THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

the current year, show the actual transactions for the quarter ending 30th September-last, and are esti-mated for the three remaining quarters. The basis of estimated expenditures is the appropriations al-ready made and those asked for. From the aggregate he Press ready made and mose asted for. From the aggregate amount is deducted the probable balance that will remain undrawn on the ist July next, by which the amount actually required during the year is more accurately shown than it would otherwise be. RECEIPTS. Actual, first quarter, and estimated for three quarters of the near ending June 30, 1863. From customs : From customs : First quarter, (actual) \$23,041,736 59 Second, third, and fourth quarters, (cs-timated)..... 45.000.000 00 \$68,041,736 59 From lands: Estimated, three 66,543 12 22,181 04 Actual, one quarter. 88,724 16 From miscellancous sources : Actual one quarter. 561.079 08 Actual, one quarter ... Estimated, three 1,683,237 24 2,244,316 32 From the direct tax : 83,681 77 Actual, one quarter.. Estimated, three 11,537,036 22 quarters....... 11.620,717 99 From internal duties : 456,303 73 Actual, one quarter.. Estimated, three 85,000,000 00 quarters. 85.456.303 7 Aggregate receipts, actual and esti-mated, from all sources other than from loans, for the year...... Balance in treasury July 1, 1862..... 167.451.798 7 13,043,546.8 \$180,495,345 6 EXPENDITURES. The estimates being based upon appropriations made and asked for the current year, and including the balances of former appropriations unexpended on the 1st July last : For the civil service, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous: First quarter, (actual) \$4,436,907 32 Second, third, and fourth quarters, ap-27,697,497 94 propriated..... Appropriations asked for, (deficiency).... 677.137 97 \$32,811,543 23 For Interior Department, pensions, and Indians : 1.046.906 42 Firstouarter. (actual) Second, third, and fourth quarters, appropriated...... Appropriations asked for, (deficiency).... 4,925,350 88 10,649 13 5,982,906 43 For the War Department : First quarter, (actual) \$90,369,850 68 Second, third, and fourth quarters, ap-547.759.732 90 propriated..... Appropriations asked for, (deficiency).... 108,730,245 20 \$747,359,828 98 selves. For the Navy Department: First quarter, (actual) 10,076,353 91 Second, third and fourth quarters, ap-propriated..... 72,101,156 86 82.177.510 77 For interest on public debt: 4.651.428 87 'irst quarter, (actual) econd. third. and fourth quarters, re-20,360,103 20 quired..... 25.014.532 07 Aggregate from all sources other than for principal of public debt.. Of this amount of \$593,346,321.48, it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the 30th 893.346.321 48 200,000,000 00 of June next the sum of Making the estimated aggregate amount required during the year ending June 30, 1863, for the sup-port of the Government and of the Add for public debt due and becom-ing due during the year, as fol-lows: 693.346.321 48 Treasury notes under various acts...... \$2,849,111 64 Loan of 1842...... 2,583,364 11 **Certificates of indebt-**49,581,979 73 9,913,510 66 edness..... Temporary loan..... U. S. notes, act Feb. 2.000.000 00 Three years' bonds... (retired) 2,000 0 notes, act 17th July, (retired)..... 27,682,490 00 95,212,456 14 Aggregate for the year..... Deduct actual and estimated receipts from all sources other than loans tention by gentlemen on our editorial staff. 788,558,777 62 conversant with each of these subjects. 180,495,345 6 Were we to reduce our size we should be And there remains to be provided... In addition to the sum of \$180,495-345.60, the actual and estimated re-608,063,432 02



'demands of payments," growing out of the gigantic operations of the war. Moreover, trade which, at the former date. had not recovered from the first depression occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities, had revived, and a period of remarkable and almost unprecedented activity had succeeded compelled to sacrifice many of these features, | to the former stagnation, thus vastly increasing the demand for a circulating meand to print nothing but a meagre skeleton wherewith to conduct exchange That there has been no material depreciation in the currency may be inferred from

present admirable management.

substitution of the existing bank currency for clusively that League Island is the only site that proposed, the Secretary suggests that the upon which a yard and depot for an iron latter shall be virtually exempt from taxation. navy can be successfully established. The We are not at all desirous to enter into a policy of New York-the capitalists and poli ticians of which seem never to have forgot crusade upon the banking institutions, nor do we see in the Secretary of the Treasury ten that Philadelphia, before New York be came the great commercial city, was itself any indication of such a spirit. At the same great commercial city-prevented the imme time, we heartily concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of a uniform nationdiate adoption of the suggestions of the St al banking system. He advances many arcretary in favor of League Island, and guments in favor of this plan, which we retherefore, the Representatives from that city were only too prompt to vote against Leage commend to the careful consideration of all who may be disposed to do injustice to the Island, and in support of any other place. It will be seen whether the powerful reason Secretary, by overlooking or misrepresenting of Professor Bache and the magnat ing his true position. The Secretary is parmous endorsement of Secretary Welles vill ticular and emphatic in declaring that he be approved by the present Congress. proposes no violent or sudden transition

OCCASIONA

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, December 5, 18

A Military Execution at the Old Capto Prison.

The Old Capitol Prison was at noon to-dait scene of a military execution. The unfortunate man was Private JOHN CONRAD KESSLER, C. I. 103d New York Volunteers, lately convicted of th murder of 1st Lieutenant LINZEY. of the same pany and same regiment. KESSLER had a diffully with another man about the possession of gun when Lieutenant LINZEY interfered and threfened KESSLER with trial by court-martial if he d not desist thereinon KESSLER turned around aid ran his bayonet through Lieutenant L., killin him almost instantly. The prisoner was tried an convicted, and had been confined in the prisonwher he has been kindly treated, and received thoninis trations of Chaplain GRAW, of the N. J. Voluteers At half-past eleven o'clock, he was conducted to the scaffold, and after joining with Chaplain G. Lin some religious ceremonics, the noose wasplaced around his neck, the trap was sprung, and he mut derer was launched inio eternity. He professi peni tence during his imprisonment, and the lat words spoken by him were "I die happy." Very w 100 ple witnessed the execution. KESSLER was bor in Saxon Meinengin, but has lately resided 1 Newark, New Jersey, where he left a wife Ön child

The Revenue Tax on Banker The Commissioner of Internal Revenuehas cided that licensed bankers, as well as incoporated banks, may draw and sell their own draftion their surplus funds accumulated in the ordinary burse o business, in other places, without a broker's license as their selling of such drafts is not dealing a theex change relating to money within the meaning of the law, subject to the qualification that incorporated banks and licensed banks must have the lenses of brokers if they do the business of a broker, as de ribed in the law

Tax Collectors Appointed. IAMES T. MCOULLOUGH, of Elkton, Taryland has been appointed collector of the First listrict of that State under the excise law : also, A. Il GREER. of Covington, Ky., assessor of the Fourthlistrict o Investigations of the Committed on the

War. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, at its neeting to day, appointed Representating Goods, ODELL, and COVODE a sub-committee to investigate the alleged abuses at Camp Convalescon, and the condition of the wounded and sick solders there with a view to the immediate discharge of those who may be found to be permanently disable of unfit for duty. The committee will also investigate the sub. ject of officers and men absenting theuseves from the army without proper authority, the fonduct of army surgeons, and the treatment of the men entrusted to their care. They will also recommend the adoption of stringent measures to nomote the efficiency of the army.

The Oath for Tax Officer. The Committee of Ways and Mean have preared a bill authorizing all officers under the direct ax and excise law to administer oaths. The Court Martial of Gen. McDawell, In the McDowers Court of Inquiry to-day, the lefence offered the testimony of Colonel RUGGLES

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Advance-Strength of the Enemy-Re

bel Deserters-What They Say. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Chronicle has recei he following despatch : HEADQUARTERS GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY

December 3, 1862 Although our position still remains unchanged here is every indication of an advance movement of a considerable portion of our army at an early nour this morning. From reconnoissances made esterday, the enemy is not supposed to be over eighty or eighty-five thousand strong at or near Freericksburg. Last night the pickets on both sides conversed reely, and a few of the rebels came over to our

ines and gave themselves up as deserters. They all cem very desirous of seeing the President's message. and "whether he intends to free the darkeys," as they express it.

ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

increasing Expedition to Greenbrian Conn amendments, included. ty, Va.-Capture of a Rebel Brigade Commissary, a Forage Train, Seven Prisoners Twenty-three Horses, Four Mules, and Seven Wagons. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.-The following has been rethe Federal Union, and of the several States com cived at the headquarters of the army :

CAMP SOMERVILLE, Va., Nov. 12, 1862. Brig. Gen. Crook, commanding Kanawha Division : Sin: I herewith submit a report of my expedition nto Greenbriar county.

On the 9th inst., proceeding agreeably to orders, I bivouacked three miles beyond Gauley river; on he moving I marched all day without interruption, but learned that Gen. Jenkins with 2,500 men, in addition to Col. Dunn's force, occupied the country supremâcy of the Constitution; and to preserve the Union with all the dignity; equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and was so under-stood and accepted by the péople; and especially by the army and navy of the United States, and that, pefore me, stationed as follows: Col. Dunn's comnand between Lewisburg and Frankfort; the 14th popular Virginia cavelry at Williamsburg : one reginent cavalry at Meadow Bluffs, pasturing horses, be any analysis in the one of states, and that, herefore, whoever shall pervert, or attempt to pervert, the same to a war of conquest and sub-jugation, or for the overthrow or interference with with a battalion of 400 cavalry on the wilderness road as guard : a small force at White Sulphur, and Gen. Jenkins with the remainder of his command

States, or to abolish slavery therein, or for the pur-pose of destroying or impairing the dignity, equality, or rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a fla-grant breach of public faith and of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union. Muddy Greek, eight miles from Lewisburg. I, however, pushed forward until within three niles of Williamsburg, where I came upon a wagon train belonging to Gen. Jenkins' command. They were encamped for the night, intending to load with wheat the following day. I surrounded and captured the whole, consisting of prisoners and property as establish territorial governments, within the same will be guilty of a high crime against the Constitu ollows : Nine prisoners, namely, J. L. Evans, cap. ain and acting assistant commissary; William L. tion and the Union Resolved, That whoever shall affirm that it is com-petent for this House, or any other authority, to establish a dictatorship in the United States, there-Evans, wagon master ; two wagoners (enlisted men): three wagoners (citizens) ; two negro wagoners, and wo citizens who were pressed and interested with the grain. "The property taken was as follows : Seven wagons.

wenty-three horses, four mules, and twenty-four sets of harness. After setting fire to and destroying he wagons and the grain, with the building it was stored in. I set out on my return, meeting Captain resolutions. All that was good was contained i those of Mr. Stevens. On his motion, Mr. Vallandigham's resolution were tabled—yeas 75, nays 50—as follows: Smith with his command on Cherry river, ten miles from Gauley river ford.

I arrived in this camp with the above prisoner and property at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 11th instant. I found the roads very bad, impassable for wagons. Grain was very scarce; could procure but two feeds for my horse while I was gone. The grain destroyed was about two hundred and fifty-six bushels of

wheat. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

G. W. GILMORE. Captain Commanding Kanawha Division. P. S.-One of the citizens taken, Thomas C

McClintock, has heretofore taken the oath, and is he man who bought up the wheat. XXXVIIth CONGRESS--Second Session.

> WASHINGTON, December 5, 1862. SENATE.

Several petitions were presented The Indian Barbarities in Minnesota.

Mr. WILKINSON (Rep.), of Minnesota, offered resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interests, to furnish the Senate with Il the information in his possession touching the ate Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota. Also, the evidence upon which some of the prin-cipal actors and leading men were tried and con-

lated several instances of the barbari

orning ox (D.) demned to death. He said there seemed to be a great deal of symuvens (isfield (he wanted the facts to go before the Senate and the people, so that they could understand the matter Jouke (D

clerks have been appointed since he entered upon his duties, their salaries, &c. Also, in what manner the sixty thousand dollars appropriated for seeds and cuttings have been expended. McClellan's Removal in England-The Rus-

The Pay of Convalescent Soldiers. On motion of Mr. NOBLE (Dem.) of Indiana, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure the pay of soldiers in the convalescent camp.

rights or established institutions of any of the

The Resolutions Tabled

YEAS.

Fisher (R.) Franchot (R.) Goodwin (R.) Gurley (R.) Hale (R.) Harrison (H.)

ickman

ooper (R orton (R

ulian (R

elley (1 ellogg ()omis (

ovejoy (.ow (U.)

IcPherson fitchell (R

forrill (R Nixon (R. Pike (R.)

Porter (R.) Potter (R.)

larding (U. Iolman (D.)

Hall (U)

Johnson Knapp (Law (D,

Lazear (D Leary (U,

attory (aynard

Henzies (U. Noble (D.) Norton (D.) Nugen (R.) Cendletou (

NAYS.

A. (R. (R.)

Rice (R.) Me

Sargeant (II Sedgwick (I Shanks (R.) Shollabarge

itevens

Rollins (R.), I

Sherman (R.) Sloan (R.)

tratton (R.

Richardson (D

Robinson (D.) Sheffield (D.)

un (U.)

Shiel (R.

Spaulding (R.)

Fisher (R.

Aldrich (R.

Blake (R

vode

Delano (R.) Duell (R.) Edgerton (R.) Eliot (R.) Ely (R.) Fenton (R.) Fessenden (R.)

Allen (D.

Ancona (D Bailey (D. Biddie (D.

Brown (U

ements () obb (D.)

onway (R.)

Human Rights-France, Italy, Prussia, India. Democratic Explanation of Mr. Morrill's **Resolution.** Mr. COX (Dem.), of Ohio, offered the following: *Resolved*, That the word "assassins" used in the resolutions passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and the Union as it was. Resolution. The royal mail steamship China, Captain Anderon, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the norning of the 22d, and from Queenstown on the fternoon of the 23d ultimo, arrived at New York.

The steamer Bavaria, bound from New York, for Hamburg, got ashore off Altenbruch. The pas-sengers and mails were safely conveyed to Ham-burg. She got off on the 18th, and proceeded to Hamburg. and the Union as it was. On motion of Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.), of Ohio, the resolution was tabled—yeas 80, nays 21. The news of McClellan's dismissal created con

iderable excitement in England. It was regarded y the friends of the South in Liverpool as decidedly avorable to the Secessionists. In London it cause ERcsolutions on the Perpetuation of the Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, asked

a depression in American securities. The London Times says: "The dismissal of Mc-Clellan is the first effect on Mr. Lincoln of the late elections. It is impossible not to come to the con-clusion that McClellan has been sacrificed to the leave to offer the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Union as it was must be main-tained, one and indivisible, forever, under the Con-stitution as it is, and the fifth article, providing for olifical jaclousies of the party in power. The truth s, the General was known to be a conservative, and o disapprove the violent acts of the Federal Execu-tive. The Republican Cabinet, like an old Venetian onclave, suspects and watches its military leaders, using the property of terror displace one for spectro.

EUROPE.

the "Alabama"-Garibaldi on Slavery and

"292," or "Defiance"-London

Resolved, That if any person in the civil or mili-ary service of the United States shall propose terms of peace, or accept or advise the acceptance of any uch terms, on any other basis than the integrity of nd, in a moment of terror, displaces one for another teneral McClellan's known dislike to the emancing

General McClellan's known disilike to the emancipa-tion edict of Mr. Lincoln completed the antipathy of the Republicans; now have come the elections, and the opinion on the war and abolition held by Gen. McClellan are proved to be those of a majority of the people of the Northern States; McClellan from that moment became too dangerous a man to be left at the head of a great army within a few days march of the Capitol. What if, relying on the good will of the soldiers and the change of opinion by the geople. ising the same, and the Territories of the Union, at the beginning of the present civil war, he will guilty of a high crime. Resolved, That this Government can never permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to the present civil war. Resolved, That the unhappy civil war in which we are engaged was waged, in the beginning, professedly not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institu-tions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremain of the Constitution and to pressure the he soldiers and the change of opinion by the people, the should seize Washington, expel the incapable Cabinet, and conduct or conclude the war on the principles of his own party? Such things have been mown even in republics. So Mr. Lincoln has made

is coup d'elat. But it is not clear that it is a success—to dismiss opular general is a dangerous game in a country where party spirit runs high—the first effect in the present case is to make McClellan a conservative present case is to make incohenan a conservative martyr. Whatever may happen, no one can doub that the North is becoming seriously divided, and hat the Federal Government is now in the hands of

a threatened and almost desperate faction. The Army and Navy Gazette regards McClellan's dismissal as the defiance of the Republican Governient to the Democrats. The deposition may be re arded as the humiliation of Mr. Lincoln, who has long fought lis battles. No moment can be mor vorable for a bold Confederate movement.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Rederal uthority to extinguish any of the States of this Jnion, or to declare any of them extinguished and to atability to mitorial concentrations. The same journal questions Burnside's ability, and inks his appointment will not give satisfact the same THE RUSSIAN NOTE ON MEDIATION.

The following is the full text of the Russian reply o the French proposal of mediation in America :

DESPATCH OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO M. D'OU

by superseding or suspending the constitutional au-thorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any movement toward the declaring of a dictator, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitu-tion and the Union and public liberty. DESPATCH OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO M. D'OU BRIL, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT PARIS. ST. PETERSBURG, November 8. Sin: I transmit to you herewith a copy of a de spatch of M. Drouyn de Pluys, which the Duke o Montebello was desired to communicate to us. It relates to the affairs of North America, and has for its end to invite us to an understanding with France Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, objected to the resolutions. All that was good was contained in its end to invite us to an understanding with France and England in order to profit by the present wear

ness of partics by proposing, in common, a suspen-sion of hostilities. In reply to this overture, I have reminded the am-In reply to this of the solicitude which our august master has not ceased to devote to the American conflict since the moment when it broke out—a so licitude caused by the amicable relations existing be licitude caused by the amicable relations existing be-tween the two countries, and of which the imperial Cabinet has given public proof. I have assured him that nothing would be more agreeable to our wishes than to be able to accelerate the termination of a strife which we deplore, and that, for that purpose, our minister at Washington has orders to seize all favorable occasions for recommending moderation and conciliation, in order to appease conflicting pas-sions, and bring the interests at stake to a wise set-tlement. I have acknowledged that these counsels would be of so much the greater value if they were r (R Thomas, Mas., (R Frain (R.) Frowbridge (R.) Van Horn (R.) Van Valkenburg yould be of so much the greater value if they were an Vairos (Rep.) Van Wyck (R.) Walker (U.) Wall (R.) Wallace (R.) Washburne given simultaneously in the same anicable form by the great Powers which are interested in the issue o But I have added that, in our judgment, it wa

necessary, above all, to avoid the appearance of any pressure of a nature to wound public sentiment in the United States, and to excite sensibilities very ready to be aroused at the bare idea of foreign intervention. Noy, according to the information we possess up to this time, we are led to believe that a combined movement on the most of the sector. possess up to this time, we are led to believe that a combined movement on the part of France, England, and Russia, however conciliatory it might be, and with whatever precaution it might be surrounded, if it presented itself under an official and collective observer would be liable to surrounded. if it presented itself under an official and collective character, would be liable to issue in a result opposed to that pacification which is the object of the three Courts. We have concluded that if the French Government persist in thinking a formal and collec-tive step opportune, and if the Cabinet of London shares this opinion, it would be impossible for us, at the distance at which we are placed, to anticipate the creeption which such a proceeding would natu-rally meet with Steele of N.Y., (D.) Steele of N. J., (D.) Stiles (D.) Stiles (D.) Vallandigham(D) Vibbard (D.) Voorhees (D.) White, Ohio, (D.) Wickliffe (U.) Woodruff (D.) Wright (U.)

rally meet with. But if in this case our minister does not particiscalps, and the intelligence of a bla not the les Cobb. in the Indian territory The loyal force comprised three hundred Wichitas, one hundred and sixty-three lo one hundred, and thirty-seven kakos, sha sured beforehand to every attempt a In sending this to his colleagues of Fr and under the officious form which he will believe is the fittest to avert the appearance of a pressure, M. de Stæckel will but continue the attitude and language which, by the orders of our august master, he has not ceased to maintain since the commence-ment of the American difference. It is in this sense chies, a few Kaddos, and about thirty's rebels were led by Colonel Lener, at t hundred of the Tongkawas. Leper is a tri and the Confederate agent of the athing The loyal Indians were entirely successful defonted their that I request you to explain yourself to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the commu-nication which he has sent us. Receive, &c. & GORTSCHAROFF.

nterfere to prevent consignments which his employ

o do so in one of his messages to Congress. H

served the Confederates—each customer accord his wants. The Federals wanted weapons to an army. The Confederates wanted a ship to a navy. We sold the steamer as we sold the

PRUSSIA The Neue Preus

The Neue Preussische Kreuz Zeitung reply of the King to an address expr ment from several districts of Prusar Majesty says: "I shall continue to m organization of the military force. If represented in mary curve sian Note on Mediation—Friendly Des-patch of Prince Gortschakoff—Laird's Steamer "292," or "Defiance"—London represented in many quarters, been misunderstood. I have Times on Mr. Seward's Complaint About stitution received from my b jesty, and shall conscien e expressed in my progr 1858; but it is also 1858; but it is also requisite tionally, so as to promote the w The sovereign alone can do it representatives of the people's constitutional co-operation in

further obstruct his gover The Bombay mail of October 27H England, but there is no news of im tional to what has been already teles Gales in the bay of Bengal had dor

o shipping. A private telegram of Nov. 1st. A private telegram of Nov. 1st, from (; quotes an important fall of 3 per cent, in the exchange, the quotation being 2s is a line posed this would immediately check she ments from England to India. LONDON MONEY MARKET. The the 21st closed firmer. Consols 82:10:10

LONDON MUNEY BLARKET... the 21st closed firmer. Consols 931/60 There was no alteration in the dis The weekly returns of the Bank of a decrease in the bullion of £221.96 a decrease for the bullion of £221.96 The steamer Great Brita In steamer Great Britain, with of about \$450,000, had arrived at ton—The Broker's Circular says been depressed and irregular tar and a further important reducti been septimized to the cen submitted to; the trade ons, confined their pure reduced and immediate lescriptions have given way to 112d P b in many instances clined on the average about very moderate sales. There i 1元 to .2d 爭 助, with limit less in Surat was at d Vednesday and Thurs low rates accepted (fair)) 14d,) brought out speculato classes have shown position to buy more fre decline on the week of the week have been 17,120 bal the week nave been 13,120 bales, i speculation, and 1,260 for export. day were estimated at about 6,00 3,000 for speculation and export.

proved demand and prices were litmer.

rican. Indian Cotton at sea 161,000 b TRADE AT MANCHESTER terday a fair inquiry for yarns, and also neral one for cloth; the tone of affairs became brighter, and there was no that despondency which was so mar that despondency which was so marked on BREADSTUFFS.--MESSTS, Wakefield, Na: Bigland, Athya; & Co., and Richardson, Co. report Flour of good quality firm at viz: 23@28s; Wheat rather steadier, au rate business doing; red Western 98%s ern.9s 10d@105 3d, white 100/215 20 100 h moderate request, at extreme rates; mis 30s, white 31s 6d@28s 6d 29 180 hs. PROVISIONS.--Beef and theat

305, white 315 600 23 60 21 60 fat. Phovisions.—Ref and Pork in moder mand, at previous rates. Bacon slow.ad. cheaper. Butter and Checes without in change. Lard in moderate demand at 33 Tallow irregular, and in some cases rather Phopuck.—Ashes—Pots firmer. Sales at 34s. Pearl steady at 325 606 23s. Posis ste inanimate. Spirits of Turpentine dull at American. Sugars active, but at 34 decline. quiet, supplies limited. Rice in fair dem steady prices. Bark—small sales of Philade 95 606 99 d. Linseed shows an impoving this set of the steady at 105 10 for the steady of the shows an impoving the stead of the steady at 105 10 for the stead of the stead of the stead of the steady at 105 10 for the stead of the stead Linseed Oil quiet, but steady at its. at £48 to arrive. Whale £136 h

ande Pennsylvania £20. LONDON MARKETS.-Messre Bating o. report Breadstuffs at a further ded on the week of 1s.@2s. # quarter. Ing inchanged. Sugar flat, and easier. Ter Coffee quiet. Rice inactive. Spinsof iominal at 115s. Linsced Oil declined ow flat, 46s. AMERICAN SECURITIES -- Bang B

nerican stocks are mostly nominal. THE INDIAN TERRITORY

Bloody and Obstinate Conflict the Union and Rebel Indian Tril Fort Cobb-The Loyal Tribes Viete Colonel William G. Coffin, Indian Su lent of the Southern Superintendence, here yesterday from Leroy, bringing imp

elligence from the southwester lian Territor On the 23d inst. chiefs and braves of Wi the number of eighty, arrived to ask for the protection of the United vernment. They left the rost of their a bering seven hundred in all, on Wahutere State; eighty miles south of Leroy. These Indians bring with them a large

| other than loans, th | here has been | |
|--|------------------|--|
| received from loans | and applied to | |
| current expenditure | es and pay- | يوالر المتحدث المراج |
| ment of public deb | t during the | |
| quarter ending Sept. | 30, 1862 : | |
| For 2-year 6p. c. trea- | | |
| sury notes, under | | |
| act March 2, 1861 | \$1,500.00 | |
| For 3-year 7.30 bonds. | 3,550,000 00 | |
| For 5.20 year 6 p. et. | | |
| bonds | 2,539,803 45 | |
| For Oregon war bonds | \$145,050 00 | |
| For U. S. treasury | | |
| notes, act February | 문화 영향에 가슴 눈가, | |
| 25, 1862 | 72,436,000 00 | |
| For temporary loan, | | |
| act February 25 | 22,813,843 14 | |
| For certificate indebt- | | |
| edness | 12,184,824 43 | |
| For fractional cur'ey. | 787,800 00 | 김 사람들은 것을 가지? |
| | | an an the same the same state. An an the same state of the same state o |
| THRE RELING VERVICE II | \$114,458,821 02 | |
| For 3-year 7.30 bonds. | \$13,613,450,00 | |
| For 5.20-year 6 per | 4.010101100 00 | |
| cent bonds | 7,219,596 55 | |
| For U. S. notes, un- | ., | 요즘 물건 가슴다. |
| der act Feb. 25, 1862 | 21,587,211 00 | |
| For factional curincy | 3,097,000 00 | |
| For certif's indebt'ss. | 31,181,437 39 | |
| For temporary loan. | 8,972,200 95 | |
| | | an a |
| | \$\$5,670,895_99 | j+++=vr |
| Leaves still to be The estimated addition | onal receipts | \$407,933,715 01 |

the year from source

from sources under existing laws 131.021.197 35 Showing a deficiency of \$276,912,517 60 With the interest accruing on that sum, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. As estimated for the year ending June 30, 1864. TRECEIPTS. From customs. \$70,000,000 00 •••••• From lands..... 25,000 00 3.000.000 0 From miscellaneous sources..... From internal duties..... 150,000,000 0 Aggregate..... \$223.025.000 00 EXPENDITURES.

Balance of former appropriations es-timated to be unexpended July 1, 1863.... \$200,000,000 00 For civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous 25,081,510 0 For Interior Department, Indians, 10,346,577 01 ad pensions..... the War Department..... 738,829,146 8 or the Navy Department...... 68.257.255 0 33,513,890 50 19,384,801 16 For interest on public debt..... Principal of public debt..... \$1,095,413,183 56 Of this amount of \$1,095,413,183 56. it may be safely estimated that there will remain undrawn on the soth June, 1864, the sum of..... \$250,000,000 00 Aggregate for the year.... \$845,413,183 56

The estimated receipts, as befor stated, for that year are placed at. \$223,025,000 00 Leaving to be provided for by loans

..... \$622,388,183 56

The Scott-Buchanan Controversy.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer Sin: An official report of mine, made to President. Lincoln March 30, 1861, on our Southern forts, was published on the 21st of October last. To this ex-President Buchanan replied, at great length, in the same month. A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 17th of the same month

early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this paper shall terminate my part in this controversy. Mr. Buchanan has intimated that I have been actuated by A feeling of personal ill-will towards him. This is unjust. I had no private resentment to gratify. On the contrary, I have well remem-bered the many official courtesies received from him as well as from Mr. Floyd, both as Governor of Virginia and Secretary of War; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obli-gation.

been conducted, but by the integrity and advantage. The *Morning Post* replies to the complaints in a Justice and that, with a view to the meditated re-bellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 115,000 extra* stands of muskets and riftes from Northern deposito-ries to Southern arsenals. To this AIr, B. now replies an endless derangement of every mercantile general efficiency of his department. His and his manner was eminently suited to the occaprecisely similar strain, and affirms that nothing has been done in England for either party but what Eng-lishmen, as neutrals, had a full right to do. The rests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused to be made, shall be confirmed and made valid, and the President, Secretaries and Heads of Departments, and all concerned or advising such acts, are hereby indemnified and discharged in respect thereto; and and laboring interest. The result has been report, which you printed at length on Political Position of Senator If sion. He read his speech, excepting a few words of Inside 1, as neutrals, and a full right to do. The article winds up as follows: "The absurdity of the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the intemperate tone of Mr. Seward's observa-tions thereon, arc, however, redeemed by the Jkind-heartedness of some suggestions thrown out in New The following card from Senator Arno. introduction, telling, in appropriate language, of the seen in the war that we are now waging. Wednesday, is a volume of information, and funeral winding among the rustic beauties of I rincein the Chronicle of this morning: in substance-1. That the transfers were made under in substance-1. That the transfers were made under an order dated, nearly a year before Mr. Lincola's election to the Presidency. True; but if Mr. B. has persuaded himself that the revolt had not long before been planned, (dependent on the election of any Northern man) it is not likely that he will ever make a second convert to that opinion. 2. He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms transferred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. 3. He says that the muskets (105,000) were condenned, and that purchasers could not be found for many of them at \$2.50 each. Now, here is an official statement, made to me eighteer months ago. An unhealthy and feverish condition of af will be read with great interest by many who ton, and at the conclusion gave a eulogy on Mr. In the classification of Senators in the fairs has been constantly seen in the money have heretofore ignored the communications Light of tensor links convicts before the cords were unloosed from her limbs. This girl fortunately lived to testify against the wretches who had thus violated her. Without being more specific we will state that all or nearly all the women who were captured were violated in this way. Again, there was a little boy brought to St. Paul, (whose father and mother had been nurdered,) whose life was spared, as a witness of the horrid nature of this massacre. His right eye was cut completely out; it had fallen from its socket, and perished on his check. His two little sisters, aged respectively 6 and 4 years, were also saved, but in an awfully nu-tilated condition. Their tender arms had been mangled with the savages knives and otherwise fearfully wounded, and left on the ground for dead. Mr. President, there was no justification or pre-text even for these brutalities. We state what we know when we say that the Sioux agent, Major Galbraithe, has labored faithfully and efficiently for the welfare of these Indians. The Government, as you know, has built a house and opened a farm for every one of these Indians who would reside upon and cultivate it. Missionaries, as our worthy Bishop bear testify. have aboved readure way the weard. all indictments, informations, suits, prosec Thomson, full of truth and worthy of remembrance all indictments, informations, suits, prosecutions and proceedings whatever, commenced or to be com-menced against the President or any other person, are hereby discharged and made void. The second section requires that, during the ex-istence of the rebellion, the President shall be, and is, invested with power to declare a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at such times and in regard ou mark me as "Rep," while the two market-the price of gold, the sudden disves from my State are marked of the different heads of departments to the for its invocations of a just termination to desolastrictly party designation should be a I was elected Lieutenant Governor f York, that contributions in cargoes of grain should be made for the relief of the distress in Lancashire ting war Every one felt the earnestness of his reappearance of specie circulation, and the President of the United States. What con-Those suggestions may not be carried into effect, but England will not forget that amongst the population of the Northern States were found those (and we against a violent Republican opposi-same time the Representatives were marks; even the little page, as he placed a glass of advance in the price of labor and material, cerns Philadelphia most is the contest bewater upon the Senator's desk, stopped, and looked, party designation was "Constituted tween New London and your city in preadstuffs and apparel. The dollar of the and listened before returning to his lowly seat bethe writ of habeas corpus at such times and in regard to such persons as in his judgment the public safety elieve they are many) who, though themselve weighed down with no mean burdens, could still My election to the Senate was nest poor man is found to be of less value than side the Scerctary's desk. Fifteen minutes were veighed could stil the few votes against me being level own party and the Democrats support mously, and the Republicans nearly s is therefore my proper mark. Please morrow's issue, and oblige your obelie regard to a yard and depot for an ironweighed down with no mean birdens, could still extend a helping hand to their distressed kindred on this side of the Atlantic." Mr. Wm. Cornell Jewett, of Colorado Territory, having written to Garibaldi, urging the expediency of international arbitration in America, had received spent and he sat down. The resolutions were read. hay require. Mr. MALLORY (Dem.), of Kentucky, raised the the same dollar the year preceding, and men clad navy. The Secretary, although a Conjust receiven from my papers at Washington,) showing that 65,000 of these arms were "perand were before the body for consideration. everywhere become dessatisfied, querulous, mestion whether one day's notice of an intention o introduce the bill should not have been given. necticut man, clearly decides in favor Senator Latham, of California, seconded then The rule was then read showing that this course i oussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,000 others, termed "muskets altered to percussion," and critical. The result is a condition of of League Island, and in the following Like Ten Eyck, he read his speech, but he did it the following reply : eccessary. The SPEAKER said the gentleman from Penn more quickly and with a pleasing grace, which drew United States Senator from b excitement and anxiety and general dissatiswords accepts and endorses the able minori-"PISA, November 13, 1862. with 10,000 "percussion rifles,"—not one of the 115,000 was ever "condenned," but all pre-cisely like most of the small arms issued to our troops (regular and volunteer) in 1861. 4. Mr. Bu-chanan further intimates that those arms were transuniversal attention. He spoke of Mr. Thomson's "Sin : I am desired by General Gariba sylvania had already given the required notice. The Bill Withdrawn for a Few Days. ty report of Alexander Dallas Bache, the ldi to ac faction. FIRE AT THE STATES UNION character and virtues, and after a few moments sat now ledge the receipt of your letter, which he would ave answered himself but for the state of his health In such a condition of excitement, anxiety, head of the United States coast survey. t 1012 o'clock, last night, a fire occurred Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) called for the stiding of the notice; but as the journal contain-ing it was not in the House, down to allow the successor of the deceased to take "General Garibaldi always takes the deepest in crest in the American question. Nothing coul-dease him more than the abolition of slavery. H bles of the States Union Hotel, Market, abe the floor and tell, as he did, the story of a neighbor's and general dissatisfaction, we receive the I quote his words, "As neither the harbor ppreciation of Senator Thomson. One can judge of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of the feelings of a man when the senator of the feelings of the feeling lerred to equalize, in some degree, the deposits among the different States, as if these had any State pride in allowing slowing to the property of the United States within their particular limits. If so, why not street. The fire was first discovered b appreciation of Senator Thomson. report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We of New London, nor the waters of Narra-Cole, who also gave the alarm. He, to onsiders it as being at once a curse and a disgrac o a free people. Abolition, according to him, ough o be full, unconditional. For him, and those who and cultivate it. Missionaries, as our worthy Bi pay that statesman no unmeaning or idle comgansett bay, are adapted to the purposes and first called upon to speak in the United States Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he should be glad to Andrew Tracy, the bar-keeper, and Jame can testify, have labored zealously among them for their spiritual welfare. There has been paid to them yearly the interest upon \$2,000,000. Farming impliment when we say that in this document, wants of an iron navy, whatever may be nate. Deep must have been the emotion of E mave a full house at all events. vere the first who perceived the ocentration stablish storage places in the great States of Ohio, indiana, and Illinois, within which the United march under his flag, human rights are before con-stitutional rights. Humanity must come first; com-S. Field, when, on the fourth day of his Senathrian The Granting of Furloughs to Sick and Wounded Soldiers. bar-keeper immediately rushed to the so able, so conscientious, so convincing and | their advantages in other respects, and as States has had no deposit of arms and no arsonal? 5. Mr. B. supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "stolen." In my rejoinder to him I nowhere use that term, because I knew the succeeded in saving the three horses and career, he had to announce the loss of one who, by the bir. FENTON (Rep.), of New York, offered the nine years, had filled the seat he occupied. He rest following: plements have been purchased, and farmers have so just, we have one of the most magnificent | League Island has the requisites of fresh mercial interests, individual prosperity afterwards. "As to the Roman question, Garibaldi's opinion is been employed by the Government to improve and "As to the Roman question, Garibal mules which it contained, these animals led cultivate their land that Rome is ours, and that it must be given to us, let the French Emperor like if or not. "With Gen. Garibaldi's kind compliments, believe inancial reports that ever came from a Sevater, security from external enemies, and slowly, and began with an earnest eulogy of Thoma Whereas. The number of sick and wounded sol These Indians are called by some prisoners of war. through the front and main entra I nowhere use that term, because I know the transaction, though very quietly conducted, was officially recorded, and the freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new depositories. Mr. Buchanan mixes up-perhaps I ought rather the confound on the different dataset. The fire appeared in two stalls, in tront of cretary of the Treasury, and a splendid deson. Older Senators turned to listen to this new. proximity to iron and coal, I propose to rediers have increased to an alarming extent, 60,000 of Wilson are unfit for active service, and many would There was no war about it. It was wholesale rob and at the lower end of the stables The la me yours, very obedient, "CLEMENTE CORTI. fence of the financial policy of the Adminisman, just come among them. Harris walked for very, rape, and murder. These Indians were not at war with their murdered victims. ceive and accept for the Government, the muauch sooner recover their health at home hurned down. The various hose and eng war with their murdered victims. The people of Minnesota, [Mr. President, have stood firm by you, and by your Administration. They have given both you and it their cordial sup-port. They have not violated *law*. They have borne these sufferings with a patience such as but few people ever exhibited under such extreme trial. These Indians are now at their merey; but our people have not risen up to slaughter them, because they believed that their President would deal with them instity. ward to Bayard's chair to hear more effectively fore, considering the slowness of the method of fur-loughs and discharges, Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs tration. He thoroughly reviews the condinificent donation of the city of Philadelphia. "WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Esq." nies were quickly on the ground, and Mr. Field's speech was impromptu. He gesticulated w.a. CONNELL JEWETT, Esq." Mr. W.-E. Foster, member of Parliament, has been addressing his constituents at Bradford on the American question. He generally favored the policy of the North, and praised the English Government for refusing to interfere. In connection with the British bark Blanche, the Madrid (Agyernment, has domanded that the extont for Buchandt in Kes up-perbaps I ought rather to say seems to confound-quite a different class of arms with the foregoing-viz the quota of arms distributed among the several States under the an-nual appropriations towards arming the whole body of the milita of the Union. Thus he says, "The Southern States received in 1860 less, instead of more, than the quota of arms towhich they were entitled by law." This is most strange, contrasted with is formation when the up heat ways and with a nd discharges, ed. That the Committee on Military Affairs extinguishing the flames in a very short ti tion of our present financial system, and unless Congress shall otherwise direct." but little at first, but as he warmed with his subject damage done is not very extensive, the fright given to the guests of the house wat frankly deals with every difficulty as Prof. Bache made his report in favor of every limb and muscle was full of the glowing eloinquire whether some method cannot be adopted by the Secretary of War and surgeon general, by which furloughs and discharges can be more speedily effected. quence of the orator. He told of Thomson's cait exists. He renews the recommenda- League Island, as a member of a board of rable, and the opportunities attorded to pick reer; how they had been political opponents, yet officers to which the subject of a yard, tion of his last report, looking to the how little politics had interfered with their personal such as were probably improved. The Duty of Every Loval Person. Madrid Government has demanded that the extent of six miles from the coast of Cuba shall henceforth establishment of a uniform national cur-Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, offered the NAVAL MATTERS .- The statme and a depot for an iron navy, had relations. He spoke of the hospitality of his Jersey rency, to be furnished by Government to home ; the open house and its decorated grounds, or hem justly. We are told, Mr. President, that a committee from with information given to nie last year, and with a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer-not of the Ordnance Burcau--in these words The oil refinery of Messrs. Price & Co., at Black-riars, London, had been destroyed by fire. Loss esbeen referred, consisting of Rear Admiral ollowing : *Resolved*, That at no time since the existence of the appeared in some of the papers yester ence to the destination of the Junian rect; she has not sailed for Port Royal. 5 but merely on her trial trip. On her return, if no accident occurs which so much care had been lavished by the man banking associations, and by them issued. Pennsylvania, whose families are living happily in their pleasant homes in that State, have called upon rebellion have the forces and material in the hands of the Executive of the Government been so ample and abundant for the speedy termination of the war as at present; and that if is the Muty of all loyal A waview difference mean decore of mismed differences of Stringham, Commodores Van Brunt and who was to know them no more. Senator Thomofficer-not of the Urunase Land 1 and figures: . "Rhode Island, Delaware, and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1869) their annual quota of arms for that year, and Massa-chusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky only in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala-bama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kansas were, by the order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their guotas for eighteen sixty-one (1861) in advance, upon the pledge of Federal securities. This you, and petitioned you to pardon these Indians. We have a high respect for the religious sentiments of your petitioners; but we submit that it is bad taste, indeed, that it is entirely unbecoming them, to Gardiner, and Captain Marston, of the son's great labors on the Constitution of New Jersey timated at £50,000. FRANCE. The London Morning Herald persists in asserting that the relations between England and France are unfriendly; and the Paris correspondent of that journal says reports were current in Paris that Earl Russell was about to resign his position in the English Cabinet. There is nothing whatever to confirm these statements.] The London Times accepts the appointment of Baron Gros as anthese dor to London as a com-FRANCE. is preferred to a permanent circulation of were not forgotten; and then, wandering to the navy, and Prof. Bache, and Engineer San-A merican citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion, and especially is it the duty of every officer and soldier, and those in every branch of the Go-vernment (including the Legislature), cordially to strike the assassing who have conspired to destroy United States treasury notes, the further mourning house at Princeton, Mr. Field gave in chinery, she will leave the navy yan ger, and his report was signed by himself most glowing words the character of Mr. Thomson's interfere in matters with which they are so little tended cruise. THE SEHNANDOAH. issue of which is regarded only as a temand Captain Marston, the others uniting in a mainted, and which relate to the security of our own first consort-the daughter of a Senator, and grandporary alternative to meet the immediate nepeople. We protest against the pardon of these Indians; be-cause, if it is done, the Indians will become more in-solent and cruel than they ever were before, believing -as they certainly will believe—that their great fa-ther at Washington either justifies their acts or is afraid to munish them for their crimes. daughter of two signers of the Declaration of Indereport in favor of New London. And yet. This vessel, which has been building the order of the Secretary of War, supplied with their quotas for eighteen sixty-one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in part." This advance of arms to eight Southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time, of the 115,000 nuckets and our existence, prosperity, and freedom, of which we are justly proud at home and abroad, and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever. "The resolution was agreed to—yeas 145; William J. Allen, of Illinois, alone voted in the negative. cessities of the Government, and to facilitate yard for some time past, will be laune pendence-and the lovely wife of a conscientious so powerful and unanswerable were the proman. Of Mrs. Thomson, the widow, Mr. Field said the sale of the national loan, and the graday, if the expected order arrives from positions presented by Prof. Bache, that the that he could not speak. She still lived, and all who THE MONONGAHELA. The machinery intended for this vesse Baron Gros, as ambassador to London, as a com dual substitution of the present circulation of pliment to the court and people of England, and as a pledge of the Emperor's desire to remain in anity and alliance with England. The cotton market at Havre was in such a state. knew her held her in highest esteem. His ending Secretary of the Navy, with all his local ther at Washington either justifies their acts or is afraid to punish them for their crimes. We prolest against it, because, if the President does not permit these executions to take place under the forms of law, the outraged people of Minnesota will dispose of these wretches without law. These two people cannot live together. We do not wish to see mob law inaugurated in Minnesota on the extent of the outback for solutions. about the same time, of the 115,000 muskets and rifles. In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pitts-burg to the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. Buchanan has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was countermanded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in the declaration that I gave information to Mr. Secretary Holt that the shipment had commenced, and that he ordered the course the primeded and stopped the robbery. The Tax on Manufactures. Or motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhole Island, it was resolved that the Committee of Ways and Meansbe instructed to inquire as to the deduc-tion of the tax entering into manufactures apart from that on manufactured articles, so that the ma-terial shall not be twice taxed; and that the com-mittee have leave to remore by bill or otherwise. the navy yard, will be ready the latter i the banks for that furnished by the Governwas appropriate ; it was a just tribute to the beau attachments in favor of New London, deweek, when she will sail on her trial trip. tiful woman who sorrows for her husband's death. ment. In urging this proposition, the Secided, as you will perceive, that League The iron-clad Monitor Weehawken. Senator Rice followed, and Senator Anthony of stagnation that on one day not a single bale was cretary disclaims any unfriendly feeling launched from Mr. Colwell's yard in Je Island is the best site for such a yard. closed the eulogy. Both gave Mr. Thomson the aptowards our banks, and gracefully ac- No doubt, if Secretary Welles could have An inquiry into the French navigation laws had been opened with the approval of the Emperor, and favorable results were anticipated. short time since, is fast approaching com plause of men who esteemed him for his talent as a knowledges the patriotic and uniform | fairly served an important port in Connectiit is expected will be in readiness for Minnesota, as it certainly will be if you force the people to it. We tremble at the approach of such a condition of things in our State. business man, both in the world and the Senate. Mr. about two weeks. The turret has been The Bourse, on the 21st, closed inanimate a 70f. 55c. support given by them to the Go- cut, he would have done so ; but, animated mittee have leave to report by bill or otherwise. Anthony is an agreeable speaker, and, much as had position, and the port holes for the m condition of things in our State. You can give us peace, or you can give us lawless violence. We pray you, sir, in view of all that we have suffered, and of the danger which still awaits us, let the law be executed—let justice be done our people. With high respect, we are your ob't servants, M. S. WILLKINSON, CYRUS ALDRICH, WAT WINDOM The Indian Outbreaks in the Northwest. guns to be relanded, and stopped the robbery. WINFIELD SUOTT, veriment in the darkest periods of by a proper and patriotic spirit, he has not been said previously, he repeated none. He quietly, guns are nearly finished. The pilot-house Mr. MAYNARD (Union), of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the causes generally, of Indian outbreaks in the Northwest, &c. TTALY. but not less pointedly, alluded to Mr. Thomson's abits financial history. But, while recog- only taken the responsibility of rejecting made of iron plating, 11 inches thick, will be In the Chamber of Deputies, with reference to the NEW YORK, December 2, 1862 stinence from speech-making-to his silent labors in clection of a deputy in an electoral college of Sicily, a previous question was reopened as to the validity of elections made during the state of siege in that on top of the turret, and is pierced with sa nizing their liberal devotion to the mainte- the numerous appeals of the people committee for the benefit of his country. The leaden * Over and above the provious and usual deposits in the Southern arsenals. Mexican Affairs. Mr. COLFAX (Rep.); of Indiana, offered a resolu-tion, which was adopted, calling for the official cor-respondence relating to the present condition of nance of the public credit, he refers to the of New York, but has gone directly columns of the Congressional Globe were never for look-outs near the top. island. After a short discussion, the Chamber d weighed down with long-drawn abstractions and privilege they enjoy, as makers of currency, in opposition to a majority of the com-ROBBERY:-A grocery store cided that all such cicctions should be considered street, below Vine, was entered, night h -HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED TO DESERfalse logic from his brain. He preferred to lister WM. WINDOM. null and void. Signor Boncompagni requested explanations of the home and foreign policy of the Cabinet, stating he did not believe the ministers to possess the necesand very justly concludes that, while other missioners appointed by himself to ex-TERS_In reply to an inquiry forwarded to Wash-ington by Capitain T. W. Newman, military com-mander at Indianapolis, the following telegram was not to speak. Mexican Affairs. and robbed of ninety cans of Murringer A TOTAL ECLIPSE.-At two o'clock this Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The speeches were ended, the resolutions adopted. species of value and property are taxed, a amine and decide upon this important suband nine hundred pounds, in cakes, of norning a total eclipse of the moon was visible. The SPEAKER haid before the House the Report of the Serretary of the Treasury on Finance. Re-ferred to the Committe of Ways and Mans. Grocers and others, who deal in such aft and the Senate adjourned. Slowly and solemnly small tax upon their present circulation can | ject.' And, indeed, when the communicareceived : WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1862. ... be deemed neither unfair nor unreasonable. | tion of Professor Bache is examined, it will sary moral authority to govern the country. Signor Mördini complained of the arrest, at Na-ples, of himself and the deputies Coloio and Fabrizi, yehemently attacking the Cabinet upon the constithe living stream poured out from gallery and floor ORPHANS' COURT AND ASSIGNEES' PEREMPTORY serve the ends of public justice and c The writ of habeas corpus is suspended as to soldiers. The amount of this tax is left for Congress be found that his facts and reasonings by giving immediate information to Chief and soon, deserted by all its members, the chamber The Clerks in the Agricultural Burean. On motion of Mr. HOLMAN (Dem.), of Indiana. SALES REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C., ON TUESDAY at the detective police office, if they are o was left in all its grandeur, undisturbed by aught but NEXT, 9th inst .- See Thomas & Sons' advertisein military custody for desert L. O. TURNER, Judge Advocate General. to determine. As an inducement for the amount to a demonstration. He shows conthe hasty glances of awed visitors through the ments and pamphlet catalogues issued to-day. Catatutional question. Other members denounced the Government and its resolution was adopted calling upon the Commis them for sale. transparent doors. sioner of Agriculture to inform the House how many J. C. logues of Dr. Drayton's library ready. French policy. The debate was still open. · · 62.

of the latest news. In other words, we can only print a first-class newspaper at our present size; and we can only print it at the present size at an advance of fifty per cent. This is the experience of our contemporaries in New York-the Herald, Times, and Tribune. They have all advanced their rates to that which we charge for THE PRESS, and for the same reasons that govern our action. We have reason to think that the present high price of paper will be temporary, and with the return of a plentiful supply, we shall, of course, be glad to reduce our rates

the emission of legal-tender notes. to what we have hitherto charged. We have only one ambition in this enterprise, Warownottonioutgrits wain features, and and that is to print a first-class new for our labor. Our charge for the various editions of

THE PRESS, on and after Monday, December 8th, will be as follows: THE DAILY PRESS.

Six Months..... 4.00 Three Months..... 2.00 Served in the city, 18 cents per week pavable to the carrier; or \$8.00 per year, in idvance.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. , THE WAR PRESS. One Copy, per annum......\$2.00

Subscriptions are payable invariably in advance. Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we print this morning, is one of the most remarkable documents that have ever been issued since the beginning of the Government. This may be attributed more

particularly to the great interest that now surrounds our finances. No statesman has ever had a graver theme than Mr. CHASE, and, in presenting it to Congress, he was compelled to combat not only the ennity of his focs, but the prejudices and doubts of his friends. There is no question which every man thinks he understands as thoroughly as

that of finance. There is none which is so much misunderstood by the majority of men. In times of war our money interest is the first to feel the shock. Gold is the sensitivenerve of society. When men begin to kill one another they very soon, lose confidence, and, with the loss of confidence, we have

to prove that the witness examined vest a man wholly without good reputation, laving been engaged in attempting frauds against the Government. This testimony was ruled out by the court the fact that the prices of many of the most when Gen. McDowell presented a protest agains important articles of home production and the proceeding.

Gen. HEINTZLEMAN testified to the entire tota consumption have not materially advanced abstinence of General McDowell from the use of in price. In other words, the Secretary wines and liquors, and directly contrary to the evishows, by quotations from the market redence of the previous witness. ports, that a Government dollar will buy as

The Court Martial of General Porter. much wheat or pork, and other articles of In the court martial of General FITZ JORN POR TER, to-day, General /POPE was cross-examined domestic produce, as it would buy before the for a long time by the counsel for the defence alleged expansion of the currency. Another Among the questions asked of General POPE was, conclusive argument against the theory of why he had expressed to General PORTER; two days after his alleged disoledience of orders, his detergreat redundancy of circulation is the demination not to report him for delay, or to take any cline in the price of gold since October last, action looking to his impeachment. To this quesin the face of a very considerable increase in tion General POPE answered that he did not the think that General Pour En had deliberately with held his troops from him, but that if probability We merely make this hasty summary of the Secretary's report for the purpose of nated in a mistake or blunder.

The following deaths of Pennsylvania soldiers are reported : ministration has been in the management of JOHN RUFF, Co. A, 48th Pennsylvania, Dumbar

the Treasury Department. We leave it at ton Church Hospital, Georgetown. present, with this single remark, that to the MATHET'S GROW, Co. C, 137th Pennsylvania honor of Mr. CHASE it must be said that Finley Hospital. RANSOM MILLARD, Co. C, 151st Pennsylvania, thus far he has kept our credit to a higher Kalorama Hospital. standard than has ever been known in any CHARLES KNUR, Co. H, 48th Pennsylvania, St

country in a time of war; and that, when Aloysius Hospital. Naval Orders. peace comes again, this Treasury system,

Commander GEORGE H. COOPER has been ordere which is now so much misrepresented and to the temporary command of the Connectient misunderstood, will show the effect of its Upon his arrival at Port Royal, South Carolina, he is to transfer the Connecticut to Captain STELL-WAGON, and to assume the command of the Merce THE New York Tribune of yesterday, in dita.

Another Letter from General Scott. its Washington correspondence, with many Gen. Scorr, through the Intelligencer, finally and circumstances and much plausibility, prints briefly replies to Mr. BUCHANAN, denying that he a story to the effect that commissioners had has any private resentments to gratify, staling that arrived in Washington from the rebel States he has received many official courtesies from the late President, but to vindicate justice and the truth of and held a conference with the President history is a paramount obligation. He insists and and Secretary of State, with a view to peace shows that certain Southern States received an unand compromise. We feel authorized to say lue proportion of arms, and that many of them were not condemned. that the statement of this correspondent

The United States Senate -- Announcement is utterly without foundation-that no such of the Death of Senator Thomson, of commissioners have arrived, and that if they New Jersey. should come within the lines, instead of

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

visiting the Capitol, they would visit the Old WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1862. Capitol prison. The custom of entertaining At almost every session of Congress the United States Senate is called upon to mourn the loss of rebel commissioners passed away with Mr. familiar faces who have long honored its Chamber BUCHANAN. This Administration will hold with their presence and its councils with their wis no intercourse with any rebel deputation. dom. To-day another such occasion closed its meet unless it should come for mercy and pardon, ing. During the recess one of New Jersey's minent sons, Senator John, Renshaw Thomson-a min who had been all his life a Democraf, but who left his and we are sorry to see the Tribune printing party when that party forgotits duty to its countrybreathed his last, and the enstomary hono's were to-day done his memory. The Senate was opened by prayer—every member, as the solemn wice of the elergyman invoked God's dessing upon the body of which he was part, acknowledging the luty he owed his Creator by 'some appropriate symbol: Fessenden and Sumner, and King and Harris, and others, whose names are familiar all over the land rose in their scats. All were devout-all stopped their pursuits to solemnly listen, or perhaps to silently breathe a prayer to the Almighty. After a few short preliminaries Senator Ten Eyck, long Mr. Thomson's colleague, rose in his place to move the resolutions of respect. The Senator is an impressive speaker-slow, deliberate, solemn,-

lised by the practised by these Indians, by a concerted plan kill-ing the men in the fields and at their work, and then murdering the children, and carrying the women and maidens into captivity worse than death. He re-ferred to one instance where a young girl of thirteen was outraged till she died, and in the presence of her sick mother. her sick mother. He said the people of Minnesota had always been a law-abiding people, and he wanted them to con-tinue to be so; but if these wretches were not hung according to law, they would be killed by the citi-zens without law. If the Government would not

tect the people, they must protect themselves. The resolution was agreed to. Judgment in Suits of the United States.

A message from the House was read, announcing that the House had passed a bill concerning certain udgments in suits brought by the United States. On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep.), of Magne, vesterday : the bill was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President *mo tem*. laid before the Senate a incessage from the President, which was published yesterday, and also the report of the Segretary of the Reports of the Operations of the Army of

and the reconciliance of the re-concerning the Army of the rotation and surface of of Harper's Ferry, which was adopted.

The Appointment of Major Generals. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, intro-duced a bill to repeal the provision of the first sec-tion of the act passed July, 1862. It repeals the pro-vision limiting the number of major generals. Re-formed Mail Arrangements between Washington and New York.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Post Offices and Roads to inquire into the expediency of pro-yiding for an air-line railroad from Washington to New York, to carry the mails of the United States vith certainty and despatch, free from all local im rediments. Adopted.

Appointments in the Navy. Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to appointments in the navy.

The Tax on Powers Attorney for Collection of Pensions. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.); of Rhode Island. offered resolution requesting the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of repeating so much of the act providing for internal revenue as imposes a tax upon the powers of attorncy for collection of pensions, back pay, and bounty for soldiers. Adopted.

The Arrest of Kentuckians. The Arrest of Kentuckians. Mr. POWELL (Dem.), of Kentucky, called up the resolution offered by him, relating to the arrest of citizens of Kentucky. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "if not incompatible with the public interests." Agreed to and the resolution was adouted.

o, and the resolution was adopted.

A Treaty with Indians. Mr. HARDING, (U.), offered a resolution request-ing the Committee on Indian' Affairs to inquire into the expediency of negotiating a treaty with the In-dians of Southern Oregon and Northern California. Idopted. On inotion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), the Senate went into executive session, after which it ad-iourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus. Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pa., desired to intro-luce a bill, of which he had given notice at the last ession to indemnify the President and other persons or suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.) objected to the

cond reading of the bill. The SPEAKER said the question now was wheher the bill shall be received The bill was read throughout for information. The

is, in substance, as follows Whereas, On the 4th of March, 1861, some of the United States were in insurrection, and the rebel-lious condition of the public safety required the pri-vilege of the writ of habeas corpus to be suspended,

and several arrests and imprisonments were made and several arrests and imprisonments were made in consequence thereof; And whereas There is not entire unanimity in the branches of this Government as to the right of de-claring of such a subpension of the writ: Therefore, be it enacted, That all such suspensions, ar-

Contrabands in Illinois. Mr. ALLEN (Dem.), of Illinois, askes, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the alleged right of the Federal Government to set at the Constitution, laws, and senti the people of Illinois, in importing negroes into that State, and to consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of the said negroes. The House then adjourned till Monday

The Case of the Minnesota Indians. Receive, &c., &c. The following protest against Presidential clem-

ney in the case of the three hundred Indians convicted of participating in the Minnesota outrages. Russell's note refusing the proposal of joint r signed by Senator WILKINSON and Representatives The Liverpool Post has the following: "In refer-ALDRICH and WINDOM, was sent to the President ence to the steamer No. 292, said to have been built

WASHINGTON, December 3d, 1862. or Messis. Laird for James Beasley, Esq., for river purposes in China, and is registered in his name. To the President of the United States : To the President of the United States: Sin: We have learned, indirectly, that you in-tend to pardon or reprieve a large majority of the Indians in Minnesota, who have been formally con-demned for their participation in the brutal massa-cre of our people in the months of August and Sep-tember last. If this be your purpose, as Representa-tives from that State, we beg leave most respect-fully to protest againment, and to so for the fol-It is stated that the fast steamer Douglas, hitherto running hetween Liverpool and the Isle of Man, had The Unsgow Morning Journal says "The Heston These Indians were condemned, most of them,

upon the testimony of women whom they had car-ried into captivity, after having murdered their fathers, husbands, and brothers, and who were treated by these Indians with a brutality never known before in this country, nor equalled in the practices of the most barbarous nations. There were nearly ninety female captives. They were the practices of the most barbarous nations. There were nearly ninety female captives. They were the wives and daughters of our neighbors and friends. They were intelligent and virtuous women. Some of them were wives and mothers; others were

young and interesting girls. These savages, to whom you propose to extend your Executive elemency, when the whole country was quiet and the farmers were busily engaged in gathering their crops, arose with featral violence, and, travelling from one farm house to another, in-discriminately murdered all the men hors and little ore useful than orname discriminately murdered all the men, boys, and little children they came to ; and, although they some-times spared the lives of the mothers and daughters, they did so only to take them into a captivity which use is in the source them death.

vas infinitely worse than death. Mr. President, let us relate to you some facts with which we fear you have not herctofore been

hose Indians whom (as we understand) you propose to pardon and set free, have murdered in cold blood nearly or quite one thousand of our people; ravaged our frontier for a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles, north and south; burned the houses of the settlers, and driven from their houses more than ten thousand of our people. They seized and carried into captivity nearly one hundred women and girls, and, in nearly every in. stance, treated them with the most fiendish bru-

tality. To show you, sir, the enormity of these outrages, we beg leave to state a few facts, which are well known to our people, but delicacy forbids that we should mention the names of the parties to whom ve réfer

In one instance some ten or twelve of these Indians visited the house of a worthy farmer, who, at the time, was engaged with his sons in stacking wheat. They stealthily approached the place where this honest farmer was at work, and, seizing their opportunity, shot the father and his two sons at the stack. They then went to the house, killed two little stack. They then went to the house, killed two ititle children in the presence of their mother, who was quife ill of consumption, and then they tools the slek mother and a beautiful little daughter, thirteen years of age, into captivity. But this is not all, nor is it the most appalling feature of this awful tragedy. Its horror is yet to be revealed. After removing these unhappy prisoners to a lodge which was some miles away, these fiends incarnate, placing a guard over the body of the weary and ex-hausted mother, took her little girl outside of the lodge, removed all her clothes, and fastened her upon her back on the ground. They then com-menced their work of brutality upon the body of this young girl. One by one they violated her per-son, unnoved by her crices or unchecked by the evi-dent signs of her approaching dissolution. This work was continued until her Heavenly Father relieved her from suffering. They left her dead upon the ground. This outrage was committed within a fow for for a side and driver mother. the ground. This outrage was committed within a few feet of a sick and dying mother. There is another instance of a girl eighteen years of age. We knew her well before and at the time of homenutive Nue her well before and at the time of

of age. We knew her well before and at the time of her capture. She was as refined and beautiful a girl as we had in the State. None had more or bet-ter friends; no one was more worthy of them than she. She was taken captive by these Indians; she was taken, her arms were tied behind her, and she was tiedfast to the ground and ravished by some eight or ten of these convicts before the cords were unloosed from her limbs. This girl fortunately lived to testify argainst the wretches who had thus

defeated their opponents, and slaught numbers of them on the field, among the Leper. Getting news that theely lidin approaching, with a large force of Texat-dians, the Wichitas field to this state complished the journey of about three hum The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says it was asserted that M. de PHuys had adused a despatch to England in answer to Earl n a month and a day. They bring with them the papers of their

kawa chief, all of which were captured. It pers cover a period of thirty years, and some bear the signatures of General San Hous yernor Lamar, Albert Rust, and other we s a emiser for the Confederates, she has been built Southern men. It will be remembered that Fort Cobby

ted by the United States troops in March.) vas soon after taken possession of by the I The Wichitas have always heen repre-riendly Indians, and the last report issue essrs. Laird's vessels are numbered as their keels are laid, and entered in their books during construc-tion under the said number, whence this is 002. She is called the Definice, and is a pautic steamer of 140 because the Messer in a day or two for is called the Defiance, and is a paulie steamer of 140 form. She will leave the Mersey in a day or two for China." ndian Bureau shows that they were am o accept the overtures made to them I

federate agents. This last fight shows that the rebes in erious foe to contend with in the lass bowhness time that Catvantant in sota.—Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservais.

Ine Grasgow Marting Journal says: "Ine need to first-class steamers that have been purchased in this country for the purpose of running the blockade, are leaving gradually. The swift river steamer Ruby, 120 tons, and the splendid Belfast mail steamer Giraffe, 300 tons, sailed on Saturday Afternoon, from The Court Martial of General Fit Porter.

Greenock. They have both undergone a strengthen-ing outfit for the passage. The Ruby is commanded by Capt. Gregory, has 22 men, and sails in fuel. The Giraffe is commanded by Capt. Duguid, has 50 men, and takes out a valuable cargo in boxes, cases, and reclement (containing "Gregory is pulle 21 it is east). The court martial of Major General 1 Porter is still in session in Washington, () day Major General Pope was called to the substantiate the charges preferred against Porter. He testified that General Porter packages, (containing "Gregory's pills," it is said.) and over £13,000 worth of leather boots, £4,300 worth of medicines, and £600 worth of surgical in-struments. The Giraffe also takes out thirty pashis positive orders on the following oversit 27th August, to move forward his fores in Gen. Hooker at Kettle run. On 29th of 1 engers, as they are styled, but these are said to be move forward in the direction of Gasette A steamer (name not stated) is reported to have second order to attack the enemy there.

eccently left Liverpool during a dense fog, having on Joard 600 tons of arms, &c., for the Confederates. "The London Times replies to the complaints of Mr. Seward in regard to the Alabama, and contends that ilso testified to the truth of the one preferred against Gen. Porter, which we our columns on Thursday. The following of Major General McClellan to Gen. Portet ne has no ground of complaint against England, and hat Captain Semmes is no more a pirate than Gen. introduced in the evidence : That Capitain Semines is no hore a pirate that Gen. Jackson is a brigand, and that the Alabama is doing no more than what the Northerners are doing every day themselves. The article concludes as follows: "As to our own part in this affair, that can be very briefly despatched. Strictly speaking, we should be to conclude the configuration with the body for the speaking.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1801, 5.3 To Major General Fitz John Porter: 1 a: for my sake, and that of the country, of Army of the Potomac, that you and all my will lend the fullest and most cordial co-oper not, as neutrals, knowingly supply either belligerent with munitions of war; but, in such cases, private neutral merchants usually shut their eves to the des-tination of cargoes, and ask no questions of custo-General Pope in all the operations now g The honor of our army now depends cheerful co-operation of all in the field. is the crisis of our fate. Say the same the my friends in the army. It is the last requ ners who come with money in their hands. If the aid of the Government were invoked, it would, we have no doubt; be given to prevent such equipments as that of the Alabama; but how could Mr. Adams o make for our country's sake. You w Jeneral Pope the same support you gave the defences at Washington to read ce-to protect your retreat sh GEO. B. Met'L

ers were making every day? The Americans, always sticklers for neutral privileges, did exactly as we have done during the Orimean war, and President Pierce was at the pains of asserting their full right sary. Decisions under the Revenue The Commissioner of Internal Revenue

blainly said that the Americans sold munitions of war to all buyers, without troubling themselves about the ports to which the goods would be put-signed, or the purposes to which they would be put-This, and no more, is what we have done ourthe following decisions : When persons are employed by toba dealers in cigars, whether in the same town distance, to manufacture eigars, and for this serves. We have served the Federals and we have to receive tobacco from their employers to into cigars, which, when finished, are r their employers, such persons may not be to pay the value thereof, provided, at the re the assessor, they make out a list, subseri and precisely as the Americans sold ships to the Rus sians in the war of 1856. For that matter, indeed sworn to, which list shall state the number of there was much less mystery made about the Grand so made during each month, and, as near as Admiral than there was about the Alabama. The the value thereof, with the name and resid Alabama was sent from a 'friendly shore' no. loubt, but from the same 'friendly shore' were the person to whom the cigars have been to doubt, but from the same 'friendly shores' were sent those countless cargoes of cannon, caissons, rifles, and gunpowder, which enabled the Federal army to keep the field. If we violated 'international law' in one case, we violated it in the other; but the Washington Government will find it hard to im-peach, as a crime, what is simply a repetition of its own deliberate proceedings, or to indict, as indi-cating an unfriendly policy, a system from which they themselves have taken notoriously the greatest advantage. If the said employer, to whom the eight turned, shall not reside, nor have his u-ubusiness, in a district in which the list is then the assessor shall transmit it to b where such employer resides, to the cold that ties thereon, under the excise law, my be the employer. But if the parties live in listrict, the assessor will assess the ame

such lists to the employer.

such a foolish story. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1862. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, is a New England man, an old Democrat, and, although greatly abused at the beginning of the war, his administration of the Navy Department has been vindicated, not only by the triumphant manner in which our naval operations have