced from $100 to $75 cash.
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SINGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing Purposes.
Price, with Hemmer, &c., $50 cash.
CINCINNATI OFFICE:
Commercial-office Building,
Corner of Fourth and Race-sts.
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OVENS.
SELF-VENTILATING!
The Alligator Coal
—AND—
FOREST QUEEN WOOD STOVES,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN
COOKING-STOVES,
BAKING IN PURE, FRESH, HOT AIR,
Giving the meat a flavor equal to roasting, instead of baking in greasy, foul, burnt air.
PATENTED Dec. 7, 1858. | PATENTED July 31, 1861.