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RESS GOODS,

... have a splendid assortment of fine and ... ties and beautiful styles, of the most ... ations.

...simeres, Satinets and Vestings,

... quality, both Foreign and Domestic, black ... Have just received a large lot of

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Medium qualities of Blankets,

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...E A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

...en Under Shirts and Drawers,

...ing Goods in great variety,

... all kinds suitable to the trade.

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Between Howard and Liberty.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

BEFORE BULL RUN AND AFTER.

Since the "wolves howled" around the office of the *Tribune* on the day after Bull Run, our neighbor has been in a sad state of of alternate jealousy and despair. It would fain be a Union Saver, but desires to retain the support of its Abolition and disunion friends, whom it educated to abhor the Constitution. This attempt at two faces, a disunion face to Abolitionists, a Union face to "wolves" of Bull Run memory, leads the paper into sad ways. It grows weak and personal, pettish and quarrelsome. It has lately taken much to articles attacking women, and is specially given to personalties of all kinds. It devotes a column to "a person" connected with the *Journal*, with special reference to his views of matters "at least up to the fall of Sumter—that crisis which brought to some men wisdom, to others only discretion." The allusion is unfortunate. We suggest to the *Tribune* whether that event brought to it either. Let us look at the record. The *Tribune* had been for years the enemy of the American Flag and the unblushing advocate of disunion, civil war, and finally of secession. We quote:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

[As regarded by the New York *Tribune*, "at least up to the fall of Sumter, that crisis which brought to some men wisdom, but to others only discretion."]

From the New York Tribune.

All hail the flaunting lie!
The stars grow pale and dim;
The stripes are bloody scars—
A Lie the vaunting hymn.
It shields a pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains,
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag!
Destroy it ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.

Furl, Furl the boasted Lie!
Till Freedom lives again,
To rule once more in truth
Among untrammelled men.
Roll up the starry sheen,
Conceal its bloody stains:
For in its folds are seen
The stamp of rustling chains.

But Poetry was not the only method of ridiculing the flag which the *Tribune* adopted. Its abuse was systematic, and deliberate from day to day and year to year. We quote again:

From the Tribune Oct. 6, 1859.

We tremble, we glow with indignation, we feel naval yearnings for revenge, when we learn that upon the 8th of May, 1859, on the coast of Africa, an officer of H. B. M. steamer Pluto actually "d—d" the American flag, which was at that very moment proudly fluttering and flapping at the peak of the bark Hazard, Captain Goodrich, of Boston. Insulted goose! Desecrated gridiron! Blasphemed bunting! Flouted stripes and d—d stars! This is pronounced "the latest British outrage"—let Mr. Buchanan make proper arrangement for resenting it. "When Freedom from her mountain height," &c.—we can't go on with the quotation in view of this unexampled "outrage."

We might fill our columns with similar specimens of the "patriotism" and "loyalty" of the *Tribune*. No form of enmity to the government failed to receive its hearty support and sympathy. When John Brown made his murderous descent on Virginia homes the *Tribune* was in its glory. It praised the murderer to the skies, endorsed his acts as among the noblest on record and shouted in glee at the idea that the Union might possibly be dissolved and Virginia driven out. We quote brief specimens.

From the Tribune, Nov. 12, 1859.

[Speaking of the seal of Virginia and its motto, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*,] it means "Hurrah for John Brown," "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." That seal is the solemn affirmation by a great State of the insurrectionary right of the enslaved. * * * Henry A. Wise has John Brown in his power. The champion of the slaveholding class will put to death the champion of the slave * * * Virginia has reached a crisis in her history. *She should go where she belongs—among the oppressors of the human race.* * * She should break her present seal and adopt another more true to the fact. The new one should represent in the foreground a slave driver whipping his drove to the field: in the background Gov. Wise hanging John Brown, and the motto should be, "Death to all champions of equal Liberty."

From the Tribune, Dec. 3, 1859.

Let whoever would first cast a stone ask himself whether his own noblest act was equal in grandeur and nobility to that for which John Brown pays the penalty of death on the gallows. * * * John Brown dead is verily a power. * * * So let us be reverently grateful for the privilege of living in a world rendered noble by the daring of heroes, the suffering of martyrs, among whom let no one doubt that history will accord an honored niche to John Brown.

Readers would soon weary if we printed one in a hundred of the *Tribune's* articles against Union, Constitution and Law, and in favor of slave insurrections and the murder of women and children. When the prospect of civil war was at hand, this paper lent its utmost force to the side of secession. Its long cherished scheme of disunion was nearly accomplished. We quote again:

From the Tribune of Nov. 9, 1860.

If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. * * * We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; and whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.

From the Tribune, Nov. 26.

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

From the Tribune, Dec. 17.

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in '76, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861.

This was the *Tribune's* position up to the battle of Sumter, "that crisis which brought to some men wisdom," but alas! failed to bring it to the *Tribune* men. Not one word, not one argument, not one exhortation has it yet taken back. They but dissemble their hatred to the Union by feeble attacks on Union Savers. Bull Run has done for them what Sumter had failed to do, and the ghosts and its victims, doomed to death by the long and bloody history of the *Tribune's* disunionism, and by its final "on to Richmond" cry, have haunted the establishment since. Its descent has been rapid, its cowardice total, and it has done but little since except to shout for negro help, abuse its neighbors, and attack defenceless females.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

SENATE.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill to promote the administration of justice. The bill repeals the bill excepting witnesses that may be examined before Congressional Committees from examination in a court of justice. He said he wanted the former law repealed before he went much further in the examination of witnesses before his committee.—The bill was referred.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the bill to amend certain articles of war was taken up. The bill provides the penalty of death to spies and persons forcing the safeguard of the army. Its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up.

Several amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance were adopted.

The bill was passed.

A communication was received from the President, transmitting the instructions received by the Prussian Minister from the Government. Referred.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Senator Bright, to wit: that there was no sufficient cause for such expulsion, was taken up.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, said that on presenting the resolution his regard for Mr. Bright was influenced by no personal feeling, but the exigencies of the times imposed on us painful duties at some time. He believed that Congress must act up to its duty, and save the country, for every other department of the Government had signally failed to act with sufficient courage and heroism. He referred to the letter of Mr. Bright addressed to "His Excellency Jeff Davis" on the 1st of March, 1861, introducing a friend to Davis, who had a valuable improvement in fire-arms to dispose of, and asked if that was such a letter as an honest and loyal Senator should write?

Yet the Senator from Indiana has avowed in the Senate in the debate about the admission of the Senator from Oregon, that he had done nothing which he could not do over again under the same circumstances. At the very time this letter was written, Davis was preparing for an attack on the fort in Boston harbor, and the Senator from Indiana lends his aid to a man who is trying to aid the rebel Government with a valuable improvement in firearms. He quoted from the speeches of Wigfall and Toombs declaring that the war had commenced, and contended that Mr. Bright must have known that such was the case when he wrote his letter, yet he now assumes that when he wrote that letter he did not know that it was treasonable to send a valuable improvement in firearms to the rebels. If there was to be no war why did he send firearms to the South. He argued that this action shows on its face that Mr. Bright was in complicity and sympathy with the rebels.

Those fire-arms were to be brought into the field against the brave men of his own State, and shoot down his (Mr. Bright's) own constituents. He referred also to the letter of Mr. Bright to Mr. Fitch, written on the 7th of September, 1861, in which he said he was opposed to the coercive policy of the Government and Abolitionists. He (Mr. Wilkinson) considered this last letter even more objectionable than the first. When the war had assumed its most gigantic proportions, and every loyal heart was enlisted in the success of the Government, then the Senator from Indiana boldly declared that he was opposed to "the coercive policy of the Government." Believing as he did that the evidence before him conclusively proved that the Senator from Indiana sympathizes with the enemy, he would never consent that the Senator should take part in the secret deliberations of the Senate.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said if the Senate was required to expel the Senator for writing a letter, it should take into consideration all the circumstances of the case. Mr. Lincoln, to whom the letter was given, had been a very old friend and client of Mr. Bright's for more than twenty years, and had given him a letter of introduction from the Secretary of War here. He then simply gave him a letter of introduction to Davis, and gave Davis the title which he claimed, without admitting his right to it, or in any way intending to aid Davis in the war against the Government. He (Mr. Bayard) did not believe that the war would ever effect a restoration of the Union. He always meant to claim the right to criticise an administration and speak freely what he thought.—He spoke this in no spirit of defiance or any factious opposition to the will of the majority. He always thought conciliation was more potent than force to win back men, and had as yet seen no reason to change this opinion. If the Senate took the ground that it was disloyal to oppose Abolitionism—which he thought was one of the principal evils that had brought the country to its present state—it would be necessary to expel several others besides the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, contended that at the time the letter was written we were actually in a state of civil war. The so called Confederate Government had been established and Davis elected President in February, and on the 1st of March was engaged in trying to overthrow the Government. The act of aiding Davis in this attempt was treason. He contended that the Senator, by addressing a letter to "His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States," recognized him as such in an official capacity as well as in a friendly manner. It was not only the language of friendship, but diplomacy, and the letter by a fair interpretation, was absolutely treasonable. The Senator from Indiana knew that Davis was a traitor and this man Lincoln was going to the aid of Davis, yet the honorable Senator gives him a letter commending Lincoln to Davis as "a friend, reliable in all respects." He also marked the letter "private and confidential."

Mr. Bright said he wanted to say a word. The letter was not so marked, and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee would bear him out in the statement.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said the committee had a sworn copy of the original letter, and on that copy these words did not appear.

Mr. Bright said he had stated repeatedly that he had no recollection of writing this letter until it was published. He wrote no "private and confidential letters." He had given another letter to Mr. Lincoln, introducing him to Capt. Franklin who was then in charge of the extension of the capitol, and the phraseology of both letters was very similar.

Mr. Trumbull said he was in the minority in the committee on this subject, and the majority had not seen fit to bring all the facts before the Senate in its report. He read the affidavit of the officers who arrested Lincoln, in Ohio, for treason, and copies of the letters to Capts. Franklin and Davis. This man, Thomas D. Lincoln, stood to day charged with treason. Before the 1st of March, war had been actually declared against the Government. The Star of the West had been fired into, the treasury robbed, the Federal forts seized, and this Capitol threatened by traitors—and to the chief of these traitors, the Senator from Indiana, wrote a letter, commending his friend, who is now under arrest for treason, and his fire arms. In his opinion, the Senate should not suffer the Senator to remain, after having thus aided the traitors to his country.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, thought the Senator was entirely mistaken in saying that the country was in a state of war when the letter was written. He quoted from the State despatches to foreign Ministers to show that no war existed. He thoguht the letter was written in such terms as are common and usual. A foe should still be civil.

Without concluding the matter, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Joseph Segar was not entitled to a seat as a Representative from the First District of Virginia.—Laid over for future consideration.

Also, a resolution, which was adopted, that pending the discussion of the above subject, Mr. Segar be permitted to occupy a seat on the floor and have leave to address the House on the merits of the question.

On motion of Mr. Daily (delegate from Nebraska,) it was resolved that as the State of Alabama has treasonably entered into the rebellion, the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of confiscating certain lands in Nebraska selected by the State, under law of Congress, and that the same be applied to the use of a Seminary now in operation in that Territory.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish Territorial Governments in the revolted States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House, no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied to the prosecution of a war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, the resolution was tabled. Yeas 91, nays 37.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making void all sales, transfers and dispositions of property of every kind by persons engaged in insurrection against the United States.

On motion of Mr. Blair, of Mo., the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a stamp tax on the notes of Banks and other corporations circulating money.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, spoke of the rebellion in the aspect it presents itself to his constituents. It should be put down, and the Government as speedily as possible bring into operation its mighty machinery for this purpose. If slavery should be terminated by this war, it would be the greatest triumph mortal ever won over the greatest crime ever committed.

Mr. Steele, of New York, said he had supposed that every sane man conceded that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. He had supposed there were such things as State rights and State sovereighty, and proceeded to submit what he conceived to be a few simple, common sense views on the slavery question.

Mr. Wright, Pennsylvania, remarked that he was returned here as a representative by both political parties, who agreed on a common platform. He was elected as a Union man, and as such was ready to stand or fall. Referring to Mr Bingham's constitutional argument in favor of the emancipation of the slaves, he appealed to him, during his moments of reflection and when candor can take possession of his mind, to estimate, if he can, the consequences which would result from such a measure. He (Mr. Wright) was not an advocate of slavery, but was willing to take the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us.

Mr. Bingham made an explanation, remarking that in his recent speech he confined his proposition to the emancipation of slaves held by rebels, their aiders and abettors; but would now say that whenever in his judgment it may become essential to the common defence to shiver every fetter, the power ought to be exercised.

Mr. Diven obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TREASON IN HIGH PLACES.

From the Washington Globe.

If the war for the Union fail, its failure will probably be caused more by treason than by force of arms. There is every reason to believe that the success of the rebellion hitherto has been secured almost wholly by treasonable communications from trusted men in our own ranks or employed in the management of military affairs. Many such communications are known to have been made, and many more are suspected to have been made, ever since the beginning of the war. Again and again the Confederates have boasted of their previous knowledge of all the movements of our armies; and many facts have proved their boasts true. We have just learned a most astounding circumstance, which may well make every patriot's heart sink in dismay, and almost in despair.

An officer of high character has informed us that, to his knowledge, on the day when the Pensacola ran the gauntlet of the Confederate batteries, and before the usual hour of communicating the countersign of the day to our pickets opposite one of those batteries, the Confederate pickets boastfully shouted the correct countersign across the river and added: "The Pensacola is coming down to night!" What does this fact prove? It proves that the countersigns, which are sent from the War Department to our camps, are made known to the Confederates by traitors in confidential positions in or near that Department, and that other information in reference to contemplated movements of our naval forces is likewise communicated to the enemy! What is to be the end of all this? Can there not be some purification of the Departments, so as to save our country from the destruction that must otherwise result from such fearful treachery? The depressing fact is known that preference for the Southern Rebellion, or base corruption, has led officers of Government to carry on, unsuspected, correspondence with the Confederates to an extent unknown and undiscoverable.

Shall no effort be made to unmask these vile traitors? If discovered, shall we 'swear them and let them go," or shall we rather hang them to the first lamp-post? If ever a crime deserved summary and extreme punishment, surely such a base betrayal of confidence as is shown by such acts should be most promptly and severely visited with the law's heaviest penalties. Whether prompted by love of the rebellion, or by bribes offered by the enemy, or by a mercenary wish to prolong the war, and profit by plundering the Government and the poor soldiers, such treason—aggravated a thousand fold by the confidence reposed in the traitors—merits everlasting shame and contempt, and should receive such punishment—torture even—as will make the boldest forever shrink from following the base example.

THE BATTLE AT SOMERSET, KY.

We give below all the Federal telegrams relating to the conflict at Somerset, Ky:

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A battle was fought at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between the Federal troops under Gen. Schoepff, and the Confederates under Gen. Zollicoffer.

The engagement was commenced in the morning and lasted till nightfall.

Gen. Zollicoffer was killed and his army entirely defeated.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Gen. Thomas telegraphs to headquarters that on Friday Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webb's cross roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., had been killed, and the Confederates were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs.

The Federal troops were in hot pursuit.

No further particulars have been received, nor any account of the losses on either side.

Further Particulars.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The Lexington (Ky.) correspondent of the *Commercial*, of this city, gives the following account of the battle fought on Saturday:

General Zollicoffer, learning that the Federal forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at three o'clock on Saturday morning, and attacked General Schoepff in his camp.

The pickets were driven in at an early hour on Saturday morning, and before daylight the attack was made. The battle is said to have raged with great fury until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole force of Confederates fled in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but it is thought to be heavy.

The Bailie Peyton, Jr., who is among the killed, is a son of the distinguished ex-member of Congress of that name, from Tennessee.

Our victory is said to have been very decisive, and will result in the route of the whole force defending the right flank of the Confederates' position at Bowling Green.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday morning.

Gen. Thomas, on Sunday afternoon, followed up the Confederates to their entrenchments, 16 miles from his own camp, and was about to attack them this morning. He found their entrenchments deserted—the Confederates having left all their cannon, Quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands.

The Confederates, in dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland river in a steamboat and nine barges, at White Oak Creek, opposite their encampment at Mill Spring.

Two hundred and seventy-five (275) Confederates were killed and wounded, including Gens. Zollicoffer and Peyton. The dead were found on the field.

The 10th Indiana regiment lost seventy-five killed and wounded. No further particulars of the Federal loss has yet reached here.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A combined attack was made to-day on Gen. Zollicoffer's entrenchments by Gen. Schoepff and Gen. Thomas, resulting in a complete victory.

The Stars and Stripes now wave over the Rebel fortifications.

Our troops captured all their camp property and a large number of prisoners.

The loss of the Rebels is heavy. Zollicoffer's dead body is in the possession of the Federal troops.

LOUISVILLE, January 20.—The Bailie Peyton, who was killed in the recent engagement, proves to be Bailie Peyton, Jr., attached to Zollicoffer's staff, and not Bailie Peyton, Sr., as first reported.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

AT

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